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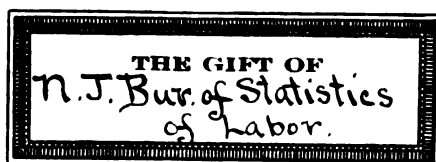
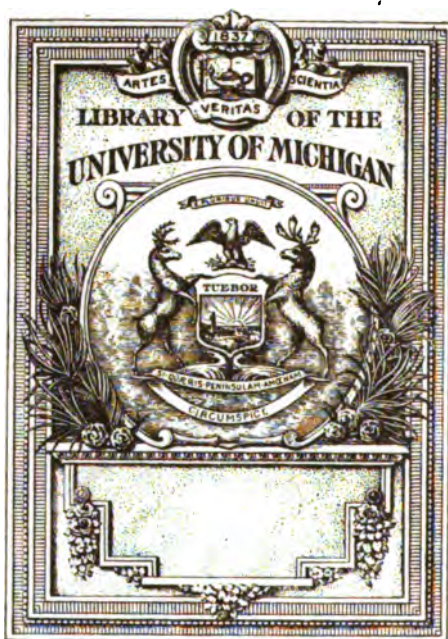
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Twenty-Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

Bureau of Statistics

OF

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

OF

New Jersey

For the Year Ending October 31st

1901.

TRENTON, N. J.
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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.
TRENTON, N. J., October 31st, 1901.

*To His Excellency Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of the State of
New Jersey:*

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 105, Laws of 1878, and the several amendments thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly, through you, the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.

WILLIAM STAINSBY,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

In determining the subjects to be dealt with in this, the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics, I have endeavored to cover, as far as practicable, the field set apart for its work by the act of the Legislature which called it into being.

The second section of the law under which the Bureau was organized provides that the duties of said Bureau shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the Legislature statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the working classes.

The duties thus imposed upon the Bureau are of a very broad and far-reaching character, requiring for their proper performance a more than ordinarily searching and sustained inquiry into the principles underlying our industrial and social systems, with a view to arriving at an understanding of their relations to and bearing upon each other.

In the exercise of the discretion conferred by the act which leaves the Chief of the Bureau free to select the subjects to be investigated for the purpose of carrying out its intent, I have endeavored to make this, like the reports of preceding years since my administration of the office began, helpful and interesting to all our people, and particularly so to those of them who are engaged either as employers or workmen in mills and factories throughout the State.

Recognizing the supreme importance of our manufacturing industries, and the extent to which general prosperity is dependent upon their maintenance, I have used every resource of the Bureau to develop such a system of annual reports as will convey to the people an understanding of the great magnitude of these interests,

thus bringing the aid of State pride and enlightened self-interest to assist their growth.

The "Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey," which has now become practically a manufacturing census of the State, taken every twelve months, and including every establishment in which manufacturing is carried on, will hereafter, through comparison tables, show accurately such fluctuations as may occur from year to year in the essential features of each industry.

Some of the leading facts of interest brought out by this year's statistics of manufactures are the character of ownership of each industry, whether by corporations or private firms; the number of persons, male and female, employed; the number engaged during each of the twelve months; the classified weekly wages, or, rather, the weekly earnings of males and females; the total amounts paid in wages; the capital invested; the principal articles of raw material used, by quantities and cost values, and the chief articles of product, also by quantities and by selling values.

Helpful light on many questions of interest will be found in these statistics, among others the growth or decline of corporate management of industry, the wages paid to labor, the extent to which female help is being utilized, and the effect that such competition is producing on the wages of men. There is also shown the manner in which the industry product is being distributed, how much of it goes to labor in the form of wages, and what portion remains to the employer to meet the demands of taxation, interest on capital, insurance, commissions, management and all other expenses which must be provided for before he can realize any profit.

These are not class questions, but matters about which all kinds and conditions of men should be correctly informed; misunderstanding regarding them lies very near the root of most of the discontent now pervading the industrial world.

Much space is given to chapters on "Current Graded Weekly Wage Rates," "Trades Unions of New Jersey," and the "Diseases and Disease Tendencies of Occupations," with the workman's liability to accident while pursuing his occupation.

The glass and hatting industries are the trades considered;

how far the factory laws have proved a protection to the workman against the accidents and unhealthy influences of his occupation is shown in this chapter. The information was furnished by factory owners and by intelligent representative workmen engaged in these trades.

Every manufacturing State in the Union, and most foreign nations, have departments of factory inspection for the enforcement of laws intended to reduce the perils to workmen engaged in hazardous or unhealthy occupations, and, without question, much has been done within recent years toward lessening such dangers. But there is still in present conditions much to be desired in this respect. While many broad-minded and conscientious employers are ever on the lookout for the best means of protection to their workmen against accidents or injury to health, there are others who go, in this respect, only so far as is barely necessary to meet the requirements of the letter of the law. This unsympathetic, if not hostile, attitude toward the factory laws, is the cause of much well-grounded discontent among workingmen who know and appreciate their value.

The chapter entitled "Labor Chronology" contains a record of occurrences affecting labor and industry which took place during the twelve months ending September 30th, 1901.

Strikes are the principal feature of this compilation; the industries most affected were the building trades and contributory occupations, the machinist trade and the silk industry. In all there were upwards of one hundred and fifty of these disturbances that lasted one day or more; many others ran for weeks, some even months, and a few were still undecided when the record for the year was closed. In addition to these, there were many instances where work was interrupted for a short time, less than a day, through misunderstandings of various kinds between the unions and employers.

The largest number of these occurred in the building trades, and were caused mostly by opposition to the employment of non-union men. The interruptions which occurred in building operations very seriously checked the output of establishments engaged in producing metal roofing, cornices, skylights and other material

used in house construction, so that the earnings of workmen in establishments where these goods are produced were much below the figures of previous years.

With the exception of the silk and machinery industries, the manufacturing establishments of the State were only slightly disturbed by strikes, and the year covered by this report was most prosperous in every respect.

One hundred and nineteen new plants, large and small, for the manufacture of a wide variety of articles, were either opened or advanced toward completion during the year; the increase is greatest in the machinery and metal lines. Besides the new plants, the buildings of thirty-four old establishments have been enlarged, and their facilities for doing work otherwise greatly improved.

Eight manufacturing establishments were moved by their owners to other States, principally New York and Pennsylvania. The industries carried on in these places were the manufacture of metal goods, carpets, glass, hats, photo paper, clothing, steel castings and knit goods. One firm, manufacturers of glass, gave as the reason for leaving the State that it wanted to escape from the annoyance of labor agitation; all the others report having moved because of superior advantages offered by the localities to which they have gone. The business carried on by one firm engaged in the production of drop forgings, one silk mill, one silk dye house and three shoe manufactories, six establishments in all, have gone into receivers' hands for various reasons, the principal ones given being bad business management and low prices. The last-mentioned cause is the one assigned for failure by the three shoe firms.

Fifteen firms report themselves as having gone out of business, the establishments formerly owned by them being now permanently closed. Of these four were manufacturers of shoes, two of silk goods, one of which was the oldest of the large silk mills in Paterson, one silk dye house, one manufactory of silk mill supplies, one iron foundry and one jewelry works. One manufactory each of artificial flowers, steamer chairs and shirts, with a steam laundry, and an iron mine were among the places that closed.

In almost every instance the reason given by these firms for withdrawing from business was their inability to successfully meet competition. The iron mine was closed because of the exhaustion of some veins and increased expense of handling ore from others, accompanied by constantly falling prices.

The statistics of steam railroads running through New Jersey, showing the number of employees, time worked and wages paid to each class, the number killed or injured while on duty, is an interesting feature of this report, as it has been of those of the past three years.

The various subjects treated, each of which is introduced by an explanation of its points of interest, are divided into parts as follows:

PART I.

The Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

Statistics of Steam Railroads in New Jersey.

The Vegetable and Fruit Canning Industry.

PART II.

Current Graded Weekly Wage Rates, Hours of Labor per Day, and Sunday Labor.

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

PART III.

Trades Unions of New Jersey; their Membership and Benefit Features.

Diseases and Disease Tendencies of Occupations—the Glass and Hatting Industries.

PART IV.

Labor Chronology. Strikes and Lockouts. New Factories; Factories that have been Moved Out of the State; Factories that have Gone Into the Hands of the Receivers; and, Factories that have been Permanently Closed.

Labor Legislation of the Session of 1901, and Decisions of the Higher Courts in Cases Affecting the Interests of Labor.

My sincere thanks are due and hereby extended to the manufacturers throughout the State, the managers of the great railway lines, and the officers and members of trade unions, brotherhoods and other organizations of labor who promptly and courteously responded to my request for information relating to the several interests under their control.

I take pleasure in again saying that my assistants, both in the office and on the outside, have, without exception, performed their various duties with a degree of intelligence and fidelity that I cannot too highly commend.

WILLIAM STAINSBY,
Chief.

PART I.

The Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.
The Statistics of Steam Railroads in New Jersey.
The Vegetable and Fruit Canning Industry.

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

This presentation of the annual statistics of manufactures is based on returns made by 1,675 establishments, divided among 85 general industries and one heading entitled "Miscellaneous," included in which are 54 manufacturing establishments not otherwise classified.

Fewer establishments by 63 are dealt with in this year's report than were included in that of last year. This deficiency is accounted for in part by the closing-up during the year 1900 of 29 establishments; fifteen of these were closed absolutely, six went into the hands of receivers and eight were moved by their owners to places outside of the State. In addition to these, a number of small establishments that had appeared in the reports of previous years are excluded from this one because the information necessary for these statistics cannot be obtained from them in the form desired.

The purpose in view since the beginning of this work has been to perfect it in all details so that when the making of reports had become a fixed custom with manufacturers comparative tables might be published with each report showing the changes, if any, that had taken place from one year to another.

The difficulty heretofore has been not so much that of getting the manufacturers to report as training them to an understanding of the importance of answering all the questions on the blank, and doing so in the way required by the form. The want of uniformity in this respect has caused much trouble and greatly increased the work of the office.

The chief difficulty has been to obtain correct statements of stock or material used, and of the goods made or work done. In most of the reports, particularly those of the largest establishments, these items are given correctly, but many were far from being satisfactory in substance or form, even after every effort

toward having the faults corrected had been made by the Bureau; the tables of material used and goods made have, therefore, many things hidden under the heading "other articles," with only the cost or selling value to account for them, that would, if all reports were correctly made, appear under their proper names.

But in this respect the reports of each year have shown a distinct improvement over preceding ones, and soon, there is reason to believe, no further occasion for complaint will exist.

Beginning with next year, the statistics of manufactures will be arranged in comparative tables, so that the gain or loss in any respect of one year over another may be apparent.

ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL TABLES.

Table No. 1 contains the presentation of private firms and corporations, the partners and stockholders who own or manage the various industries; those under private and corporate management are given separately, and the totals for both are given together. The partners in private firms are divided into four classes—males, females, special and estates; and the stockholders in corporations into three—males, females and banks as trustees. Of the 1,675 establishments considered 852 are owned by private firms and 804 by corporations. The number of partners comprised in the private firms is 1,459, of whom 1,369 are males, 60 females, 7 special and 23 representing estates as trustees.

The stockholders who own the establishments controlled by corporations are 37,690 in number; these are divided into 23,548 males, 12,991 females and 1,151 banks, who hold stock as trustees for the estates of minors.

The aggregate number of partners and stockholders who own the 1,675 establishments included in the tables is 39,149. In private firms the average number of partners to each establishment is 1.7; among the corporations the average number of stockholders per establishment managed in that way is 45.8.

The amount of capital invested by private firms and by corporations in each industry, the proportion of the total amount owned by each form of management and the average amount invested by partners and by stockholders is given in the following table:

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

13

INDUSTRY.	MANAGEMENT. NUMBER OF		CAPITAL INVESTED BY		PERCENT- AGE OF CAPITAL CON- TROLLED BY		AVERAGE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED BY	
	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.
Agricultural implements,	5	73	\$113,512	\$1,406,003	7.5	92.5	\$22,702	\$1,555
Artisans' tools,	31	272	236,500	2,463,553	8.7	91.3	7,629	9,075
Artificial flowers,	4		21,000		100.		5,250	
Bicycles and bicycle parts,		29		150,000		100.		5,172
Boilers,	4	75	56,000	1,536,768	3.5	96.5	14,000	20,490
Boxes (wood and paper),	35	17	324,082	166,000	66.1	33.9	9,259	9,177
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	6	784	182,032	17,821,352	1.0	99.0	30,339	22,731
Brick and terra cotta,	56	520	952,537	6,310,770	13.1	86.9	17,010	12,136
Brushes,	15		124,500		100.		8,300	
Buttons (metal),	8	54	98,000	1,060,000	8.5	91.5	12,250	19,630
Buttons (pearl),	28	3	310,300	4,150	98.7	1.3	11,082	103,433
Carpets and rugs,	4	43	215,000	637,500	25.2	74.8	53,750	14,826
Carriages and wagons,	46	54	709,752	554,445	56.2	43.8	15,429	10,268
Chemical products,	22	1,204	1,564,359	13,832,750	10.2	89.8	71,107	11,489
Cigars and tobacco,	25	126	363,800	6,111,487	5.6	94.4	14,552	48,504
Clothing,	23		168,500		100.		7,326	
Confectionery,	1	18	25,000	64,500	27.9	72.1	25,000	3,583
Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	10	30	101,460	208,550	32.7	67.3	10,146	6,952
Corsets and corset waists,	8	27	463,000	315,000	53.5	46.5	45,375	11,667
Cutlery,	3	31	90,000	352,358	20.3	79.7	30,000	11,366
Cotton goods,	37	157	923,764	3,335,775	21.7	78.3	24,967	21,247
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	13	91	439,486	3,870,340	10.2	89.8	33,807	52,531
Electrical appliances,	4	1,109	49,104	11,063,964	4	96.6	12,276	9,976
Fertilizers,	8	336	75,000	3,409,500	2.2	97.8	9,375	10,147
Food products,	15	3,574	501,637	2,741,585	15.5	84.5	33,442	767
Foundry (brass),	11	84	167,693	775,000	17.8	82.2	15,245	9,226
Foundry (iron),	25	1,068	659,680	2,213,980	23.0	77.0	26,387	2,073
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	11	74	99,000	1,624,163	5.7	94.3	9,000	21,948
Glass (window and bottle),	13	176	704,000	3,515,943	16.7	83.3	54,154	19,977
Graphite products,	1	178	7,500	1,490,000	5	99.5	7,500	8,371
Hats (felt),	57	105	1,840,971	769,074	70.5	29.5	32,298	7,325
Hats (straw),	5		288,857		100.		57,771	
High explosives,		72		2,608,500		100.		36,229
Inks and mucilage,	2	23	55,000	409,746	11.8	88.2	27,500	17,815
Jewelry,	118	73	2,877,412	689,300	80.7	19.3	24,385	9,442
Knit goods,	14	182	488,250	1,041,972	31.9	68.1	34,875	5,725
Leather,	52	175	2,445,696	4,138,600	37.1	62.9	47,033	2,365
Leather goods,	18	17	351,370	298,500	54.1	45.9	19,521	17,559
Lamps,	1	50	200,000	1,977,416	9.2	90.8	200,000	39,548
Lime and cement,	1	176	2,500	1,069,447	2	99.8	2,500	6,076
Machinery,	54	752	1,842,418	12,615,918	12.7	87.3	34,119	16,776
Mattresses and bedding,	4	15	55,000	118,000	31.8	68.2	13,750	6,555
Metal goods,	32	458	573,402	4,450,220	11.4	88.6	17,919	9,717
Metal novelties,	121	45	274,500	216,500	55.9	44.1	22,875	4,811
Mining (iron ore),	2	818	\$125,000	\$4,551,283	2.7	97.3	\$62,500	\$5,564
Musical instruments,	14	135	179,000	2,030,683	8.1	91.9	12,786	15,042
Oilcloth (floor and table),	4	34	160,000	2,041,000	7.3	92.7	40,000	60,020
Oils,		3,822	1,041,767	16,429,125	6.0	94.0	130,221	4,298
Paints,	4	208	565,000	832,400	40.4	59.6	141,250	4,002
Paper,	24	584	1,101,786	2,724,917	28.8	71.2	45,908	4,680
Pig iron,	1	349	150,000	1,351,500	10.0	90.0	150,000	3,585
Pottery,	27	534	1,005,829	4,742,469	17.5	82.5	37,255	8,121
Printing and book-binding,	18	40	216,213	339,200	38.9	61.1	12,012	8,480
Quarrying stone,	4	31	90,000	217,062	29.3	70.7	22,500	7,002
Roofing (iron and stone),		133		438,000		100.		3,900
Rubber goods (hard and soft),		4,361		7,129,582		100.		1,635

INDUSTRY.	MANAGEMENT. NUMBER OF		CAPITAL INVESTED BY		PERCENT- AGE OF CAPITAL CON- TROLLED BY		AVERAGE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED BY	
	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.
Saddles and harness,	11	13	93,000	75,000	55.4	44.6	8,455	5,769
Saddlery and harness hardware,	22	3	312,157	75,000	80.6	19.4	14,189	25,000
Scientific instruments,	3	155	12,000	1,634,110	.7	99.3	4,000	10,543
Sash, blinds and doors,	30	37	597,021	312,292	65.7	34.3	19,901	8,440
Shoes,	40	161	839,359	1,312,720	39.	61.	20,984	8,153
Shirts,	44	16	745,000	44,400	94.4	5.6	16,932	2,775
Shipbuilding,	11	19	277,935	326,248	46.	54.	25,267	17,171
Silk (broad and ribbon),	106	457	8,255,184	11,997,135	40.8	59.2	77,879	26,252
Silk dyeing,	8	57	619,188	1,975,000	23.9	76.1	77,399	34,649
Silk throwing,	23	12	598,826	185,022	70.4	23.6	26,036	15,419
Silk mill supplies,	21	5	492,000	25,000	95.2	4.8	23,429	5,000
Silver goods,	13	67	211,449	538,375	28.2	71.8	16,265	8,035
Smelting and refining gold, sil- ver, copper, etc.,	2	80	60,000	4,820,000	1.2	98.8	30,000	60,250
Soap and tallow,	20	24	1,199,000	452,200	72.6	27.4	59,950	18,842
Steam-pipe covering,	2	9	4,000	85,000	4.5	95.5	2,000	9,444
Steel and iron (bar),	1	34	200,000	269,541	42.6	57.4	200,000	7,928
Steel and iron (structural),	10	62	109,764	4,023,200	2.7	97.3	10,976	64,889
Steel and iron (forging),	3	234	255,000	3,240,621	7.3	92.7	85,000	13,849
Textile products,	5	60	136,000	380,000	26.6	73.4	27,200	6,333
Thread,	2	18	300,000	1,166,216	20.5	79.5	150,000	64,789
Trunks and traveling bags,	13	19	72,000	400,000	15.3	84.7	5,538	21,053
Trunk and bag hardware,	8	9	673,000	23,100	96.7	3.3	84,125	2,567
Typewriters and supplies,	2	128	100,000	1,375,000	6.8	93.2	50,000	10,742
Varnishes,	8	151	235,000	3,898,100	5.7	94.3	29,375	25,815
Watches, cases and material,	3	272	48,000	2,164,600	2.2	97.8	16,000	7,959
Window shades,	4	7	65,000	33,000	66.3	33.7	16,250	4,714
Wire cloth,		36		465,273		100.		12,924
Wooden goods,	30	68	365,237	502,734	42.1	57.9	12,175	7,393
Woolen and worsted goods,	21	298	1,858,881	5,649,759	24.7	75.3	88,518	18,959
Unclassified,	45	11,727	1,019,047	10,925,818	8.5	91.5	22,646	932
	1,459	37,690	\$45,329,217	\$218,644,814	17.1	82.9	\$31,069	\$5,801

Of the total capital invested \$45,329,217 is owned by private firms, the average investment of individual partners being \$31,069; the corporations control \$218,644,814, the average holding of each stockholder being \$5,801.

Seventeen and one-tenth per cent. of the total capital invested is under private and 82.9 per cent. under corporate management. As compared with the year 1899 corporation control of industry has increased two per cent., the figures for that year having been corporation, 19.1, and private management, 80.9 per cent.

Table No. 2. Capital invested, value of stock or material used and selling price of goods made or work done.

These three items are given in the aggregate for each one of the

85 industries and the 54 separate establishments entered as unclassified. The capital invested in all the establishments reporting is \$263,974,031; the cost value of material used is \$242,885,017, and the selling value of the product or goods made is \$407,595,280. Notwithstanding the number of establishments embraced in the tables is 63 less than appeared in last year's presentation, all these important items show a very large increase, as will appear by the following comparative table:

CAPITAL INVESTED.

1900,	\$263,974,031
1899,	255,689,550
<hr/>	
Increase in 1900 over 1899,	\$8,284,481

COST VALUE OF STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

1900,	\$242,885,017
1899,	200,901,940
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Increase in 1900 over 1899,	\$41,983,077

SELLING VALUE OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE.

1900,	\$407,595,280
1899,	355,465,970
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Increase in 1900 over 1899,	\$52,129,310

These figures show how great has been the expansion of industry in New Jersey during the year 1900. Scarcely a factory in the State was run below its full capacity, and a large proportion of them found it necessary to erect new buildings, enlarge old ones, and otherwise extend their facilities for turning out work.

In the following table the average amount of capital invested, the average cost value of stock or material used, and the average selling value of the finished product per establishment is given:

INDUSTRIES.	Average amount of capital invested per establish- ment.	Average value of material used per establish- ment.	Average value of finished product per establish- ment.
Agricultural implements,	\$217,074	\$26,462	\$64,459
Artisans' tools,	87,260	24,599	62,376
Boliers,	159,277	187,506	314,531
Boxes (wood and paper),	16,899	20,749	40,828
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	642,978	111,521	451,817
Brick and terra cotta,	121,055	23,998	72,654
Brushes,	11,318	10,671	29,844
Buttons (metal),	128,667	42,642	135,517
Buttons (pearl),	18,497	22,646	51,477
Carpets and rugs,	121,714	116,099	217,533
Carriages and wagons,	34,167	23,474	51,502
Chemical products,	384,928	201,362	336,187
Cigars and tobacco,	292,331	158,374	380,939
Corsets and corset waists,	67,800	82,696	196,843
Cutlery,	63,194	22,123	78,348
Cotton goods,	115,122	80,899	143,324
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	215,491	283,076	443,369
Electrical appliances,	653,709	182,442	455,474
Fertilizers,	316,773	266,498	378,749
Food products,	180,179	514,916	614,885
Foundry (brass),	85,699	68,569	124,249
Foundry (iron),	95,788	131,896	235,572
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	123,083	81,373	204,573
Glass (window and bottle),	200,949	67,921	242,776
Graphite product,	374,375	136,414	300,800
Hats (felt),	54,376	55,920	169,548
Hats (straw),	96,286	121,822	216,913
High explosives,	326,062	240,863	382,210
Jewelry,	53,234	47,067	100,552
Knit goods,	117,709	84,734	156,441
Leather,	117,577	157,458	238,335
Leather goods,	49,990	56,616	111,660
Lamps,	272,177	272,703	529,387
Machinery,	157,156	78,118	193,547
Metal goods,	94,785	122,392	185,198
Metal novelties,	40,917	37,228	80,477
Musical instruments,	116,299	58,903	138,182
Oilcloth (floor and table),	275,125	286,557	427,228
Oils,	1,164,726	2,348,572	2,777,097
Paints,	139,740	184,342	287,961
Paper,	115,961	94,331	162,341
Pig iron,	300,300	344,837	456,591
Pottery,	185,429	36,549	131,043
Printing and book-binding,	29,243	21,494	52,475
Roofing (iron and stone),	73,000	130,467	226,205
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	229,664	275,758	427,075
Saddlery and harness hardware,	27,654	19,154	55,879
Sash, blinds and doors,	41,332	35,508	62,521
Shoes,	52,490	86,193	157,770
Silk (broad and ribbon),	192,879	196,069	332,131
Silk mill supplies,	36,929	13,515	41,404
Silver goods,	68,166	59,070	155,620
Soap and tallow,	116,514	114,175	178,820
Steel and iron (bar),	117,385	133,569	239,605

INDUSTRIES.	Average amount of capital invested per establish- ment.	Average value of material used per establish- ment.	Average value of finished product per establish- ment.
Steel and iron (structural),	258,310	211,253	371,687
Steel and iron (forging),	317,784	319,036	562,755
Trunks and traveling bags,	47,200	58,883	104,384
Trunks and bag hardware,	87,013	42,854	82,177
Typewriters and supplies,	368,750	68,541	208,805
Varnishes,	229,617	94,397	197,791
Watches, cases and materials,	221,260	122,586	257,967
Wooden goods,	29,930	21,920	56,805
Woolen and worsted goods,	300,346	287,426	430,644

The industries showing the highest average capitalization per establishment are oil refining, \$1,164,726; electrical appliances, \$653,709, and brewing, \$642,978. A majority of the others show an average of capital invested ranging from \$100,000 to \$300,000 per establishment; in only 25 industries the average is lower than \$100,000.

The average value of material used and of finished product is given for each industry. The difference in these values will convey some suggestion as to the productiveness of the industry. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures here given represent the actual selling value of the goods, the wages of labor and all other expenses of conducting the business having to be met out of the apparent profit shown in the selling value of product.

Table No. 3. Smallest, greatest and average number of persons employed by industries.

In this table the aggregate average number of persons employed in each of the industries, the number employed at periods of the greatest and smallest number and the excess of greatest over smallest is given.

In the 1,675 establishments reporting the average number of persons employed is 176,268; the smallest number employed at any time during the year is 168,858, the greatest 178,259, and the excess of greatest over smallest 9,401. It is this latter number, 5.2 per cent. of the total, who were idle for some time during the year.

A remarkable decrease in the number who did not have steady work throughout the year 1900 is shown by a comparison with the percentage of idleness for 1898 and 1899. The percentage of the number employed in all industries in 1898 who failed to find steady employment throughout the year was 17.8; in 1899 it was 11.4, and in 1900, the year for which this report is made, the percentage is only 5.2.

Small as this percentage of idleness is, it would be much less if the manufacture of brick and terra cotta and glass were left out of the calculations. These industries, as is well known, have their seasons when almost all work is suspended; brick-making during the winter and glass during the months of July and August.

Table No. 4. Smallest, greatest and average number of persons employed; averages by establishments.

This table contains the same data as No. 3, reduced to averages by establishments. The average number of persons employed in each of the 1,675 establishments is 105, the smallest number is 101, the greatest 107, and the excess of greatest over smallest 6.

In 1899 the average number employed was 102, the smallest 95, the greatest 107, and the excess of greatest over smallest 12. The average increase in the number employed in 1900 as compared with 1899 is 3 for each establishment.

Table No. 5. Persons employed by industries; aggregates by months.

The number of persons employed, males and females, and the totals of both sexes, by months, are given in this table for each industry.

The periods of greatest and least activity, when work is most brisk or dull, will be the month during which the largest or smallest number of persons were employed.

The number of females in each industry should be borne in mind when examining the tables of average wages and yearly earnings, as, doubtless, both are lower than they would be if the averages were computed separately for each sex.

In the following table the industries employing female labor at the regular operations of the trade, and the total number so

employed, are given in absolute figures and by percentages; the comparatively small number engaged in offices, at clerical work or as stenographers or typewriters, is not given.

INDUSTRIES.	Average number		Percentage of females.
	of persons employed.	Average number of females.	
Artificial flowers,	70	63	90.0
Bicycles and bicycle parts,	116	18	15.5
Boxes (wood and paper),	1,261	866	68.7
Brushes,	280	102	36.4
Buttons (metal),	929	576	62.0
Buttons (pearl),	910	343	37.7
Carpets and rugs,	1,169	350	29.9
Chemical products,	3,825	621	16.2
Cigars and tobacco,	2,963	1,990	67.4
Clothing,	729	444	60.9
Corsets and corset waists,	1,907	1,717	90.0
Cutlery,	592	37	6.2
Cotton goods,	4,951	3,472	70.1
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	4,017	717	17.8
Electrical appliances,	2,429	214	8.9
Food products,	1,492	345	25.8
Glass (window and bottle),	5,433	137	2.5
Graphite products,	1,257	645	51.3
Hats (felt),	5,294	1,366	25.8
Hats (straw),	447	313	70.0
Inks and mucilage,	81	14	17.3
Jewelry,	2,554	697	27.3
Knit goods,	1,828	1,082	59.2
Leather goods,	1,120	513	45.8
Lamps,	2,743	1,649	60.1
Mattresses and bedding,	176	27	15.3
Metal goods,	4,280	918	21.4
Metal novelties,	680	163	25.5
Musical instruments,	1,578	227	14.4
Paints,	569	55	9.7
Paper,	1,807	218	12.1
Pottery,	3,476	615	17.7
Printing and book-binding,	686	226	32.9
Rubber good (hard and soft),	4,015	708	17.6
Saddlery and harness hardware,	578	22	3.8
Scientific instruments,	1,415	238	16.8
Shoes,	4,495	1,534	34.1
Shirts,	3,567	2,703	75.8
Silk (broad and ribbon),	19,622	9,845	50.2
Silk dyeing,	3,322	261	7.8
Silk throwing,	1,448	825	57.0
Silk mill supplies,	554	134	24.0
Silver goods,	928	147	15.8
Soap and tallow,	552	110	19.9
Textile products,	298	136	45.6
Thread,	1,789	1,129	63.1
Trunks and bags,	603	37	6.1
Trunk and bag hardware,	645	143	22.2
Watches, cases and material,	1,872	474	25.3
Wire cloth,	361	56	15.5
Woolen and worsted goods,	7,260	3,696	50.9
Unclassified,	5,181	916	17.7

The radical changes in the processes of manufacturing that have taken place within the past decade has opened the way for the employment of female labor in many lines of industry that were formerly closed to them. Hard and disagreeable work, which required the strength and endurance that only men possess, is being made a thing of the past by the introduction of new machinery and methods, under which deftness of touch and intelligent perception on the part of the operatives takes the place of importance formerly held by the more rugged qualities peculiar to men. There is, therefore, every indication that these changes will open still wider fields for the introduction of female labor.

A comparison of the percentage of females employed at various industries for the years 1899 and 1900 is given in the following table.

Of the 52 industries named 25 show an increased percentage of females employed and 27 a decrease; the increases are generally large, ranging from one to ten per cent., while the decreases shown are, for the most part, less than one per cent.

INDUSTRIES.	Percentage of females employed during	
	1899.	1900.
Artificial flowers,	89.3	90.0
Bicycle and bicycle parts,	5.3	15.5
Boxes* (wood and paper),	67.7	68.7
Brushes,	39.0	36.4
Buttons (metal),	56.4	62.0
Buttons (pearl),	37.1	37.7
Carpets and rugs,	30.8	29.9
Chemical products,	17.2	16.2
Cigars and tobacco,	65.9	67.4
Clothing,	59.2	60.9
Corsets and corset waists,	90.1	90.0
Cutlery,	6.0	6.2
Cotton goods,	75.6	70.1
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	16.4	17.8
Electrical appliances,	6.4	8.9
Food products,	20.1	25.8
Glass (window and bottle),	3.3	2.5
Graphite products,	51.2	51.3
Hats (felt),	26.8	25.8
Hats (straw),	76.5	70.0
Inks and mucilage,	22.1	17.3
Jewelry,	25.8	27.3
Knit goods,	59.0	59.2
Leather goods,	41.0	45.8
Lamps,	67.2	60.1
Mattresses and bedding,	14.5	15.3

INDUSTRIES.	Percentage of females employed during	
	1899.	1900.
Metal goods,	24.2	21.4
Metal novelties,	20.9	25.5
Musical instruments,	14.2	14.4
Paints,	11.2	9.7
Paper,	12.7	12.1
Pottery,	15.2	17.7
Printing and book-binding,	29.5	32.9
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	17.9	17.6
Saddlery and harness hardware,	12.3	3.8
Scientific instruments,	16.9	16.8
Shoes,	35.1	34.1
Shirts,	77.9	75.8
Silk (broad and ribbon),	51.6	50.2
Silk dyeing,	6.0	7.8
Silk throwing,	54.8	57.0
Silk mill supplies,	21.3	24.0
Silver goods,	15.9	15.8
Soap and tallow,	23.1	19.9
Textile products,	44.9	45.6
Thread,	71.5	63.1
Trunks and bags,	6.2	6.1
Trunk and bag hardware,	23.7	22.2
Watches, cases and material,	24.1	25.3
Wire cloth,	19.1	15.5
Woolen and worsted goods,	49.3	50.9
Unclassified,	21.1	17.7

Table No. 6. Wages paid and average yearly earnings by industries.

This table shows the amount paid in wages and the average yearly earnings of employees. It must be borne in mind that the figures given are for wage-earners only; salaried employees, such as managers, superintendents, bookkeepers, agents and others not actually employed in the labor of making the product, are not included.

The range of average yearly earnings is from \$240.38 in silk throwing to \$822.35 in the brewing industry. These two occupations were respectively the lowest and the highest paid in 1899, but the silk throwing shows a reduction of \$17.00 for this year as compared with 1899, while brewers' earnings show an increase of exactly the same amount, \$17.00.

In the following industries the average yearly earnings of employees are under \$300: Artificial flowers, box (wood and paper), cornice (galvanized iron and copper), corset, cotton goods, graphite products, knit goods, shirt, and silk throwing.

Three hundred dollars, but under four hundred dollars: Bicycle and bicycle parts, brush, button (pearl), button (metal), carpet and rug, cigar and tobacco, clothing, hat (straw), leather goods, lamp, metal novelties, stone quarrying, shoe, silk (broad and ribbon), silk mill supplies, soap and tallow, steam pipe covering, textile products, thread, trunk and bag hardware and woolen and worsted goods.

Four hundred dollars, but under five hundred dollars: Agricultural implements, brick and terra cotta, chemical products, confectionery, cutlery, cotton goods (finishing and dyeing), fertilizers, food products, foundry (brass), high explosives, leather, lime and cement, mattresses and bedding, metal goods, mining iron ore, musical instruments, oilcloth (floor and table), paint, paper, pig iron, printing and bookbinding, rubber goods (hard and soft), saddlery and harness hardware, scientific instruments, silk dyeing, trunk and traveling bag, watch, watch case and watch material, wooden goods and unclassified.

Five hundred dollars, but under six hundred dollars: Artisans' tools, boiler, carriage and wagon, electrical appliances, foundry (iron), glass (window and bottle), hat (felt), ink and mucilage, jewelry, machinery, pottery, roofing (iron and stone), saddle and harness, sash, blind and door, silver goods, smelting and refining (gold, silver and copper), steel and iron (bar), steel and iron (structural), steel and iron (forging), typewriter and typewriter supplies and window shades.

Six hundred dollars and over: Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter), furnace, range and heater, oil refining, ship building, varnish and wire cloth.

The numerous strikes which occurred during the year exercised a disturbing influence over many of the trades, causing more or less idleness and very seriously affected the yearly earnings of the workmen engaged in these occupations.

The building trades strike was the most far-reaching of these. Stopping, as they did, the outlet for material used in building construction, many factories engaged in the production of these goods were forced to shut down temporarily or reduce the number of employees until building operations had been fully resumed.

One of the industries that suffered most severely in this respect was the manufactories of metal cornices. The average yearly earnings of the workmen engaged at that trade was \$421.39 in 1899, and only \$283.79 in 1900. The loss in earnings for the year to this class of mechanics from disturbances for which they were responsible in no way averaged \$137.60 for each individual. The silk trade was also much disturbed, strikes of greater or less duration having taken place in several of the mills, with a consequent lowering of the average yearly earnings for the entire trade.

The aggregate amount paid in wages by all industries comprising the entire 1,675 establishments is \$77,118,902, an increase in amount of \$1,030,621 over the total for 1899, although the number of establishments in this computation is 63 less than were included that year.

The average yearly earnings for all industries is \$437.51, or \$1.04 less than in 1899.

Table No. 7. Classified weekly wages by industries.

In this table the classified weekly wages are given with the number, male and female, who receive the various rates in each industry. There is also a classification for all industries which shows the total number and equivalent percentages of males and females who receive these different wage rates.

The total number of employees, male and female, for whom wage rates are reported is 195,798; 146,183 of these are males and 49,615 females. The male employees, classified according to wage rates, shows 15,473, or 10.60 per cent., who are paid under \$5 per week; 6,251, or 4.28 per cent., who are paid more than \$5, but under \$6 per week; 7,992, or 5.47 per cent., who are paid more than \$6, but less than \$7 per week; 14,378, or 9.84 per cent., who are paid more than \$7, but less than \$8 per week; 13,416, or 9.17 per cent., who receive more than \$8, but less than \$9 per week; 19,260, or 13.17 per cent., who are paid more than \$9, but less than \$10 per week; \$19,201, or 13.13 per cent., who are paid more than \$10, but less than \$12 per week; 21,585, or 14.77 per cent., who are paid more than \$12, but under \$15 per week; 19,894, or 13.60 per cent., who are paid more than \$15, but under

\$20 per week, and 8,733, or 5.97 per cent., who receive more than \$20 per week.

A similar classification of female employees shows 19,333, or 38.96 per cent., who are paid less than \$5 per week; 9,226, or 18.60 per cent., who are paid more than \$5, but under \$6 per week; 7,158, or 14.43 per cent., who are paid more than \$6, but under \$7 per week; 4,757, or 9.59 per cent., who are paid more than \$7, but less than \$8 per week; 2,996, or 6.04 per cent., who are paid more than \$8, but less than \$9 per week; 2,423, or 4.87 per cent who are paid more than \$9, but under \$10 per week; 2,142, or 4.32 per cent., who are paid more than \$10, but under \$12 per week; 1,229, or 2.48 per cent., who are paid more than \$12, but under \$15 per week; 325, or .66 per cent., who are paid more than \$15, but less than \$20 per week, and 26, or .05 per cent., who receive more than \$20 per week.

A careful study of this table in detail will convey an accurate knowledge of prevailing wage rates in all the industries included in this report. The separate classification of males and females in each industry, with the actual number of each sex receiving the various rates, furnishes the best possible means of determining the standard wages paid in each occupation.

The relative value of male and female labor in the various industries included in the report is shown by the fact that 72 per cent. of the total number of females employed are paid less than \$7 per week, while similar rates are paid to only 24 per cent. of the total number of males. As the rates of wages advance the number of males receiving them increases, while the females become less in the higher rates, those who receive more than \$12 per week being only a little more than 3 per cent. of the total.

As before stated, the element of female labor, with its low wages, must be considered in connection with the average yearly earnings computed for the industries in which they form an appreciable part of the working force.

Table No. 8. Average number of days in operation, average number of hours worked per day, and average proportion of business done, by industries.

Taking all the industries together, the average number of days in operation is 288.20, as against 289.32 for 1899, a falling-off of 1.18 days, which is unquestionably due to the large number of strikes before referred to.

The average number of hours employed per day is 9.64; it was 9.73 in 1899, an advance toward the shorter workday, slight in itself, but sufficient to show that the tendency is in that direction.

The average proportion of business done is 76.24 per cent., against 79.09 per cent. in 1899, an apparent falling off of 2.85 per cent. If the proportion of business had been estimated on the basis of the factory capacity of 1899, it is quite certain that it would have been much greater than these figures show, but a large number of establishments, particularly those engaged in the production of machinery and other lines of metal goods, greatly increased their plants in size; these additions were taken into account by the manufacturers in reporting before most of them had got rightly to work, and the increased capacity from such enlargements correspondingly reduced the proportion of business done.

The great development of industry in New Jersey is strikingly shown by the fact that although operated to only 76.24 per cent. of their capacity, the product of the 1,675 establishments included in this report amounts in selling value to \$407,595,280. When fully engaged these plants are capable of producing 23.76 per cent. more goods, or a total of \$504,439,738 per year.

Leaving out Sundays and all recognized holidays, there remains 306 working days in the year, which number is assumed to be the standard for full time. How nearly the average number of days employed in each of the industries approached that limit is shown in the following table, which gives the number of days in operation, the number not in operation, and, keeping in mind the standard of full time, the percentage of idleness or unemployment.

INDUSTRIES.	Average number of days em- ployed during year.	Average number of days not employed during year.	Average percentage of unem- ployment during the year.
Agricultural implements,	291.43	14.57	4.7
Artisans' tools,	290.90	15.10	4.9
Boilers,	300.03	5.97	1.9
Boxes (wood and paper),	290.51	15.49	5.0
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	307.89	....	....
Brick and terra cotta,	218.92	87.08	28.4
Brushes,	302.45	3.55	1.2
Buttons (metal),	296.78	9.22	3.0
Buttons (pearl),	290.71	15.29	5.0
Carpets and rugs,	291.00	15.00	4.2
Carriages and wagons,	302.89	3.11	1.0
Chemical products,	313.12	....	....
Cigars and tobacco,	290.73	15.27	5.0
Corsets and corset waists,	287.50	18.50	6.0
Cutlery,	286.28	19.72	6.4
Cotton goods,	280.35	25.65	8.4
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	294.30	11.70	3.8
Electrical appliances,	303.12	2.88	.9
Fertilizers,	266.09	39.91	13.0
Food products,	283.33	22.67	7.4
Foundry (brass),	294.36	11.64	3.8
Foundry (iron),	289.20	16.80	5.5
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	284.21	21.79	7.1
Glass (window and bottle),	251.67	54.33	17.8
Graphite products,	303.50	2.50	.8
Hats (felt),	269.10	36.90	12.0
Hats (straw),	258.00	48.00	15.7
High explosives,	280.12	25.88	8.4
Jewelry,	289.76	16.24	5.3
Knit goods,	297.54	8.46	2.7
Leather,	299.96	6.04	2.0
Leather goods,	296.76	9.24	3.0
Lamps,	301.50	4.50	1.5
Machinery,	298.55	7.45	2.4
Metal goods,	293.90	12.10	4.0
Metal novelties,	286.50	19.50	6.4
Musical instruments,	281.37	24.63	8.0
Oilcloth (floor and table),	283.25	22.75	7.4
Oils,	282.87	23.13	7.6
Paints,	307.60	....	....
Paper,	254.39	51.61	16.8
Pig iron,	267.20	38.80	12.7
Pottery,	301.51	4.49	1.5
Printing and book-binding,	300.63	5.37	1.8
Roofing (iron and stone),	310.67	....	....
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	285.39	20.61	6.7
Saddlery and harness hardware,	295.71	10.29	3.4
Sash, blinds and doors,	299.91	6.09	2.0
Shoes,	277.48	28.52	9.3
Silk (broad and ribbon),	289.73	16.27	5.3
Silk mill supplies,	275.14	30.86	10.1
Silver goods,	277.82	28.18	9.2
Soap and tallow,	308.50	....	....
Steel and iron (bar),	286.25	19.75	6.4
Steel and iron (structural),	291.81	14.19	4.6

INDUSTRIES.	Average number of days em- ployed during year.	Average number of days not employed during year.	Average percentage of unem- ployment during the year.
Steel and iron (forging),	298.45	7.55	2.4
Trunks and traveling bags,	287.30	18.70	6.1
Trunk and bag hardware,	301.37	4.63	1.5
Typewriters and supplies,	304.50	1.50	.5
Varnishes,	307.77	....	....
Watches, cases and material,	291.90	14.10	4.6
Wooden goods,	295.28	10.72	3.5
Woolen and worsted goods,	283.72	22.28	7.3

Table No. 9. A special presentation of particular industries, important because of their being among the principal ones carried on in the State in the matter of capital invested, number of persons employed and value of product.

All the data relating to them are taken from the general tables and brought together in this one for convenient review.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDUSTRY PRODUCT.

The following table presents the industry product and its value per \$1,000 of capital invested in each of the industries, with the average product per employee, the percentages of industry product which has gone to labor in the form of wages, and the percentages out of which all other charges and expenses with the employer's profit must be paid.

By "industry product" is meant the actual results of the work done in the industry; that is, the added value created above the value of stock and material used; or, in other words, the industry product is the difference between the cost value of the stock or material used when it comes into the workshop and the selling value of the finished product when it is ready to be placed upon the market. It is that value which the productive forces of the industry has added to the stock or material used in making the finished goods.

The values presented in this table under the designation of "industry product" are obtained by deducting from the total value of goods made or work done in each of the specified indus-

tries the value of stock or material used, the difference being added value or actual product due to the industry. In the division of the proceeds of each industry one part of this product is paid to the workmen employed in the form of wages, this being labor's share of the product. Out of the balance must be paid interest on capital invested, interest on loans, rents, commissions, insurance, taxes and salaries of superintendents, managers, clerks, etc., which are not included in the aggregate of wages paid; in fact, all the expenses of conducting business outside of those for material and wages; the remainder, if there be any, is the profit of the employer. The balance of the industry product, after the deduction of the amount paid in wages, is designated in the table as the profit and minor expense fund.

The term "minor expense" must be understood as relative. It includes all the items enumerated above, many of which are in themselves large amounts, and are only "minor" when compared with the larger amounts paid out for material and wages.

The largest industry product per \$1,000 of capital is shown by the following industries, the only ones exhibiting a product of over \$1,000:

Corset Waists,	\$1,683	57
Buttons (pearl),	1,558	68
Silver goods,	1,416	39
Metal novelties,	1,496	20
Shoes,	1,363	63
Saddlery and harness hardware,	1,328	00
Roofing,	1,311	49
Foundry (iron),	1,082	32
Printing and bookbinding,	1,059	82
Hats,	1,004	71
Furnaces,	1,000	94

Following these industries in rank comes:

Hats (straw),	\$987	52
Trunks and traveling bags,	964	01
Lamps,	943	08

Steel and iron (bar),	903 32
Cutlery,	889 70
Glass (window and bottle),	870 15
Carpets and rugs,	833 38
Carriages and Wagons,	820 32

The remaining industries show an industry product per \$1,000 of capital invested ranging from the amount last given above down to \$169.40 in the manufacture of brushes, the lowest in the table.

The average industry product per employee in the varnish and the brewing industries is, respectively, \$7,185.65 and 5,386.27. No other industries on the list which appears in the tables approach these in amount. Those nearest them are oil refining, \$2,452.45; roofing, \$1,953.85; paints, \$1,821.08; cigars and tobacco, \$1,652.52; soap and tallow, \$1,639.56; high explosives, \$1,505.81; jewelry, \$1,403.79; chemical products, \$1,409.95; oil cloth, \$1,342.92; steam boilers, \$1,331.51; paper, \$1,241.92; furnaces, \$1,285.25; food products, \$1,206.06; fertilizers, \$1,205.81; rubber goods, \$1,168.32; silver goods, \$1,144.44; leather, \$1,093.98; electrical appliances, \$1,087.50, and carriages and wagons, \$1,000.05.

The industry product per employee in all the other industries ranges downward from \$1,000 to \$461.78, the amount in the manufacture of wooden and paper boxes.

The division of the industry product between the labor and the profit and minor expense fund is, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the table.

The glass industry leads in the percentage of industry product paid to labor, the percentage being 74.10; next ranks watches and watch material, 68.93; trunk and bag hardware, 68.83; bar steel and iron, 68.45; foundry (iron), 67.59; hats (felt), 67.12; pottery, 65.88; woolen and worsted goods, 65.80; buttons (pearl), 65.82; machinery, 65.14; brick and terra cotta, 64.38; artisans' tools, 64.38; wood and paper boxes, 62.62; trunks and bags, 62.27, and cutlery 61.15, which includes all above sixty per cent.

Next follows cotton goods, 59.71; typewriters and supplies, 59.29; structural steel and iron, 58.43; carpets and rugs, 59.00; hats (straw), 58.00; shoes, 57.63; foundry (brass), 57.24; graphite products, 56.67; knit goods, 56.05; sashes, blinds and doors, 55.84; steel and iron forgings, 55.46; silk mill supplies, 54.71; carriages and wagons, 53.48; metal goods, 53.10; finishing and dyeing cotton goods, 52.96; silk goods (broad and ribbon), 52.26; saddlery and harness hardware, 51.22; printing and bookbinding, 50.65; musical instruments, 50.16, and furnaces and heaters, 50.06.

In the following industries the percentages are below 50.00: Metal novelties, 49.81; silver goods, 48.82; pig iron, 48.53; lamps 48.24; electrical appliances, 47.96; leather goods, 47.59; corsets, 45.67; brushes, 45.04; agricultural implements, 43.28; leather, 42.76; steam boilers, 40.67; fertilizers, 39.87; jewelry, 38.77; rubber goods, 38.62; paper, 38.11; oilcloth, 35.35; food products, 35.33; chemical products, 34.45; metal buttons, 33.58; high explosives, 31.00; metal and stone roofing, 26.88; paints, 26.85; oil refining, 24.52; soap and tallow, 23.84; cigars and tobacco, 19.87; brewing, beer, etc., 15.27.

The percentages of industry product paid in wages are the complements of the percentages of industry product which goes to profit and minor expenses, these two items aggregating 100 per cent., or the whole, of the industry product.

To ascertain, therefore, the profit and minor expense fund of either of the industries given on the table deduct the percentage devoted to wages from 100, and the remainder will be the percentage of the product which goes to these purposes.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

31

INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered	Amount of capital invested	Average number of persons employed.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Industry product.	Profit and minor expense fund.	INDUSTRY PRODUCT.		PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRY PRODUCT.
							Per \$1,000 of capital.	Average employe. per em.	
Agricultural implements,	7	\$1,519,515	255	\$115,107	\$365,978	\$150,871	\$175 04	\$1,043 05	56.72
Artisans' tools,	30	2705,053	1,453	723,968	1,171,100	417,192	432 10	805 90	35.62
Boilers,	29	1,502,728	934	576,568	1,270,256	753,888	797 51	1,331 51	59.33
Boxes (wood and paper),	29	490,082	1,261	364,654	582,390	217,646	118 17	461 78	37.38
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter,	28	18,003,384	1,769	1,454,746	9,528,399	8,073,563	529 25	5,386 27	15.27
Brick and terra cotta,	60	7,263,307	4,671	1,879,461	2,019,376	1,039,915	401 93	1,625 00	35.62
Brushes,	11	124,500	280	95,000	210,908	115,908	169 40	753 24	54.96
Buckets,	9	1,118,000	929	280,713	835,788	555,165	721 83	899 76	66.42
Buttons (metal),	17	314,450	910	322,643	490,128	167,485	158 68	538 60	34.18
Buttons (pearl),	7	852,000	1,169	411,704	710,039	298,245	833 38	607 39	40.00
Carpets and rugs,	37	1,264,197	1,037	554,568	1,037,052	482,484	820 32	1,000 95	45.52
Carrriages and wagons,	40	15,397,109	3,825	1,837,662	5,933,045	3,535,383	350 26	1,409 95	65.55
Chemical products,	22	6,475,287	2,963	972,854	4,896,414	3,923,360	716 17	1,652 52	80.13
Cigars and tobacco,	10	678,000	1,907	521,348	1,141,463	620,115	168 57	598 56	54.33
Corsets and corset waists,	7	442,358	592	240,679	393,568	152,889	889 70	664 81	38.85
Cutlery,	37	4,259,539	4,951	1,379,035	2,309,698	930,663	542 24	466 51	40.29
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	4,309,846	4,017	1,655,944	3,145,861	1,479,917	729 92	783 13	47.04
Electrical appliances,	17	1,113,068	2,429	1,266,937	2,641,549	1,374,612	237 70	1,087 50	52.04
Fertilizers,	11	3,484,500	1,024	492,336	1,234,757	742,421	354 35	1,205 81	60.13
Food products,	18	3,243,222	1,492	635,815	1,799,446	1,163,431	554 81	1,206 06	64.67
Food products,	11	942,693	806	350,608	1,799,446	261,875	639 71	759 91	42.76
Foundry (brass),	30	287,660	3,958	210,244	3,110,266	1,007,842	1,082 32	785 81	32.41
Foundry (iron),	14	1,723,163	1,342	863,579	1,724,802	861,223	1,000 01	1,285 25	49.94
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	21	4,219,943	5,433	212,121	3,671,967	950,846	870 15	675 86	25.90
Glass (window and bottle),	4	1,497,500	1,257	372,645	657,545	284,900	439 09	523 10	43.33
Graphite products,	48	261,045	5,294	2,694,423	4,014,197	1,319,774	1,530 32	758 25	32.88
Hats (felt),	3	288,857	447	165,458	285,273	119,615	987 52	638 24	41.00
Hats (straw),	8	2,608,500	752	331,038	1,132,370	781,324	434 11	1,505 81	60.00
Jewelry,	67	3,566,712	2,554	1,389,397	3,583,511	2,194,124	1,004 71	1,403 00	61.23
Knit goods,	13	1,530,222	1,828	516,867	922,191	405,324	602 65	504 48	43.95

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Amount of capital invested.	Average number of persons employed.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Industry product.	Profit and minor expense fund.	Industry Product.		Devoted to profit and minor ex.	Paid in wages.
							Per \$1,000 of capital.	Average per em.		
Leather,	56	\$6,584,296	4,140	\$1,936,558	\$4,529,084	\$2,592,526	\$687 85	\$1,093 98	57.44	42.76
Leather goods,	13	649,870	1,120	340,589	715,579	374,990	1,101 11	638 91	52.41	47.59
Lamps,	18	2,177,416	2,743	996,715	2,053,466	1,062,751	943 08	748 02	51.76	48.24
Machinery,	92	14,458,336	11,825	6,936,382	10,639,495	3,706,913	735 87	899 75	34.86	65.14
Metal goods,	53	5,023,622	4,286	1,767,636	3,328,711	1,501,075	662 61	777 73	46.90	53.10
Metal novelties,	12	491,000	680	254,499	518,988	260,459	1,496 20	763 22	50.39	49.61
Metal instruments,	18	2,269,683	1,578	755,618	1,506,314	750,696	661 77	954 57	49.84	50.16
Musical instruments,	10	2,201,600	838	392,684	1,125,366	427,502	511 30	1,342 92	64.58	35.35
Oilcloth (floor and table),	15	17,470,892	2,621	1,576,380	6,427,870	4,851,490	367 73	2,432 43	75.48	24.52
Oils,	10	1,897,400	869	878,449	1,036,196	579,947	741 51	1,821 08	73.35	26.85
Paints,	33	3,826,703	1,866	853,382	2,246,337	1,392,953	586 50	1,241 92	61.59	38.11
Paper,	3	1,501,000	396	271,180	2,586,769	887,359	372 48	834 40	51.47	48.53
Pig iron,	31	574,808	3,436	1,928,720	2,020,340	999,544	509 60	842 73	49.35	50.65
Pottery,	10	555,413	866	291,167	588,640	496,473	1,959 82	87 33	48.35	51.65
Printing and book-binding,	6	438,000	294	154,396	574,432	400,035	1,311 49	1,953 85	73.13	26.86
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	7,129,582	4,015	1,834,396	4,690,311	2,879,310	1,317 94	1,688 32	61.38	38.62
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	387,157	578	166,132	1,414,343	20,824	1,338 00	889 52	48.97	51.03
Saddlery and harness hardware,	22	909,313	642	331,854	594,385	264,431	653 55	952 68	44.16	55.84
Shah, bunds and doors,	41	2,152,979	4,495	330,874	2,934,643	1,243,271	1,363 63	652 87	43.37	57.63
Shoes,	105	20,253,310	19,522	7,466,765	14,286,518	6,819,753	705 42	778 54	47.74	52.26
Silk (broad and ribbon),	14	577,000	228	513,625	390,447	1,768,200	725 21	704 50	54.71	45.29
Silk mill supplies,	14	174,824	228	213,627	390,447	1,768,200	725 21	704 50	54.71	45.29
Silver goods,	11	1,651,200	552	518,497	1,062,043	543,552	1,416 39	1,144 44	55.78	44.22
Soap and tallow,	14	486,541	552	216,302	905,036	688,734	548 11	1,639 56	76.16	23.84
Steel and iron (bar),	4	469,541	549	290,321	4,241,45	1,333,824	903 32	722 57	31.55	68.45
Steel and iron (structural),	16	4,132,964	2,664	1,490,991	2,566,941	1,066,950	621 09	866 04	41.57	58.43
Steel and iron (forging),	11	3,495,621	2,760	1,486,777	2,680,911	1,194,134	766 93	971 34	44.54	55.46
Trunks and traveling bags,	10	472,000	603	283,343	455,014	171,671	964 01	754 58	37.73	62.27
Trunks and bag hardware,	8	666,100	645	216,546	314,588	98,042	451 93	487 73	31.17	68.83
Typewriters and supplies,	4	1,475,000	591	332,706	561,075	228,369	380 39	949 37	40.71	59.29
Watches, cases and material,	10	2,212,600	1,872	933,170	1,353,810	420,640	611 86	723 19	31.07	68.93
Woolen and worsted goods,	25	7,508,640	7,260	2,356,101	3,580,473	1,224,372	476 84	493 18	34.30	65.80

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1900.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	PARTNERS.				Number of Corporations.	STOCKHOLDERS.				Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders.	
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.		Males.	Females.	Banks as Trustees.	Total.		
1	Agricultural implements, . . .	7	4	4	1	.	.	5	3	73	.	.	73	78
2	Artisans' tools,	31	16	30	1	.	.	31	15	200	62	10	272	303
3	Artificial flowers,	3	3	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4
4	Bicycles and bicycle parts, . .	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	28	1	.	.	29	29
5	Boilers,	10	3	4	.	.	.	4	7	64	8	3	75	79
6	Boxes (wood and paper), . .	29	26	33	1	1	1	35	3	16	1	.	3	52
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	28	4	6	.	.	.	6	*24	*694	*85	*5	*784	790
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	36	48	7	1	56	24	366	136	18	.	520	576
9	Brushes,	11	11	14	1	.	15	4	.	.	.	.	15	15
10	Buttons (metal),	9	5	8	.	.	8	4	38	16	.	.	54	62
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	16	28	.	.	28	1	3	.	.	.	3	31
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	3	4	.	.	4	4	35	8	.	.	43	47
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	31	41	2	3	46	6	42	12	.	.	54	100
14	Chemical products,	40	9	19	1	2	22	31	666	432	106	1,204	1,226	
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	17	25	.	.	25	5	88	37	1	126	151	151
16	Clothing,	16	16	21	1	1	23	.	.	.	.	.	23	23
17	Confectionery,	4	1	1	.	.	1	3	12	6	.	18	19	19
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	6	10	.	.	10	6	20	10	.	30	40	40
19	Corsets and corset waists, . .	10	7	7	1	.	8	3	19	8	.	27	35	35
20	Cutlery,	7	3	2	1	.	3	4	25	4	2	31	34	34
21	Cotton goods,	37	24	37	.	.	37	13	132	20	5	157	194	194
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	8	13	.	.	13	12	77	9	5	91	104	104
23	Electrical appliances,	17	3	3	.	1	4	14	878	210	21	1,109	1,113	1,113
24	Fertilizers,	11	3	8	.	.	8	8	243	87	6	336	344	344
25	Food products,	18	7	14	1	.	15	11	2,565	1,008	1	3,574	3,589	3,589
26	Foundry (brass),	11	7	10	1	.	11	4	77	5	2	84	95	95
27	Foundry (iron),	30	15	23	1	1	25	15	765	259	44	1,068	1,093	1,093
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	5	9	.	2	11	9	52	16	6	74	85	85
29	Glass (window and bottle), . .	21	7	11	1	1	13	14	139	33	4	176	189	189
30	Graphite products,	4	1	1	.	.	1	3	98	68	12	178	179	179
31	Hats (felt),	48	3	55	.	2	57	16	94	11	.	105	162	162
32	Hats (straw),	3	32	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	5
33	High explosives,	8	.	5	.	.	5	.	64	6	2	72	72	72
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	1	2	.	.	2	4	18	5	.	23	25	25
35	Jewelry,	67	52	115	3	.	118	15	59	14	.	73	191	191
36	Knit goods,	13	11	14	.	.	14	2	82	66	34	182	196	196
37	Leather,	56	30	45	4	3	52	26	144	27	4	175	227	227
38	Leather goods,	13	10	18	.	.	18	3	11	6	.	17	35	35
39	Lamps,	8	1	1	.	.	1	7	47	.	3	50	51	51
40	Lime and cement,	6	1	1	.	.	1	5	125	43	8	176	177	177
41	Machinery,	92	39	50	3	1	54	53	515	195	42	752	806	806
42	Mattresses and bedding, . . .	6	2	4	.	.	4	4	18	.	.	18	22	22
43	Metal goods,	53	19	31	1	.	32	34	349	95	14	458	490	490
44	Metal novelties,	12	7	11	.	1	12	5	37	7	1	45	57	57
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	2	2	.	.	2	6	458	245	115	818	820	820
46	Musical instruments,	16	8	14	.	.	14	11	124	10	1	135	149	149
47	Oilcloth (floor and table), . .	8	3	4	.	.	4	5	32	2	.	34	38	38
48	Oils,	15	5	8	.	.	8	10	1,770	1,708	344	3,822	3,830	3,830
49	Paints,	10	4	4	.	.	4	6	158	43	7	208	212	212
50	Paper,	33	11	20	2	2	24	22	410	173	1	584	608	608
51	Pig iron,	5	1	1	.	.	1	4	250	71	28	349	350	350
52	Pottery,	31	12	27	.	.	27	19	404	142	38	584	611	611
53	Printing and book-binding, . .	19	13	17	1	.	18	6	36	4	.	40	58	58

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Number of Private Firms.	PARTNERS.				Number of Corporations.	STOCKHOLDERS.				Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.		Males.	Females.	Banks as Trustees.	Total.	
54	Quarrying stone,	14	8	2	2	.	.	4	6	29	2	31	35
55	Roofing (iron and stone), ..	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	123	7	3	133	133
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	.	.	.	.	.	31	4,255	92	14	4,361	4,361
57	Saddles and harness,	10	7	9	2	.	.	11	3	11	2	13	24
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	13	21	1	.	.	22	1	2	1	3	25
59	Scientific instruments,	11	2	3	.	.	.	9	124	23	8	155	159
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	16	28	2	.	.	30	6	32	5	37	67
61	Shoes,	41	22	37	3	.	.	40	19	127	33	161	201
62	Shirts,	25	22	43	1	.	.	44	3	14	2	16	60
63	Shipbuilding,	12	8	11	.	.	.	11	4	15	4	19	30
64	Silk (broad and ribbon), ..	105	49	98	4	3	1	106	56	403	48	457	563
65	Silk dyeing,	22	8	8	.	.	.	8	14	51	6	57	65
66	Silk throwing,	20	17	23	.	.	.	23	3	11	1	12	35
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	13	19	1	.	1	21	1	2	3	5	26
68	Silver goods,	11	5	12	1	.	.	13	6	42	23	67	80
69	Smelting and refining gold, silver, copper, etc.,	7	1	2	.	.	.	2	6	74	5	80	82
70	Soap and tallow,	14	8	15	5	.	.	20	6	23	1	24	44
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	1	2	.	.	.	2	2	9	.	9	11
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	1	.	1	.	.	1	3	26	3	34	35
73	Steel and iron (structural), ..	16	7	10	.	.	.	10	9	51	6	62	72
74	Steel and iron (forging), ..	11	3	3	.	.	.	3	8	163	60	234	237
75	Textile products,	7	2	5	.	.	.	5	5	53	6	60	65
76	Thread,	4	1	2	.	.	.	2	†3	†15	.	†18	20
77	Trunks and traveling bags, ..	10	8	13	.	.	.	13	2	12	6	19	32
78	Trunk and bag hardware, ..	8	6	8	.	.	.	8	2	8	1	9	17
79	Typewriters and supplies, ..	4	1	2	.	.	.	2	3	118	10	128	130
80	Varnishes,	18	4	8	.	.	.	8	14	112	34	151	159
81	Watches, cases and material, ..	10	3	3	.	.	.	3	7	211	51	272	275
82	Window shades,	4	2	3	1	.	.	4	2	6	1	7	11
83	Wire cloth,	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	32	4	.	36	36
84	Wooden goods,	29	18	30	.	.	.	30	11	57	10	68	98
85	Woolen and worsted goods, ..	25	10	19	.	2	21	15	224	58	16	298	319
86	Unclassified,	54	22	44	.	.	1	45	32	4,493	7,069	11,727	11,772
All industries,		1,675	852	1,369	60	7	23	1,459	823	23,548	12,991	37,600	39,149

* Two establishments have not reported these items.

† One establishment not reporting these items.

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, 1900.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital Invested.	Value of stock or material used.	Value of goods made or work done.
			Amount.	Total Cost.	Total Value.
1	Agricultural implements,	7	\$1,519,515	\$185,234	\$451,212
2	Artisans' tools,	31	2,705,053	762,562	1,933,662
3	Artificial flowers,	3	21,000	18,690	54,057
4	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	150,000	47,304	98,500
5	Boilers,	10	1,592,768	1,876,057	3,145,313
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	490,082	601,719	1,184,019
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter), ..	28	18,003,384	3,122,880	12,650,889
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	7,263,307	1,439,882	4,359,258
9	Brushes,	11	124,500	117,381	328,289
10	Buttons (metal),	9	1,158,000	383,775	1,219,653
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	314,450	384,986	875,114
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	852,000	312,692	1,522,731
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	1,264,197	868,544	1,905,596
14	Chemical products,	40	15,397,109	8,054,463	13,447,508
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	6,475,287	3,484,234	8,380,648
16	Clothing,	16	168,500	320,035	686,450
17	Confectionery,	4	89,500	232,543	312,821
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	310,010	169,561	396,679
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	678,000	826,968	1,968,431
20	Cutlery,	7	442,358	154,864	548,432
21	Cotton goods,	37	4,359,539	2,993,285	5,302,083
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	4,309,826	5,661,531	8,807,392
23	Electrical appliances,	17	11,113,068	3,101,515	5,743,064
24	Fertilizers,	11	3,484,500	2,931,481	4,166,238
25	Food products,	18	3,243,222	9,268,486	11,067,932
26	Foundry (brass),	11	942,693	754,259	1,366,742
27	Foundry (iron),	30	2,873,660	3,956,898	7,067,164
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	1,723,163	1,139,226	2,864,028
29	Glass (window and bottle),	21	4,219,943	1,426,334	5,098,301
30	Graphite products,	4	1,497,500	545,555	1,203,200
31	Hats (felt),	48	2,610,045	4,124,136	8,138,333
32	Hats (straw),	3	288,857	365,465	650,738
33	High explosives,	8	2,608,500	1,925,306	3,057,676
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	464,746	132,701	298,737
35	Jewelry,	67	3,566,712	3,153,497	6,737,008
36	Knit goods,	13	1,530,222	1,101,539	2,023,730
37	Leather,	56	6,584,296	8,817,679	13,346,763
38	Leather goods,	13	649,870	736,002	1,451,581
39	Lamps,	8	2,177,416	2,181,629	4,235,095
40	Lime and cement,	6	1,071,947	480,134	900,930
41	Machinery,	92	14,458,336	7,186,839	17,826,334
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	173,000	218,109	351,252
43	Metal goods,	53	5,023,622	6,486,769	9,815,480
44	Metal novelties,	12	491,000	446,740	965,728
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	4,676,283	326,007	1,060,640
46	Musical instruments,	19	2,209,683	1,119,152	2,625,466
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	2,201,000	2,292,460	3,417,826
48	Oils,	15	17,470,892	35,228,579	41,656,449
49	Paints,	10	1,397,400	1,843,420	2,879,616
50	Paper,	33	3,826,703	3,112,912	5,357,269
51	Pig iron,	5	1,501,500	1,724,186	2,282,955
52	Pottery,	31	5,748,298	1,133,017	4,062,357
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	555,413	408,393	997,033
54	Quarrying stone,	14	307,062	233,829	656,212
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	438,000	782,799	1,357,321
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	7,129,582	8,548,497	13,239,328
57	Saddles and harness,	10	168,000	204,922	461,871

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital Invested.	Value of stock or material used.	Value of goods made or work done.
			Amount.	Total Cost.	Total Value.
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	\$387,157	\$268,160	\$782,303.
59	Scientific instruments,	11	1,646,110	793,119	1,303,461
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	909,313	781,172	1,375,457
61	Shoes,	41	2,152,079	3,533,931	6,468,574
62	Shirts,	25	789,400	1,220,623	2,638,744
63	Shipbuilding,	12	604,183	311,515	937,329
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	20,252,319	20,587,238	34,873,756
65	Silk dyeing,	22	2,594,188	1,996,834	4,400,788
66	Silk throwing,	20	783,848	322,294	774,655
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	517,000	189,209	579,656
68	Silver goods,	11	749,824	649,774	1,711,817
69	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	7	4,880,000	*35,407,682	*45,129,329
70	Soap and tallow,	14	1,651,200	1,598,446	2,503,482
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	89,000	34,542	110,209
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	469,541	534,275	958,420
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	4,132,964	3,380,044	5,946,985
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	3,495,621	3,509,398	6,190,309
75	Textile products,	7	516,000	518,241	768,442
76	Thread,	4	**1,466,216	**720,107	**1,212,467
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	472,000	588,834	1,043,848
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	696,100	342,831	657,419
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	1,475,000	274,165	835,240
80	Varnishes,	18	4,133,100	1,699,146	3,560,229
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	2,212,600	1,225,862	2,579,672
82	Window shades,	4	98,000	245,170	390,000
83	Wire cloth,	4	465,273	335,412	628,813
84	Wooden goods,	29	867,971	635,676	1,647,869
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	7,508,640	**7,185,629	10,766,102
86	Unclassified,	54	11,944,865	**4,039,226	**8,809,961
All industries,		1,675	\$263,974,031	\$242,885,017	\$407,595,280.

*Two establishments have not reported these items.

**One establishment has not reported these items.

TABLE No. 3.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates.

In this table, by the terms "Periods of Employment of the Smallest Number" and "Periods of Employment of the Greatest Number," are meant those times as regards Aggregate Number of Persons Employed—when the smallest or greatest number respectively were employed. It must be borne in mind that the number of persons here enumerated are wage-earners only—officers, clerks and salaried persons are excluded.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate average number of persons employed.	AGGREGATES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Excess of greatest over smallest number.
				Smallest Number.	Greatest Number.	
1	Agricultural implements,	7	255	212	322	110
2	Artisans' tools,	31	1,453	1,332	1,505	173
3	Artificial flowers,	3	70	33	106	73
4	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	116	62	195	133
5	Boilers,	10	954	855	1,024	169
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	1,261	1,217	1,307	90
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter), ..	28	1,769	1,732	1,813	81
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	4,671	3,052	5,822	2,770
9	Brushes,	11	280	258	292	34
10	Buttons (metal),	9	929	819	1,174	355
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	910	881	954	73
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	1,169	1,092	1,233	141
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	1,037	965	1,068	103
14	Chemical products,	40	3,825	3,479	4,020	550
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	2,963	2,650	3,456	806
16	Clothing,	16	729	694	770	76
17	Confectionery,	4	79	69	95	26
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper), ..	12	480	282	537	255
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	1,907	1,764	2,078	314
20	Cutlery,	7	592	571	607	36
21	Cotton goods,	37	4,951	4,116	5,268	1,152
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing), ..	20	4,017	3,751	4,197	446
23	Electrical appliances,	17	2,429	2,437	2,503	156
24	Fertilizers,	11	1,024	817	1,286	469
25	Food products,	18	1,492	1,307	1,745	438
26	Foundry (brass),	11	806	768	845	77
27	Foundry (iron),	30	3,958	3,799	4,057	258
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	1,342	1,081	1,511	430
29	Glass (windows and bottle),*	21	5,433	1,166	6,636	5,470
30	Graphite products,	4	1,257	1,144	1,311	167
31	Hats (felt),	48	5,294	5,025	5,510	485
32	Hats (straw),	3	447	43	683	640
33	High explosives,	8	752	671	841	170
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	81	75	87	12
35	Jewelry,	67	2,554	2,395	2,733	338
36	Knit goods,	13	1,828	1,777	1,881	104
37	Leather,	56	4,140	3,831	4,630	799
38	Leather goods,	13	1,120	1,048	1,179	131
39	Lamps,	8	2,743	2,436	3,093	657
40	Lime and cement,	6	438	411	463	52
41	Machinery,	92	11,825	11,476	12,083	607
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	176	172	181	9
43	Metal goods,	53	4,280	4,166	4,411	265
44	Metal novelties,	12	680	599	788	189

*Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

TABLE No. 3.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates—(Continued).

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate average number of persons employed.	AGGREGATES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Excess of greatest over smallest number.
				Smallest Number.	Greatest Number.	
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	1,410	1,070	1,553	483
46	Musical instruments,	19	1,578	1,445	1,652	207
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	83	838	779	887	108
48	Oils,	15	2,621	2,537	2,678	141
49	Paints,	10	569	533	601	78
50	Paper,	33	1,807	1,640	1,921	281
51	Pig iron,	5	598	484	665	181
52	Pottery,	31	3,476	3,365	3,549	184
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	686	560	835	275
54	Quarrying stone,	14	660	319	914	595
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	294	277	309	32
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	4,015	3,628	4,310	682
57	Saddles and harness,	10	282	257	313	56
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	578	561	593	32
59	Scientific instruments,	11	1,415	1,260	1,515	255
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	642	578	696	118
61	Shoes,	41	4,495	4,364	4,627	263
62	Shirts,	25	3,567	3,076	3,798	722
63	Shipbuilding,	12	526	487	562	75
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	19,622	17,986	20,986	3,000
65	Silk dyeing,	22	3,322	2,980	3,644	664
66	Silk throwing,	20	1,448	1,275	1,578	303
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	554	540	571	31
68	Silver goods,	11	928	846	1,011	165
69	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	7	2,975	2,771	3,192	421
70	Soap and tallow,	14	552	503	604	101
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	61	58	65	7
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	549	512	570	58
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	2,964	2,877	3,025	148
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	2,760	2,666	2,860	194
75	Textile products,	7	298	271	333	62
76	Thread,	4	1,789	1,737	1,867	130
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	603	560	632	72
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	645	557	696	139
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	591	570	610	40
80	Varnishes,	18	259	251	271	20
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,872	1,743	1,942	199
82	Window shades,	4	86	76	92	16
83	Wire cloth,	4	361	353	370	17
84	Wooden goods,	29	963	916	1,052	136
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	7,260	6,921	7,648	727
86	Unclassified,	54	5,181	4,945	5,396	451
All industries,		1,675	176,268	168,858	178,259	9,401

TABLE No. 4.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Averages.

In this table averages for each establishment are given. These have been arrived at by dividing the aggregates given in Table No. 3 by the number of establishments. It must be borne in mind that the number of persons here enumerated are wage-earners only—officers, clerks and salaried persons are excluded.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT.			
			Average number.	Smallest number.	Greatest number.	Excess of greatest over smallest number.
1	Agricultural implements,	7	36	30	46	16
2	Artisans' tools,	31	47	43	49	6
3	Artificial flowers,	3	23	11	35	24
4	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	29	16	49	33
5	Boilers,	10	95	85	102	17
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	43	42	45	3
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	28	63	62	65	3
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	78	51	97	46
9	Brushes,	11	25	24	27	3
10	Buttons (metal),	9	104	91	130	39
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	53	52	56	4
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	167	156	176	20
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	28	26	29	3
14	Chemical products,	40	96	87	101	14
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	135	120	157	37
16	Clothing,	16	45	43	48	5
17	Confectionery,	4	20	17	24	7
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	40	24	45	21
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	190	176	208	32
20	Cutlery,	7	85	81	87	6
21	Cotton goods,	37	134	111	142	31
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	201	188	210	22
23	Electrical appliances,	17	143	138	147	9
24	Fertilizers,	11	93	74	117	43
25	Food products,	18	83	73	97	24
26	Foundry (brass),	11	73	70	77	7
27	Foundry (iron),	30	132	126	135	9
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	96	77	108	31
29	Glass (windows and bottle),*	21	259	56	316	260
30	Graphite products,	4	314	286	328	42
31	Hats (felt),	48	110	105	115	10
32	Hats (straw),	3	149	14	228	214
33	High explosives,	8	94	84	105	21
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	16	15	17	2
35	Jewelry,	67	38	36	41	5
36	Knit goods,	13	140	137	145	8
37	Leather,	56	74	68	82	14
38	Leather goods,	13	86	81	91	10
39	Lamps,	8	343	305	387	82
40	Lime and cement,	6	73	68	77	9
41	Machinery,	92	129	125	132	7
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	29	28	30	2
43	Metal goods,	53	81	79	84	5
44	Metal novelties,	12	57	50	66	16

*Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

TABLE No. 4.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Averages—(Continued).

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT.			
			Average number.	Smallest number.	Greatest number.	Excess of greatest over smallest number.
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	176	134	194	60
46	Musical instruments,	19	83	76	87	11
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	105	97	111	14
48	Oils,	15	175	169	178	9
49	Paints,	10	57	52	60	8
50	Paper,	33	54	49	58	9
51	Pig iron,	5	120	97	133	36
52	Pottery,	31	112	109	115	6
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	36	29	44	15
54	Quarrying stone,	14	47	23	65	42
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	49	46	51	5
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	130	117	139	22
57	Saddles and harness,	10	28	26	31	5
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	41	40	42	2
59	Scientific instruments,	11	129	115	138	23
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	29	26	31	5
61	Shoes,	41	109	106	113	7
62	Shirts,	25	143	123	152	29
63	Shipbuilding,	12	44	41	47	6
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	187	171	200	29
65	Silk dyeing,	22	151	135	165	30
66	Silk throwing,	20	72	64	79	15
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	40	39	41	2
68	Silver goods,	11	84	77	92	15
69	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	7	425	396	456	60
70	Soap and tallow,	14	39	36	43	7
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	20	19	22	3
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	137	128	142	14
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	185	180	189	9
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	251	242	260	18
75	Textile products,	7	43	39	48	9
76	Thread,	4	447	434	467	33
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	60	56	63	7
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	81	70	87	17
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	148	142	152	10
80	Varnishes,	18	14	14	15	1
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	187	174	194	20
82	Window shades,	4	21	19	23	4
83	Wire cloth,	4	90	88	93	5
84	Wooden goods,	20	33	31	36	5
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	290	277	306	29
86	Unclassified,	54	96	92	100	8
All industries,		1,675	105	101	107	6

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	245	3	248
February,	262	3	265
March,	304	4	308
April,	319	3	322
May,	304	2	306
June,	258	2	260
July,	230	1	231
August,	220	1	221
September,	212	...	212
October,	212	...	212
November,	224	...	224
December,	252	...	252

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,314	18	1,332
February,	1,423	18	1,441
March,	1,434	18	1,452
April,	1,452	18	1,470
May,	1,454	18	1,472
June,	1,459	18	1,477
July,	1,426	18	1,444
August,	1,423	18	1,441
September,	1,427	18	1,445
October,	1,453	18	1,471
November,	1,464	18	1,482
December,	1,486	19	1,505

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	6	66	72
February,	6	72	78
March,	7	81	88
April,	7	90	97
May,	9	97	106
June,	4	40	44
July,	5	36	41
August,	4	29	33
September,	7	56	63
October,	7	60	67
November,	7	65	72
December,	7	67	74

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE PARTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	149	37	186
February,	160	35	195
March,	153	32	185
April,	141	32	173
May,	114	28	142
June,	72	10	82
July,	56	7	63
August,	55	8	63
September,	55	7	62
October,	70	8	78
November,	71	8	79
December,	73	8	81

BOILERS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	861	...	861
February,	855	...	855
March,	873	...	873
April,	932	...	932
May,	975	...	975
June,	996	...	996
July,	1,001	...	1,001
August,	1,023	...	1,023
September,	1,024	...	1,024
October,	1,015	...	1,015
November,	1,003	...	1,003
December,	894	...	894

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	394	883	1,277
February,	394	865	1,259
March,	388	883	1,271
April,	395	912	1,307
May,	401	889	1,290
June,	399	874	1,273
July,	404	813	1,217
August,	397	838	1,235
September,	400	850	1,250
October,	399	854	1,253
November,	393	856	1,249
December,	381	875	1,256

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,745	4	1,749
February,	1,723	9	1,732
March,	1,726	10	1,736
April,	1,743	1	1,744
May,	1,738	10	1,748
June,	1,783	12	1,795
July,	1,808	5	1,813
August,	1,802	4	1,806
September,	1,805	1	1,806
October,	1,773	3	1,776
November,	1,753	4	1,757
December,	1,762	4	1,766

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,045	7	3,052
February,	3,101	4	3,105
March,	3,549	4	3,553
April,	4,860	21	4,881
May,	5,327	19	5,346
June,	5,647	26	5,673
July,	5,795	27	5,822
August,	5,787	35	5,822
September,	5,524	33	5,557
October,	5,249	43	5,292
November,	4,231	43	4,274
December,	3,654	27	3,681

BRUSHES—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	166	92	258
February,	169	102	271
March,	179	103	282
April,	178	101	279
May,	179	104	283
June,	173	100	273
July,	184	103	287
August,	187	103	290
September,	179	101	280
October,	180	108	288
November,	193	99	292
December,	181	105	286

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BUTTONS (METAL)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	312	563	875
February,	341	478	819
March,	344	522	866
April,	339	524	863
May,	359	466	825
June,	403	505	908
July,	463	711	1,174
August,	391	723	1,114
September,	358	493	851
October,	409	644	1,053
November,	336	526	862
December,	377	559	936

BUTTONS (PEARL)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	555	326	881
February,	556	334	890
March,	559	328	887
April,	564	338	902
May,	547	341	888
June,	549	347	896
July,	557	347	904
August,	570	346	916
September,	578	349	927
October,	589	354	943
November,	599	355	954
December,	586	351	937

CARPETS AND RUGS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	763	329	1,092
February,	765	341	1,106
March,	778	340	1,118
April,	826	351	1,177
May,	825	354	1,179
June,	829	349	1,178
July,	809	341	1,150
August,	835	349	1,184
September,	846	362	1,208
October,	845	366	1,211
November,	840	352	1,192
December,	864	369	1,233

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	965	...	965
February,	1,003	...	1,003
March,	1,024	...	1,024
April,	1,063	...	1,063
May,	1,055	...	1,055
June,	1,055	...	1,055
July,	1,056	...	1,056
August,	1,068	...	1,068
September,	1,068	...	1,068
October,	1,049	...	1,049
November,	1,014	...	1,014
December,	1,027	...	1,027

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	2,956	523	3,479
February,	3,110	580	3,690
March,	3,124	587	3,711
April,	3,157	580	3,737
May,	3,206	606	3,812
June,	3,252	621	3,873
July,	3,198	639	3,837
August,	3,259	675	3,934
September,	3,301	641	3,942
October,	3,276	665	3,941
November,	3,334	695	4,029
December,	3,282	639	3,921

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	920	1,804	2,724
February,	896	2,026	2,922
March,	892	2,145	3,037
April,	857	2,007	2,864
May,	918	1,732	2,650
June,	928	1,808	2,736
July,	1,042	1,931	2,973
August,	1,097	2,359	3,456
September,	1,032	1,989	3,021
October,	1,010	1,954	2,964
November,	983	2,022	3,005
December,	1,090	2,109	3,199

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CLOTHING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	285	430	715
February,	287	412	699
March,	286	478	764
April,	285	471	756
May,	272	428	700
June,	280	443	723
July,	276	418	694
August,	273	446	719
September,	308	462	770
October,	295	464	759
November,	286	440	726
December,	287	433	720

CONFECTIONERY—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	45	24	69
February,	47	27	74
March,	47	27	74
April,	47	26	73
May,	49	28	77
June,	52	29	81
July,	50	21	71
August,	52	23	75
September,	53	27	80
October,	53	29	82
November,	59	35	94
December,	59	36	95

CORNICES (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	280	...	280
February,	282	...	282
March,	490	...	490
April,	513	...	513
May,	518	...	518
June,	522	...	522
July,	518	...	518
August,	518	...	518
September,	526	...	526
October,	527	...	527
November,	529	...	529
December,	537	...	537

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	187	1,577	1,764
February,	186	1,594	1,780
March,	187	1,637	1,824
April,	192	1,695	1,887
May,	196	1,700	1,896
June,	196	1,679	1,875
July,	192	1,647	1,839
August,	192	1,747	1,939
September,	189	1,783	1,972
October,	190	1,888	2,078
November,	193	1,847	2,040
December,	183	1,808	1,991

CUTLERY—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	536	35	571
February,	545	35	580
March,	553	35	588
April,	559	37	596
May,	553	37	590
June,	554	37	591
July,	546	38	584
August,	554	38	592
September,	563	38	601
October,	563	38	601
November,	569	38	607
December,	567	38	605

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,457	3,272	4,729
February,	1,475	3,383	4,858
March,	1,480	3,336	4,816
April,	1,486	3,386	4,872
May,	1,488	3,476	4,964
June,	1,487	2,629	4,116
July,	1,428	3,623	5,051
August,	1,451	3,645	5,096
September,	1,481	3,659	5,140
October,	1,501	3,753	5,254
November,	1,507	3,745	5,252
December,	1,513	3,755	5,268

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,383	757	4,140
February,	3,376	751	4,127
March,	3,442	747	4,189
April,	3,351	750	4,101
May,	3,142	709	3,851
June,	3,107	644	3,751
July,	3,279	668	3,947
August,	3,211	661	3,872
September,	3,192	657	3,849
October,	3,310	745	4,055
November,	3,350	775	4,125
December,	3,459	738	4,197

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	2,138	209	2,347
February,	2,197	210	2,407
March,	2,228	213	2,441
April,	2,276	227	2,503
May,	2,255	231	2,486
June,	2,265	230	2,495
July,	2,232	209	2,441
August,	2,186	208	2,394
September,	2,219	212	2,431
October,	2,190	213	2,403
November,	2,220	208	2,428
December,	2,168	203	2,371

FERTILIZERS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	802	22	824
February,	964	24	988
March,	1,260	26	1,286
April,	1,211	26	1,237
May,	1,050	24	1,074
June,	947	24	971
July,	964	27	991
August,	1,137	16	1,153
September,	1,118	15	1,133
October,	942	22	964
November,	828	22	850
December,	795	22	817

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,139	357	1,496
February,	1,134	364	1,498
March,	1,107	328	1,435
April,	1,049	267	1,316
May,	1,070	257	1,327
June,	1,042	288	1,330
July,	1,049	258	1,307
August,	1,228	364	1,592
September,	1,303	442	1,745
October,	1,252	437	1,689
November,	1,138	359	1,497
December,	1,258	413	1,671

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	790	36	826
February,	808	37	845
March,	785	37	822
April,	794	35	829
May,	752	33	785
June,	737	31	768
July,	763	30	793
August,	759	34	793
September,	754	35	789
October,	741	33	774
November,	778	34	812
December,	799	37	836

FOUNDRY (IRON)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,799	...	3,799
February,	3,864	...	3,864
March,	3,943	...	3,943
April,	3,955	...	3,955
May,	4,031	...	4,031
June,	3,982	...	3,982
July,	3,886	...	3,886
August,	3,951	...	3,951
September,	3,997	...	3,997
October,	4,049	...	4,049
November,	4,057	...	4,057
December,	3,981	...	3,981

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,388	...	1,388
February,	1,423	...	1,423
March,	1,451	...	1,451
April,	1,435	...	1,435
May,	1,226	...	1,226
June,	1,206	...	1,206
July,	1,081	...	1,081
August,	1,242	...	1,242
September,	1,310	...	1,310
October,	1,366	...	1,366
November,	1,511	...	1,511
December,	1,461	...	1,461

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	6,185	158	6,343
February,	6,160	168	6,328
March,	6,180	163	6,343
April,	6,395	178	6,573
May,	6,133	163	6,296
June,	5,836	166	6,002
July,	1,593	60	1,653
August,	1,142	24	1,166
September,	5,267	127	5,394
October,	5,856	146	6,002
November,	6,312	148	6,460
December,	6,493	143	6,636

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	612	653	1,265
February,	620	668	1,288
March,	615	696	1,311
April,	616	665	1,281
May,	625	665	1,290
June,	619	658	1,277
July,	623	686	1,309
August,	606	660	1,266
September,	582	591	1,173
October,	581	610	1,191
November,	687	600	1,287
December,	562	582	1,144

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,779	1,246	5,025
February,	3,834	1,288	5,122
March,	3,897	1,348	5,245
April,	3,891	1,363	5,254
May,	3,849	1,358	5,207
June,	3,892	1,379	5,271
July,	3,912	1,342	5,254
August,	3,963	1,428	5,391
September,	4,056	1,454	5,510
October,	4,020	1,420	5,440
November,	4,036	1,390	5,426
December,	4,003	1,377	5,380

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	185	464	649
February,	184	481	665
March,	192	491	683
April,	188	463	651
May,	166	404	570
June,	73	145	218
July,	29	14	43
August,	58	37	95
September,	95	121	216
October,	124	325	449
November,	152	384	536
December,	166	421	587

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	672	8	680
February,	665	6	671
March,	690	8	698
April,	754	8	762
May,	736	8	744
June,	694	8	702
July,	714	7	721
August,	761	7	768
September,	807	5	812
October,	835	6	841
November,	806	7	813
December,	805	7	812

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	65	16	81
February,	63	17	80
March,	67	17	84
April,	68	13	81
May,	67	11	78
June,	67	10	77
July,	65	10	75
August,	69	18	87
September,	68	15	83
October,	70	15	85
November,	69	15	84
December,	66	14	80

JEWELRY—SIXTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,831	680	2,511
February,	1,885	680	2,565
March,	1,872	761	2,633
April,	1,838	670	2,508
May,	1,800	661	2,461
June,	1,746	649	2,395
July,	1,858	642	2,500
August,	1,820	653	2,473
September,	1,878	685	2,563
October,	1,904	706	2,610
November,	1,938	795	2,733
December,	1,912	787	2,699

KNIT GOODS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	747	1,053	1,800
February,	765	1,080	1,845
March,	756	1,125	1,881
April,	750	1,114	1,864
May,	741	1,114	1,855
June,	731	1,095	1,826
July,	744	1,079	1,823
August,	740	1,079	1,819
September,	744	1,070	1,814
October,	738	1,077	1,815
November,	751	1,067	1,818
December,	744	1,033	1,777

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

LEATHER—FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	4,150	87	4,237
February,	4,139	84	4,223
March,	4,140	81	4,221
April,	4,079	78	4,157
May,	4,043	63	4,106
June,	3,901	67	3,968
July,	3,767	64	3,831
August,	3,800	67	3,867
September,	3,993	61	4,054
October,	4,066	68	4,134
November,	4,180	68	4,248
December,	4,564	66	4,630

LEATHER GOODS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	605	482	1,087
February,	609	498	1,107
March,	615	520	1,135
April,	572	476	1,048
May,	591	487	1,078
June,	583	479	1,062
July,	603	509	1,112
August,	614	531	1,145
September,	624	552	1,176
October,	630	549	1,179
November,	623	544	1,167
December,	615	530	1,145

LAMPS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	965	1,536	2,501
February,	978	1,523	2,501
March,	1,019	1,652	2,671
April,	1,075	1,619	2,694
May,	1,103	1,597	2,700
June,	1,102	1,597	2,699
July,	1,086	1,350	2,436
August,	1,136	1,574	2,710
September,	1,174	1,765	2,939
October,	1,180	1,913	3,093
November,	1,169	1,850	3,019
December,	1,141	1,807	2,948

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	412	...	412
February,	411	...	411
March,	423	...	423
April,	433	...	433
May,	447	...	447
June,	455	...	455
July,	445	...	445
August,	463	...	463
September,	460	...	460
October,	443	...	443
November,	443	...	443
December,	418	...	418

MACHINERY—NINETY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	11,171	305	11,476
February,	11,295	308	11,603
March,	11,461	310	11,771
April,	11,548	311	11,859
May,	11,764	319	12,083
June,	11,658	319	11,977
July,	11,515	317	11,832
August,	11,337	318	11,655
September,	11,494	321	11,815
October,	11,552	324	11,876
November,	11,673	328	12,001
December,	11,619	329	11,948

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	150	26	176
February,	149	27	176
March,	147	27	174
April,	149	27	176
May,	146	27	173
June,	147	27	174
July,	145	27	172
August,	149	27	176
September,	152	27	179
October,	154	27	181
November,	153	27	180
December,	153	27	180

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

METAL GOODS—FIFTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,292	945	4,237
February,	3,436	978	4,414
March,	3,466	965	4,431
April,	3,382	925	4,307
May,	3,373	923	4,296
June,	3,300	918	4,218
July,	3,256	912	4,168
August,	3,263	903	4,166
September,	3,296	889	4,185
October,	3,320	898	4,218
November,	3,406	874	4,280
December,	3,354	888	4,242

METAL NOVELTIES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	433	166	599
February,	480	164	644
March,	535	155	690
April,	521	142	663
May,	511	151	662
June,	495	155	650
July,	474	158	632
August,	480	164	644
September,	536	164	700
October,	590	198	788
November,	601	174	775
December,	547	170	717

MINING (IRON ORE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,457	...	1,457
February,	1,472	...	1,472
March,	1,513	...	1,513
April,	1,467	...	1,467
May,	1,543	...	1,543
June,	1,492	...	1,492
July,	1,453	...	1,453
August,	1,553	...	1,553
September,	1,525	...	1,525
October,	1,287	...	1,287
November,	1,090	...	1,090
December,	1,070	...	1,070

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,367	226	1,593.
February,	1,373	236	1,609.
March,	1,392	238	1,630.
April,	1,404	248	1,652.
May,	1,338	254	1,592.
June,	1,311	252	1,563.
July,	1,286	226	1,512.
August,	1,261	184	1,445.
September,	1,300	190	1,490.
October,	1,365	206	1,571.
November,	1,410	229	1,639.
December,	1,412	230	1,642.

OIL CLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	883	...	883.
February,	887	...	887.
March,	882	...	882.
April,	842	...	842.
May,	808	...	808.
June,	852	...	852.
July,	865	...	865.
August,	862	...	862.
September,	779	...	779.
October,	797	...	797.
November,	785	...	785.
December,	815	...	815.

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	2,658	...	2,658.
February,	2,678	...	2,678.
March,	2,568	...	2,568.
April,	2,537	...	2,537.
May,	2,607	...	2,607.
June,	2,623	...	2,623.
July,	2,616	...	2,616.
August,	2,640	...	2,640.
September,	2,642	...	2,642.
October,	2,657	...	2,657.
November,	2,603	...	2,603.
December,	2,628	...	2,628.

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

PAINTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	486	57	543
February,	502	60	562
March,	522	61	583
April,	534	62	596
May,	539	62	601
June,	518	59	577
July,	504	53	557
August,	478	45	523
September,	505	48	553
October,	526	50	576
November,	527	52	579
December,	526	55	581

PAPER—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,675	246	1,921
February,	1,663	243	1,906
March,	1,649	238	1,887
April,	1,628	246	1,874
May,	1,580	201	1,781
June, ..	1,518	185	1,703
July,	1,457	183	1,640
August,	1,469	206	1,675
September,	1,469	177	1,646
October,	1,637	230	1,867
November,	1,650	231	1,881
December,	1,664	235	1,899

PIG IRON—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	636	...	636
February,	660	...	660
March,	665	...	665
April,	636	...	636
May,	665	...	665
June,	664	...	664
July,	561	...	561
August,	566	...	566
September,	587	...	587
October,	566	...	566
November,	486	...	486
December,	484	...	484

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

POTTERY—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	2,769	596	3,365
February,	2,806	596	3,402
March,	2,777	613	3,390
April,	2,895	619	3,514
May,	2,909	608	3,517
June,	2,880	629	3,509
July,	2,842	611	3,453
August,	2,870	614	3,484
September,	2,920	629	3,549
October,	2,905	615	3,520
November,	2,895	627	3,522
December,	2,860	624	3,484

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	428	240	668
February,	406	154	560
March,	421	184	605
April,	436	194	630
May,	451	192	643
June,	448	197	645
July,	453	198	651
August,	462	224	686
September,	491	249	740
October,	528	307	835
November,	518	292	810
December,	487	275	762

QUARRYING STONE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	319	...	319
February,	339	...	339
March,	405	...	405
April,	594	...	594
May,	745	...	745
June,	887	...	887
July,	905	...	905
August,	914	...	914
September,	866	...	866
October,	839	...	839
November,	694	...	694
December,	416	...	416

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

ROOFING (IRON AND STONE)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	256	21	277
February,	259	23	282
March,	272	22	294
April,	274	21	295
May,	290	19	309
June,	289	16	305
July,	284	16	300
August,	288	16	304
September,	271	15	286
October,	269	16	285
November,	293	15	308
December,	272	16	288

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,406	705	4,111
February,	3,440	766	4,206
March,	3,214	633	3,847
April,	3,532	778	4,310
May,	3,467	784	4,251
June,	3,349	750	4,099
July,	2,993	635	3,628
August,	3,091	606	3,697
September,	3,114	658	3,772
October,	3,202	714	3,916
November,	3,341	720	4,061
December,	3,528	752	4,280

SADDLES AND HARNESS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	242	23	265
February,	243	23	266
March,	264	25	289
April,	280	25	305
May,	289	24	313
June,	287	25	312
July,	283	25	308
August,	253	23	276
September,	243	23	266
October,	242	21	263
November,	236	21	257
December,	239	21	260

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	548	24	572
February,	559	24	583
March,	565	22	587
April,	557	22	579
May,	549	22	571
June,	544	22	566
July,	539	22	561
August,	571	22	593
September,	569	23	592
October,	566	22	588
November,	548	22	570
December,	551	22	573

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,092	210	1,302
February,	1,036	224	1,260
March,	1,217	230	1,447
April,	1,263	218	1,481
May,	1,264	251	1,515
June,	1,117	252	1,369
July,	1,020	247	1,267
August,	1,108	244	1,352
September,	1,224	234	1,458
October,	1,242	243	1,485
November,	1,190	246	1,436
December,	1,150	252	1,402

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	579	...	579
February,	582	...	582
March,	618	...	618
April,	647	...	647
May,	685	...	685
June,	696	...	696
July,	674	...	674
August,	629	...	629
September,	630	...	630
October,	643	...	643
November,	666	...	666
December,	654	...	654

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SHOES—FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	2,893	1,471	4,364
February,	3,004	1,557	4,561
March,	3,050	1,577	4,627
April,	2,991	1,528	4,519
May,	3,036	1,520	4,556
June,	2,976	1,572	4,548
July,	2,855	1,498	4,353
August,	2,991	1,590	4,581
September,	2,925	1,578	4,503
October,	2,962	1,517	4,479
November,	2,901	1,499	4,400
December,	2,950	1,503	4,453

SHIRTS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	962	2,829	3,791
February,	959	2,839	3,798
March,	925	2,859	3,784
April,	903	2,851	3,754
May,	878	2,773	3,651
June,	765	2,742	3,507
July,	840	2,494	3,334
August,	731	2,345	3,076
September,	737	2,460	3,197
October,	890	2,729	3,619
November,	848	2,743	3,591
December,	927	2,776	3,703

SHIP BUILDING—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	497	...	497
February,	487	...	487
March,	527	...	527
April,	553	...	553
May,	559	...	559
June,	560	...	560
July,	562	...	562
August,	551	...	551
September,	523	...	523
October,	491	...	491
November,	512	...	512
December,	489	...	489

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	10,366	10,295	20,661
February,	10,309	10,251	*20,560
March,	10,478	10,508	20,986
April,	10,409	10,383	20,792
May,	10,305	10,230	20,535
June,	9,982	10,025	20,007
July,	9,811	9,836	19,647
August,	9,549	9,564	19,113
September,	8,962	9,038	18,000
October,	8,909	9,077	17,986
November,	9,134	9,213	18,347
December,	9,414	9,418	18,832

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,301	267	3,568
February,	3,367	277	3,644
March,	3,323	286	3,609
April,	3,229	269	3,498
May,	3,049	248	3,297
June,	2,925	235	3,160
July,	2,838	238	3,076
August,	2,741	239	2,980
September,	2,929	259	3,188
October,	3,002	267	3,269
November,	3,008	288	3,296
December,	3,021	255	3,276

SILK THROWING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	673	905	1,578
February,	664	886	1,550
March,	666	877	1,543
April,	659	888	1,547
May,	640	846	1,486
June,	628	813	1,441
July,	644	817	1,461
August,	644	818	1,462
September,	595	748	1,343
October,	555	720	1,275
November,	539	770	1,309
December,	568	808	1,376

* 225 hands idle in one establishment in consequence of strike.

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	419	133	552
February,	430	129	559
March,	432	139	571
April,	431	135	566
May,	438	131	569
June,	421	129	550
July,	414	133	547
August,	413	127	540
September,	410	132	542
October,	402	139	541
November,	418	135	553
December,	421	140	561

SILVER GOODS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	704	142	846
February,	744	143	887
March,	743	142	885
April,	747	141	888
May,	749	136	885
June,	757	143	900
July,	773	154	927
August,	793	151	944
September,	835	153	988
October,	841	157	998
November,	855	156	1,011
December,	832	150	982

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	2,771	...	2,771
February,	2,886	...	2,886
March,	2,891	...	2,891
April,	2,984	...	2,984
May,	2,973	...	2,973
June,	3,013	...	3,013
July,	3,082	...	3,082
August,	3,192	...	3,192
September,	3,107	...	3,107
October,	3,020	...	3,020
November,	2,920	...	2,920
December,	2,860	...	2,860

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SOAP AND TALLOW—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	452	108	560
February,	451	110	561
March,	443	106	549
April,	446	115	561
May,	439	111	550
June,	428	106	534
July,	416	98	514
August,	412	91	503
September,	438	103	541
October,	450	106	556
November,	463	124	587
December,	465	139	604

STEAM-PIPE COVERING—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	53	10	63
February,	51	10	61
March,	48	11	59
April,	49	9	58
May,	50	15	65
June,	49	9	58
July,	51	10	61
August,	52	11	63
September,	52	11	63
October,	48	12	60
November,	53	10	63
December,	54	9	63

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	570	...	570
February,	568	...	568
March,	564	...	564
April,	561	...	561
May,	547	...	547
June,	512	...	512
July,	537	...	537
August,	525	...	525
September,	550	...	550
October,	546	...	546
November,	538	...	538
December,	546	...	546

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
January,	2,877	...	2,877
February,	2,937	...	2,937
March,	2,937	...	2,937
April,	2,965	...	2,965
May,	3,025	...	3,025
June,	3,021	...	3,021
July,	2,912	...	2,912
August,	2,976	...	2,976
September,	3,015	...	3,015
October,	2,999	...	2,999
November,	2,977	...	2,977
December,	2,933	...	2,933

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	2,827	...	2,827
February,	2,860	...	2,860
March,	2,840	...	2,840
April,	2,812	...	2,812
May,	2,835	...	2,835
June,	2,799	...	2,799
July,	2,678	...	2,678
August,	2,666	...	2,666
September,	2,696	...	2,696
October,	2,732	...	2,732
November,	2,687	...	2,687
December,	2,683	...	2,683

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	132	142	274
February,	140	140	280
March,	147	140	287
April,	153	118	271
May,	143	129	272
June,	167	136	303
July,	179	125	304
August,	193	140	333
September,	185	144	329
October,	165	141	306
November,	163	138	301
December,	177	138	315

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

THREAD—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	674	1,162	1,836
February,	693	1,133	1,826
March,	710	1,157	1,867
April,	706	1,087	1,793
May,	678	1,088	1,766
June,	663	1,074	1,737
July,	650	1,096	1,746
August,	636	1,105	1,741
September,	621	1,174	1,795
October,	620	1,152	1,772
November,	615	1,171	1,786
December,	650	1,147	1,797

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	529	37	566
February,	523	37	560
March,	556	37	593
April,	582	37	619
May,	590	37	627
June,	594	38	632
July,	585	38	623
August,	591	37	628
September,	593	37	630
October,	568	37	605
November,	551	37	588
December,	532	38	570

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	461	96	557
February,	489	133	622
March,	488	132	620
April,	520	143	663
May,	536	160	696
June,	496	124	620
July,	514	133	647
August,	511	148	659
September,	518	165	683
October,	502	161	663
November,	513	162	675
December,	478	155	633

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	570	10	580
February,	576	10	586
March,	574	10	584
April,	590	10	600
May,	583	11	594
June,	579	11	590
July,	560	10	570
August,	579	10	589
September,	584	10	594
October,	585	10	595
November,	591	10	601
December,	600	10	610

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	246	14	260
February,	246	14	260
March,	248	14	262
April,	249	14	263
May,	248	14	262
June,	242	14	256
July,	245	14	259
August,	237	14	251
September,	237	14	251
October,	238	14	252
November,	246	14	260
December,	257	14	271

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,319	424	1,743
February,	1,371	426	1,797
March,	1,387	436	1,823
April,	1,387	438	1,825
May,	1,381	483	1,864
June,	1,400	478	1,878
July,	1,409	507	1,916
August,	1,419	484	1,903
September,	1,413	492	1,905
October,	1,436	498	1,934
November,	1,432	503	1,935
December,	1,427	515	1,942

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

WINDOW SHADES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	85	3	88
February,	86	3	89
March,	88	4	92
April,	81	6	87
May,	81	6	87
June,	84	6	90
July,	79	6	85
August,	73	3	76
September,	79	3	82
October,	81	3	84
November,	79	3	82
December,	86	3	89

WIRE CLOTH—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	301	52	353
February,	312	51	363
March,	304	57	361
April,	305	54	359
May,	302	53	355
June,	310	58	368
July,	306	64	370
August,	307	60	367
September,	306	55	361
October,	304	57	361
November,	303	56	359
December,	299	58	357

WOODEN GOODS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	940	...	940
February,	977	...	977
March,	1,052	...	1,052
April,	946	...	946
May,	979	...	979
June,	984	...	984
July,	951	...	951
August,	982	...	982
September,	951	...	951
October,	916	...	916
November,	947	...	947
December,	926	...	926

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,457	3,561	7,018
February,	3,616	3,613	7,229
March,	3,687	3,727	7,414
April,	3,706	3,942	7,648
May,	3,732	3,837	7,569
June,	3,609	3,783	7,392
July,	3,545	3,692	7,237
August,	3,556	3,748	7,304
September,	3,495	3,734	7,229
October,	3,533	3,623	7,156
November,	3,438	3,563	7,001
December,	3,387	3,534	6,921

UNCLASSIFIED—FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	4,029	916	4,945
February,	4,048	918	4,966
March,	4,049	932	4,981
April,	4,040	933	4,973
May,	4,283	945	5,228
June,	4,398	965	5,363
July,	4,355	931	5,286
August,	4,421	918	5,339
September,	4,458	908	5,366
October,	4,496	900	5,396
November,	4,440	866	5,306
December,	4,174	856	5,030

ALL INDUSTRIES—ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	126,818	44,124	170,942
February,	128,724	44,703	173,427
March,	130,769	45,657	176,426
April,	132,775	45,484	178,259
May,	132,897	44,730	177,627
June,	132,320	43,266	175,586
July,	125,653	43,205	168,858
August,	126,029	43,947	169,976
September,	130,404	43,541	173,945
October,	131,142	44,725	175,867
November,	130,571	44,733	175,304
December,	130,057	44,944	175,001

TABLE No. 6.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings, by Industries, 1900.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Average yearly earnings.
1	Agricultural implements,	7	\$115,107	\$451 40
2	Artisans' tools,	31	753,908	518 86
3	Artificial flowers,	3	17,652	252 17
4	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	41,623	358 82
5	Boilers,	10	516,568	541 47
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	364,654	289 18
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	28	1,454,746	822 35
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	1,879,461	402 37
9	Brushes,	11	95,000	339 29
10	Buttons (metal),	9	280,713	302 17
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	322,643	354 55
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	411,794	352 26
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	554,568	534 78
14	Chemical products,	40	1,857,662	490 89
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	972,854	328 33
16	Clothing,	16	247,812	339 93
17	Confectionery,	4	33,477	443 76
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	133,017	283 79
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	521,348	273 39
20	Cutlery,	7	240,679	406 55
21	Cotton goods,	37	1,379,035	278 54
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	1,665,944	414 72
23	Electrical appliances,	17	1,266,937	521 59
24	Fertilizers,	11	492,336	480 80
25	Food products,	18	635,813	426 15
26	Foundry (brass),	11	350,608	435 00
27	Foundry (iron),	30	2,102,424	531 18
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	863,579	643 50
29	Glass (window and bottle),	21	2,721,121	506 85
30	Graphite products,	4	372,645	296 45
31	Hats (felt),	48	2,694,423	508 95
32	Hats (straw),	3	165,458	376 15
33	High explosives,	8	351,028	466 79
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	47,672	588 54
35	Jewelry,	67	1,389,387	544 00
36	Knit goods,	13	516,867	282 75
37	Leather,	56	1,936,558	467 77
38	Leather goods,	13	340,589	304 10
39	Lamps,	2	990,711	361 18
40	Lime and cement,	6	202,245	461 75
41	Machinery,	92	6,930,582	586 10
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	74,478	423 17
43	Metal goods,	53	1,767,636	413 00
44	Metal novelties,	12	258,499	386 15
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	614,929	436 12
46	Musical instruments,	10	755,618	478 84
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	397,864	474 78
48	Oils,	15	1,576,380	601 44
49	Paints,	10	278,249	489 01
50	Paper,	33	855,302	473 33
51	Pig iron,	5	271,180	453 48
52	Pottery,	31	1,929,796	555 18
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	298,167	434 65
54	Quarrying stone,	14	257,999	390 91
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	154,396	525 15
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	1,811,521	451 16
57	Saddles and harness,	10	144,664	513 00
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	263,319	455 57
59	Scientific instruments,	11	579,116	400 20
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	331,854	516 91

TABLE No. 6.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Average yearly earnings.
61	Shoes,	41	\$1,691,372	\$376 28
62	Shirts,	25	922,274	258 56
63	Shipbuilding,	12	342,560	651 25
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	7,466,765	380 53
65	Silk dyeing,	22	1,502,821	452 38
66	Silk throwing,	20	348,075	240 38
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	213,627	388 61
68	Silver goods,	11	518,491	558 72
69	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	7	1,537,025	516 65
70	Soap and tallow,	14	216,302	391 85
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	23,460	384 50
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	290,321	528 81
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	1,499,991	506 04
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	1,486,777	538 69
75	Textile products,	7	103,870	348 56
76	Thread,	4	584,202	326 55
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	283,343	469 89
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	216,546	335 73
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	332,706	562 95
80	Varnishes,	18	186,348	719 49
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	933,170	498 49
82	Window shades,	4	47,665	554 24
83	Wire cloth,	4	225,512	624 69
84	Wooden goods,	29	399,251	414 59
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	2,356,101	324 53
86	Unclassified,	54	2,538,206	489 91
	All industries,	1,675	\$7,118,902	\$437 51

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	20	..	20
\$5, but under \$6,	11	..	11
6, " " 7,	16	..	16
7, " " 8,	87	..	87
8, " " 9,	25	..	25
9, " " 10,	31	..	31
10, " " 12,	33	..	33
12, " " 15,	54	..	54
15, " " 20,	59	..	59
20, and over,	4	..	4
Total,	340	..	340

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	209	8	217
\$5, but under \$6,	53	2	55
6, " " 7,	94	3	97
7, " " 8,	125	1	126
8, " " 9,	119	2	121
9, " " 10,	151	..	151
10, " " 12,	251	..	251
12, " " 15,	261	..	261
15, " " 20,	207	..	207
20, and over,	76	..	76
Total,	1,546	16	1,562

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	1	29	30
\$5, but under \$6, .....	..	..	..
6, " " 7,	7	12	19
7, " " 8, .....	..	..	..
8, " " 9, .....	..	20	20
9, " " 10, .....	..	20	20
10, " " 12, .....	..	6	6
12, " " 15,	3	..	3
15, " " 20,	1	..	1
20, and over, .....	..	..	..
Total,	12	87	99

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE PARTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	37	20	57
\$5, but under \$6,	15	7	22
6, " " 7,	38	3	41
7, " " 8,	25	..	25
8, " " 9,	8	..	8
9, " " 10,	12	..	12
10, " " 12,	14	1	15
12, " " 15,	11	..	11
15, " " 20,	8	..	8
20, and over,	1	..	1
Total,	169	31	200

BOILERS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	27	..	27
\$5, but under \$6,	34	..	34
6, " " 7,	24	..	24
7, " " 8,	53	..	53
8, " " 9,	192	..	192
9, " " 10,	135	..	135
10, " " 12,	133	..	133
12, " " 15,	226	..	226
15, " " 20,	174	..	174
20, and over,	52	..	52
Total,	1,050	..	1,050

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	46	393	439
\$5, but under \$6,	44	219	263
6, " " 7,	27	140	167
7, " " 8,	54	76	130
8, " " 9,	38	24	62
9, " " 10,	32	9	41
10, " " 12,	47	6	53
12, " " 15,	94	3	97
15, " " 20,	32	..	32
20, and over,	11	..	11
Total,	425	870	1,295

**TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).**

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	22	5	27
\$5, but under \$6,	9	3	12
6, " " 7,	17	1	18
7, " " 8,	12	..	12
8, " " 9,	27	..	27
9, " " 10,	33	..	33
10, " " 12,	49	..	49
12, " " 15,	371	..	371
15, " " 20,	1,144	..	1,144
20, and over,	183	..	183
Total,	1,867	9	1,876

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	326	22	348
\$5, but under \$6,	176	..	176
6, " " 7,	451	..	451
7, " " 8,	1,687	2	1,689
8, " " 9,	998	..	998
9, " " 10,	1,283	..	1,283
10, " " 12,	586	..	586
12, " " 15,	382	..	382
15, " " 20,	302	..	302
20, and over,	111	..	111
Total,	6,302	24	6,326

BRUSHES—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	45	59	104
\$5, but under \$6,	10	23	33
6, " " 7,	10	14	24
7, " " 8,	13	11	24
8, " " 9,	10	4	14
9, " " 10,	19	2	21
10, " " 12,	13	1	14
12, " " 15,	42	..	42
15, " " 20,	24	..	24
20, and over,	4	..	4
Total,	190	114	304

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

BUTTONS (METAL)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	75	452	527
\$5, but under \$6,	27	109	136
6, " " 7,	16	77	93
7, " " 8,	20	58	78
8, " " 9,	14	33	47
9, " " 10,	23	7	30
10, " " 12,	44	16	60
12, " " 15,	48	12	60
15, " " 20,	72	5	77
20, and over,	63	..	63
Total,	402	769	1,171

BUTTONS (PEARL)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	115	86	201
\$5, but under \$6,	33	167	200
6, " " 7,	47	59	106
7, " " 8,	44	23	67
8, " " 9,	37	12	49
9, " " 10,	67	2	69
10, " " 12,	84	4	88
12, " " 15,	145	..	145
15, " " 20,	66	..	66
20, and over,	9	..	9
Total,	647	353	1,000

CARPETS AND RUGS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	103	117	220
\$5, but under \$6,	55	103	158
6, " " 7,	157	77	234
7, " " 8,	159	29	188
8, " " 9,	89	28	117
9, " " 10,	68	26	94
10, " " 12,	117	7	124
12, " " 15,	64	1	65
15, " " 20,	30	..	30
20, and over,	9	..	9
Total,	851	388	1,239

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	30	..	30
\$5, but under \$6,	22	..	22
6, " " 7,	40	..	40
7, " " 8,	88	..	88
8, " " 9,	93	..	93
9, " " 10,	155	..	155
10, " " 12,	141	..	141
12, " " 15,	300	..	300
15, " " 20,	188	..	188
20, and over,	30	..	30
Total,	1,087	..	1,087

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	237	276	513
\$5, but under \$6,	88	142	230
6, " " 7,	150	176	326
7, " " 8,	177	63	240
8, " " 9,	266	22	288
9, " " 10,	824	13	837
10, " " 12,	743	13	756
12, " " 15,	588	9	597
15, " " 20,	358	3	361
20, and over,	112	..	112
Total,	3,543	717	4,260

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	172	861	1,033
\$5, but under \$6,	135	644	779
6, " " 7,	106	493	599
7, " " 8,	75	100	175
8, " " 9,	58	57	115
9, " " 10,	109	124	233
10, " " 12,	156	54	210
12, " " 15,	133	37	170
15, " " 20,	124	24	148
20, and over,	36	..	36
Total,	1,104	2,394	3,498

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

CLOTHING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	19	166	185
\$5, but under \$6,	20	135	155
6, " " 7,	41	103	144
7, " " 8,	33	39	72
8, " " 9,	14	26	40
9, " " 10,	54	14	68
10, " " 12,	78	12	90
12, " " 15,	51	1	52
15, " " 20,	21	..	21
20, and over,	5	..	5
Total,	336	496	832

CONFECTIONERY—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	2	22	24
\$5, but under \$6,	1	3	4
6, " " 7, .....	..	4	4
7, " " 8,	19	1	20
8, " " 9,	8	1	9
9, " " 10,	3	3	6
10, " " 12,	9	2	11
12, " " 15,	8	..	8
15, " " 20,	7	..	7
20, and over,	1	..	1
Total,	58	36	94

CORNICES (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	14	..	14
\$5, but under \$6,	14	..	14
6, " " 7,	10	..	10
7, " " 8,	17	..	17
8, " " 9,	8	..	8
9, " " 10,	29	..	29
10, " " 12,	61	..	61
12, " " 15,	27	..	27
15, " " 20,	68	..	68
20, and over,	15	..	15
Total,	263	..	263

**TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).**

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	12	610	622
\$5, but under \$6,	14	400	414
6, " " 7,	9	267	276
7, " " 8,	10	219	229
8, " " 9,	13	160	173
9, " " 10,	24	169	193
10, " " 12,	30	118	148
12, " " 15,	38	57	95
15, " " 20,	27	8	35
20, and over,	13	..	13
Total,	190	2,008	2,198

CUTLERY—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	144	15	159
\$5, but under \$6,	44	9	53
6, " " 7,	38	5	43
7, " " 8,	42	3	45
8, " " 9,	29	3	32
9, " " 10,	41	3	44
10, " " 12,	54	..	54
12, " " 15,	83	..	83
15, " " 20,	84	..	84
20, and over,	23	..	23
Total,	582	38	620

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	235	2,272	2,507
\$5, but under \$6,	84	662	746
6, " " 7,	199	475	674
7, " " 8,	149	261	410
8, " " 9,	111	133	244
9, " " 10,	211	110	321
10, " " 12,	262	103	365
12, " " 15,	128	39	167
15, " " 20,	73	13	86
20, and over,	49	..	49
Total,	1,501	4,068	5,569

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	466	354	820
\$5, but under \$6,	220	242	462
6, " " 7,	331	128	459
7, " " 8,	908	21	929
8, " " 9,	597	7	604
9, " " 10,	379	2	381
10, " " 12,	243	17	260
12, " " 15,	260	6	266
15, " " 20,	123	1	124
20, and over,	129	..	129
Total,	3,656	778	4,434

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	276	84	360
\$5, but under \$6,	119	29	148
6, " " 7,	108	55	163
7, " " 8,	154	47	201
8, " " 9,	221	13	234
9, " " 10,	295	6	301
10, " " 12,	310	2	312
12, " " 15,	416	..	416
15, " " 20,	378	..	378
20, and over,	110	..	110
Total,	2,387	236	2,623

FERTILIZERS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	36	..	36
\$5, but under \$6,	5	7	12
6, " " 7,	31	12	43
7, " " 8,	169	8	177
8, " " 9,	38	1	39
9, " " 10,	772	..	772
10, " " 12,	168	..	168
12, " " 15,	98	..	98
15, " " 20,	72	..	72
20, and over,	18	..	18
Total,	1,407	28	1,435

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	181	303	484
\$5, but under \$6,	42	82	124
6, " " 7,	83	61	144
7, " " 8,	231	34	265
8, " " 9,	100	5	105
9, " " 10,	229	3	232
10, " " 12,	171	5	176
12, " " 15,	302	..	302
15, " " 20,	124	1	125
20, and over,	20	..	20
Total,	1,483	494	1,977

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	108	22	130
\$5, but under \$6,	19	6	25
6, " " 7,	17	5	22
7, " " 8,	73	6	79
8, " " 9,	85	..	85
9, " " 10,	68	..	68
10, " " 12,	76	1	77
12, " " 15,	106	..	106
15, " " 20,	181	..	181
20, and over,	20	..	20
Total,	753	40	793

FOUNDRY (IRON)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	198	..	198
\$5, but under \$6,	294	..	294
6, " " 7,	193	..	193
7, " " 8,	617	..	617
8, " " 9,	528	..	528
9, " " 10,	657	..	657
10, " " 12,	405	..	405
12, " " 15,	699	..	699
15, " " 20,	575	..	575
20, and over,	191	..	191
Total,	4,357	..	4,357

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	54	..	54
\$5, but under \$6,	46	..	46
6, " " 7,	47	..	47
7, " " 8,	47	..	47
8, " " 9,	105	..	105
9, " " 10,	293	..	293
10, " " 12,	154	..	154
12, " " 15,	234	..	234
15, " " 20,	33	..	33
20, and over,	272	..	272
Total,	1,584	..	1,584

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	2,095	165	2,260
\$5, but under \$6,	361	17	378
6, " " 7,	419	7	426
7, " " 8,	435	3	438
8, " " 9,	369	3	372
9, " " 10,	249	..	249
10, " " 12,	492	3	495
12, " " 15,	421	1	422
15, " " 20,	372	..	372
20, and over,	1,622	..	1,622
Total,	6,835	199	7,034

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	218	548	766
\$5, but under \$6,	69	73	142
6, " " 7,	46	43	89
7, " " 8,	24	19	43
8, " " 9,	19	18	37
9, " " 10,	30	8	38
10, " " 12,	75	6	81
12, " " 15,	66	4	70
15, " " 20,	65	1	66
20, and over,	28	..	28
Total,	640	720	1,360

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	251	362	613
\$5, but under \$6,	160	248	408
6, " " 7,	201	297	498
7, " " 8,	275	247	522
8, " " 9,	413	182	595
9, " " 10,	449	106	555
10, " " 12,	860	106	966
12, " " 15,	799	21	820
15, " " 20,	669	13	682
20, and over,	207	1	208
Total,	4,284	1,583	5,867

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	21	131	152
\$5, but under \$6,	3	72	75
6, " " 7,	10	38	48
7, " " 8,	6	37	43
8, " " 9,	4	87	91
9, " " 10,	13	44	57
10, " " 12,	16	46	62
12, " " 15,	40	20	60
15, " " 20,	72	11	83
20, and over,	9	..	9
Total,	195	486	680

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	23	..	23
\$5, but under \$6,	3	..	3
6, " " 7,	26	7	33
7, " " 8,	12	..	12
8, " " 9,	181	..	181
9, " " 10,	176	..	176
10, " " 12,	206	..	206
12, " " 15,	171	..	171
15, " " 20,	61	..	61
20, and over,	12	..	12
Total,	871	7	878

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	6	17	23
\$5, but under \$6,	2	1	3
6, " " 7,	1	..	1
7 " " 8,	6	..	6
8, " " 9,	3	..	3
9, " " 10,	3	..	3
10, " " 12,	14	..	14
12, " " 15,	14	..	14
15, " " 20,	8	..	8
20, and over,	14	..	14
Total,	71	18	89

JEWELRY—SIXTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	290	288	578
\$5, but under \$6,	78	108	186
6, " " 7,	50	74	124
7, " " 8,	66	88	154
8, " " 9,	58	91	149
9, " " 10,	57	53	110
10, " " 12,	157	58	215
12, " " 15,	294	34	328
15, " " 20,	551	7	558
20, and over,	446	1	447
Total,	2,047	802	2,849

KNIT GOODS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	244	498	742
\$5, but under \$6,	58	249	307
6, " " 7,	46	172	218
7, " " 8,	73	104	177
8, " " 9,	85	91	176
9, " " 10,	101	18	119
10, " " 12,	64	11	75
12, " " 15,	54	15	69
15, " " 20,	31	2	33
20, and over,	19	..	19
Total,	775	1,160	1,935

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

LEATHER—FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	189	33	222
\$5, but under \$6,	177	13	190
6, " " 7,	240	18	258
7, " " 8,	279	15	294
8, " " 9,	467	4	471
9, " " 10,	672	4	676
10, " " 12,	806	..	806
12, " " 15,	770	1	771
15, " " 20,	511	1	512
20, and over,	245	..	245
Total,	4,356	89	4,445

LEATHER GOODS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	172	252	424
\$5, but under \$6,	84	153	237
6, " " 7,	49	66	115
7, " " 8,	44	35	79
8, " " 9,	33	19	52
9, " " 10,	55	9	64
10, " " 12,	77	5	82
12, " " 15,	61	2	63
15, " " 20,	55	..	55
20, and over,	23	..	23
Total,	653	541	1,194

LAMPS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	172	684	856
\$5, but under \$6,	113	304	417
6, " " 7,	77	429	506
7, " " 8,	120	359	479
8, " " 9,	76	152	228
9, " " 10,	72	70	142
10, " " 12,	172	46	218
12, " " 15,	227	16	243
15, " " 20,	167	3	170
20, and over,	44	..	44
Total,	1,240	2,063	3,303

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5, .....	..	..	..
\$5, but under \$6,	1	..	1
6, " " 7,	3	..	3
7, " " 8,	30	..	30
8, " " 9,	142	..	142
9, " " 10,	135	..	135
10, " " 12,	75	..	75
12, " " 15,	11	..	11
15, " " 20,	54	..	54
20, and over,	3	..	3
Total,	454	..	454

MACHINERY—NINETY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	933	57	990
\$5, but under \$6,	279	76	355
6, " " 7,	381	75	456
7, " " 8,	563	31	594
8, " " 9,	737	31	768
9, " " 10,	1,415	27	1,442
10, " " 12,	1,449	23	1,472
12, " " 15,	2,697	9	2,706
15, " " 20,	3,601	..	3,601
20, and over,	604	..	604
Total,	12,659	329	12,988

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	34	1	35
\$5, but under \$6,	6	..	6
6, " " 7,	14	16	30
7, " " 8,	25	5	30
8, " " 9,	10	1	11
9, " " 10,	13	2	15
10, " " 12,	11	1	12
12, " " 15,	29	1	30
15, " " 20,	14	..	14
20, and over,	1	..	1
Total,	157	27	184

**TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).**

METAL GOODS—FIFTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	608	417	1,025
\$5, but under \$6,	300	209	509
6, " " 7,	266	145	411
7, " " 8,	474	101	575
8, " " 9,	311	51	362
9, " " 10,	428	27	455
10, " " 12,	437	14	451
12, " " 15,	401	4	405
15, " " 20,	372	..	372
20, and over,	149	..	149
Total,	3,746	968	4,714

METAL NOVELTIES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	132	124	256
\$5, but under \$6,	53	38	91
6, " " 7,	41	22	63
7, " " 8,	39	13	52
8, " " 9,	78	9	87
9, " " 10,	63	13	76
10, " " 12,	44	3	47
12, " " 15,	78	..	78
15, " " 20,	61	..	61
20, and over,	18	..	18
Total,	607	222	829

MINING (IRON ORE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	42	..	42
\$5, but under \$6,	16	..	16
6, " " 7,	48	..	48
7, " " 8,	152	..	152
8, " " 9,	279	..	279
9, " " 10,	464	..	464
10, " " 12,	439	..	439
12, " " 15,	150	..	150
15, " " 20,	33	..	33
20, and over,	27	..	27
Total,	1,650	..	1,650

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	200	123	323
\$5, but under \$6,	91	46	137
6, " " 7,	89	42	131
7, " " 8,	125	26	151
8, " " 9,	96	26	122
9, " " 10,	151	9	160
10, " " 12,	241	2	243
12, " " 15,	317	..	317
15, " " 20,	179	..	179
20, and over,	76	..	76
Total,	1,565	274	1,839

OIL CLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	59	..	59
\$5, but under \$6,	17	..	17
6, " " 7,	52	..	52
7, " " 8,	103	..	103
8, " " 9,	167	..	167
9, " " 10,	185	..	185
10, " " 12,	104	..	104
12, " " 15,	115	..	115
15, " " 20,	86	..	86
20, and over,	27	..	27
Total,	915	..	915

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	91	..	91
\$5, but under \$6,	67	..	67
6, " " 7,	127	..	127
7, " " 8,	60	..	60
8, " " 9,	41	..	41
9, " " 10,	699	..	699
10, " " 12,	407	..	407
12, " " 15,	783	..	783
15, " " 20,	505	..	505
20, and over,	170	..	170
Total,	2,950	..	2,950

**TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).**

PAINTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	39	32	71
\$5, but under \$6,	5	17	22
6, " " 7,	13	1	14
7, " " 8,	52	2	54
8, " " 9,	80	4	84
9, " " 10,	160	1	161
10, " " 12,	111	2	113
12, " " 15,	74	1	75
15, " " 20,	39	1	40
20, and over,	15	..	15
Total,	588	61	649

PAPER—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	148	141	289
\$5, but under \$6,	78	50	128
6, " " 7,	109	42	151
7, " " 8,	317	9	326
8, " " 9,	201	7	208
9, " " 10,	275	6	281
10, " " 12,	162	1	163
12, " " 15,	166	1	167
15, " " 20,	129	..	129
20, and over,	129	..	129
Total,	1,714	257	1,971

PIG IRON—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	13	..	13
\$5, but under \$6,	24	..	24
6, " " 7,	50	..	50
7, " " 8,	142	..	142
8, " " 9,	98	..	98
9, " " 10,	137	..	137
10, " " 12,	165	..	165
12, " " 15,	94	..	94
15, " " 20,	32	..	32
20, and over,	8	..	8
Total,	763	..	763

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

POTTERY—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	302	282	584
\$5, but under \$6,	124	111	235
6, " " 7,	158	75	233
7, " " 8,	262	79	341
8, " " 9,	173	42	215
9, " " 10,	222	25	247
10, " " 12,	265	8	273
12, " " 15,	307	12	319
15, " " 20,	555	2	557
20, and over,	629	4	633
Total,	2,997	640	3,637

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	78	173	257
\$5, but under \$6,	21	46	67
6, " " 7,	38	32	70
7, " " 8,	33	10	43
8, " " 9,	15	5	20
9, " " 10,	33	2	35
10, " " 12,	60	2	62
12, " " 15,	72	3	75
15, " " 20,	116	2	118
20, and over,	47	..	47
Total,	513	281	794

QUARRYING STONE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	35	..	35
\$5, but under \$6,	9	..	9
6, " " 7,	21	..	21
7, " " 8,	266	..	266
8, " " 9,	212	..	212
9, " " 10,	138	..	138
10, " " 12,	77	..	77
12, " " 15,	63	..	63
15, " " 20,	89	..	89
20, and over,	97	..	97
Total,	1,007	..	1,007

**TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).**

ROOFING (IRON AND STONE)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	6	21	27
\$5, but under \$6, .....	..	1	1
6, " " 7, .....	..	..	..
7, " " 8,	8	..	8
8, " " 9,	35	..	35
9, " " 10,	144	..	144
10, " " 12,	16	1	17
12, " " 15,	35	2	37
15, " " 20,	40	..	40
20, and over,	9	..	9
Total,	293	25	318

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	357	248	605
\$5, but under \$6,	137	170	307
6, " " 7,	211	199	410
7, " " 8,	418	108	526
8, " " 9,	510	43	553
9, " " 10,	661	31	692
10, " " 12,	665	24	689
12, " " 15,	629	2	631
15, " " 20,	250	2	252
20, and over,	108	..	108
Total,	3,946	827	4,773

SADDLES AND HARNESS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	23	8	31
\$5, but under \$6,	9	1	10
6, " " 7,	20	10	30
7, " " 8,	18	6	24
8, " " 9,	5	4	9
9, " " 10,	21	3	24
10, " " 12,	36	..	36
12, " " 15,	64	..	64
15, " " 20,	62	..	62
20, and over,	33	..	33
Total,	291	32	323

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	87	6	93
\$5, but under \$6,	30	6	36
6, " " 7,	37	5	42
7, " " 8,	39	3	42
8, " " 9,	42	2	44
9, " " 10,	31	1	32
10, " " 12,	65	..	65
12, " " 15,	140	1	141
15, " " 20,	94	..	94
20, and over,	15	..	15
Total,	580	24	604

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	206	116	322
\$5, but under \$6,	95	76	171
6, " " 7,	89	41	130
7, " " 8,	93	16	109
8, " " 9,	118	3	121
9, " " 10,	128	2	130
10, " " 12,	183	1	184
12, " " 15,	211	1	212
15, " " 20,	174	..	174
20, and over,	35	..	35
Total,	1,332	256	1,588

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	52	..	52
\$5, but under \$6,	9	..	9
6, " " 7,	29	..	29
7, " " 8,	60	..	60
8, " " 9,	40	..	40
9, " " 10,	102	..	102
10, " " 12,	97	..	97
12, " " 15,	176	..	176
15, " " 20,	162	..	162
20, and over,	4	..	4
Total,	731	..	731

**TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).**

SHOES—FORTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	429	496	925.
\$5, but under \$6,	198	235	433.
6, " " 7,	204	269	473
7, " " 8,	225	209	434
8, " " 9,	248	148	396
9, " " 10,	358	114	472
10, " " 12,	531	96	627
12, " " 15,	524	24	548.
15, " " 20,	262	5	267
20, and over,	91	..	91
Total,	3,070	1,596	4,666.

SHIRTS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	158	839	997
\$5, but under \$6,	140	424	564
6, " " 7,	91	452	543
7, " " 8,	101	432	533
8, " " 9,	163	265	428
9, " " 10,	66	218	284
10, " " 12,	80	125	205
12, " " 15,	126	56	182
15, " " 20,	52	2	54
20, and over,	9	..	9.
Total,	986	2,813	3,799.

SHIPBUILDING—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	7	..	7
\$5, but under \$6,	2	..	2
6, " " 7,	4	..	4
7, " " 8,	5	..	5
8, " " 9,	13	..	13
9, " " 10,	63	..	63
10, " " 12,	84	..	84
12, " " 15,	116	..	116.
15, " " 20,	263	..	263.
20, and over,	54	..	54
Total,	611	..	611

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	1,555	2,636	4,191
\$5, but under \$6,	630	1,657	2,287
6, " " 7,	657	1,379	2,036
7, " " 8,	1,025	1,254	2,279
8, " " 9,	835	797	1,632
9, " " 10,	926	917	1,843
10, " " 12,	1,890	1,037	2,927
12, " " 15,	1,818	779	2,597
15, " " 20,	1,503	207	1,710
20, and over,	525	17	542
Total,	11,364	10,680	22,044

SILK DYEING—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	153	160	313
\$5, but under \$6,	73	52	125
6, " " 7,	147	35	182
7, " " 8,	564	26	590
8, " " 9,	193	19	212
9, " " 10,	1,008	3	1,011
10, " " 12,	717	2	719
12, " " 15,	311	1	312
15, " " 20,	103	..	103
20, and over,	96	..	96
Total,	3,365	298	3,663

SILK THROWING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	259	267	526
\$5, but under \$6,	115	492	607
6, " " 7,	120	154	274
7, " " 8,	92	20	112
8, " " 9,	32	5	37
9, " " 10,	45	1	46
10, " " 12,	16	..	16
12, " " 15,	24	..	24
15, " " 20,	17	..	17
20, and over,	5	..	5
Total,	725	939	1,664

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	87	41	128
\$5 but under \$6,	30	34	64
6, " " 7,	20	24	44
7, " " 8,	36	17	53
8, " " 9,	39	12	51
9, " " 10,	48	2	50
10, " " 12,	53	8	61
12, " " 15,	68	4	72
15, " " 20,	58	2	60
20, and over,	25	..	25
Total,	464	144	608

SILVER GOODS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	109	66	175
\$5, but under \$6,	41	22	63
6, " " 7,	28	22	50
7, " " 8,	24	13	37
8, " " 9,	39	15	54
9, " " 10,	25	4	29
10, " " 12,	46	8	54
12, " " 15,	150	4	154
15, " " 20,	299	1	300
20, and over,	125	1	126
Total,	886	156	1,042

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	133	..	133
\$5, but under \$6,	47	..	47
6, " " 7,	59	..	59
7, " " 8,	57	..	57
8, " " 9,	629	..	629
9, " " 10,	295	..	295
10, " " 12,	663	..	663
12, " " 15,	835	..	835
15, " " 20,	390	..	390
20, and over,	99	..	99
Total,	3,207	..	3,207

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

SOAP AND TALLOW—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	72	49	121
\$5, but under \$6,	14	35	49
6, " " 7,	17	13	30
7, " " 8,	16	12	28
8, " " 9,	32	9	41
9, " " 10,	114	6	120
10, " " 12,	108	5	113
12, " " 15,	50	2	52
15, " " 20,	24	..	24
20, and over,	17	..	17
Total,	464	131	595

STEAM-PIPE COVERING—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	3	13	16
\$5, but under \$6,	1	..	1
6, " " 7,	1	1	2
7, " " 8,	4	..	4
8, " " 9,	2	1	3
9, " " 10,	10	..	10
10, " " 12,	7	..	7
12, " " 15,	11	..	11
15, " " 20,	14	..	14
20, and over, .....	..	..	..
Total,	53	15	68

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	30	..	30
\$5, but under \$6,	18	..	18
6, " " 7,	21	..	21
7, " " 8,	140	..	140
8, " " 9,	53	..	53
9, " " 10,	83	..	83
10, " " 12,	62	..	62
12, " " 15,	63	..	63
15, " " 20,	80	..	80
20, and over,	40	..	40
Total,	590	..	590

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	85	..	85
\$5, but under \$6,	48	..	48
6, " " 7,	59	..	59
7, " " 8,	531	..	531
8, " " 9,	466	..	466
9, " " 10,	376	..	376
10, " " 12,	383	..	383
12, " " 15,	589	..	589
10, " " 12,	569	..	569
20, and over,	174	..	174
Total,	3,280	..	3,280

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	147	..	147
\$5, but under \$6,	91	..	91
6, " " 7,	149	..	149
7, " " 8,	297	..	297
8, " " 9,	481	..	481
9, " " 10,	474	..	474
10, " " 12,	299	..	299
12, " " 15,	306	..	306
15, " " 20,	498	..	498
20, and over,	133	..	133
Total,	2,875	..	2,875

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	48	77	125
\$5, but under \$6,	15	31	46
6, " " 7,	17	6	23
7, " " 8,	26	2	28
8, " " 9,	23	1	24
9, " " 10,	13	..	13
10, " " 12,	30	12	42
12, " " 15,	13	4	17
15, " " 20,	7	..	7
20, and over,	4	..	4
Total,	196	133	329

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

THREAD—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	185	479	664
\$5, but under \$6,	38	231	269
6, " " 7,	74	255	329
7, " " 8,	38	101	139
8, " " 9,	25	56	81
9, " " 10,	61	15	76
10, " " 12,	97	5	102
12, " " 15,	60	2	62
15, " " 20,	115	..	115
20, and over,	25	..	25
Total,	718	1,144	1,862

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	79	9	88
\$5, but under \$6,	46	9	55
6, " " 7,	53	11	64
7, " " 8,	47	2	49
8, " " 9,	75	3	78
9, " " 10,	85	2	87
10, " " 12,	81	..	81
12, " " 15,	55	..	55
15, " " 20,	39	..	39
20, and over,	23	..	23
Total,	583	36	619

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	138	83	221
\$5, but under \$6,	52	28	80
6, " " 7,	91	22	113
7, " " 8,	10	8	18
8, " " 9,	16	10	26
9, " " 10,	32	6	38
10, " " 12,	74	5	79
12, " " 15,	68	2	70
15, " " 20,	56	..	56
20, and over,	16	..	16
Total,	553	164	717

**TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).**

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	44	1	45
\$5, but under \$6,	52	2	54
6, " " 7,	71	2	73
7, " " 8,	54	2	56
8, " " 9,	53	..	53
9, " " 10,	62	1	63
10, " " 12,	81	..	81
12, " " 15,	79	..	79
15, " " 20,	54	2	56
20, and over,	42	..	42
Total,	592	10	602

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	21	1	22
\$5, but under \$6,	8	..	8
6, " " 7,	6	1	7
7, " " 8,	5	1	6
8, " " 9,	9	3	12
9, " " 10,	31	1	32
10, " " 12,	39	3	42
12, " " 15,	58	3	61
15, " " 20,	28	1	29
20, and over,	54	..	54
Total,	259	14	273

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	200	160	360
\$5, but under \$6,	62	79	141
6, " " 7,	62	82	144
7, " " 8,	66	56	122
8, " " 9,	57	57	114
9, " " 10,	90	47	137
10, " " 12,	144	18	162
12, " " 15,	281	9	290
15, " " 20,	307	1	308
20, and over,	170	..	170
Total,	1,439	509	1,948

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

WINDOW SHADES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	4	2	6
\$5, but under \$6,	2	..	2
6, " " 7,	3	..	3
7, " " 8,	8	2	10
8, " " 9,	3	..	3
9, " " 10,	6	..	6
10, " " 12,	27	2	29
12, " " 15,	15	..	15
15, " " 20,	6	1	7
20, and over,	3	..	3
Total,	77	7	84

WIRE CLOTH—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	47	21	68
\$5, but under \$6,	16	23	39
6, " " 7,	3	6	9
7, " " 8,	5	8	13
8, " " 9,	4	1	5
9, " " 10,	40	2	42
10, " " 12,	38	..	38
12, " " 15,	57	..	57
15, " " 20,	64	..	64
20, and over,	41	..	41
Total,	315	61	376

WOODEN GOODS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	127	..	127
\$5, but under \$6,	49	..	49
6, " " 7,	92	..	92
7, " " 8,	71	..	71
8, " " 9,	84	..	84
9, " " 10,	123	..	123
10, " " 12,	209	..	209
12, " " 15,	180	..	180
15, " " 20,	91	..	91
20, and over,	39	..	39
Total,	1,065	..	1,065

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	777	2,533	3,310
\$5, but under \$6,	260	642	902
6, " " 7,	513	251	764
7, " " 8,	763	140	903
8, " " 9,	499	93	592
9, " " 10,	312	58	370
10, " " 12,	428	37	465
12, " " 15,	340	5	345
15, " " 20,	231	2	233
20, and over,	137	..	137
Total,	4,260	3,761	8,021

UNCLASSIFIED—FIFTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	240	491	731
\$5, but under \$6,	90	151	241
6, " " 7,	162	147	309
7, " " 8,	461	124	585
8, " " 9,	414	75	489
9, " " 10,	1,035	52	1,087
10, " " 12,	534	48	582
12, " " 15,	587	18	605
15, " " 20,	701	1	702
20, and over,	347	1	348
Total,	4,571	1,108	5,679

ALL INDUSTRIES—ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	15,473	19,333	34,806
\$5, but under \$6,	6,251	9,226	15,477
6, " " 7,	7,992	7,158	15,150
7, " " 8,	14,378	4,757	19,135
8, " " 9,	13,416	2,996	16,412
9, " " 10,	19,260	2,423	21,683
10, " " 12,	19,201	2,142	21,343
12, " " 15,	21,585	1,229	22,814
15, " " 20,	19,894	325	20,219
20, and over,	8,733	26	8,759
Total,	146,183	49,615	195,798

**TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—
(Continued).**

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS RECEIVING SPECIFIED WAGES.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,	10.60	38.96	17.78
\$5. but under \$6,	4.28	18.60	7.90
6, " " 7,	5.47	14.43	7.74
7, " " 8,	9.84	9.59	9.77
8, " " 9,	9.17	6.04	8.38
9, " " 10,	13.17	4.87	11.08
10, " " 12,	13.13	4.32	10.90
12, " " 15,	14.77	2.48	11.65
15, " " 20,	13.60	.66	10.33
20, and over,	5.97	.05	4.47
Total,	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 8.—Days in Operation and Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1900.

(306 working days in a year, 100 per cent. the full proportion of business done.)

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Average proportion of business done.
1	Agricultural implements,	7	291.43	10.00	70.00
2	Artisans' tools,	31	290.90	9.80	79.51
3	Artificial flowers,	3	278.33	8.67	70.00
4	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	296.50	10.00	56.25
5	Boilers,	10	300.03	9.70	72.00
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	290.31	9.55	76.72
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	28	307.89	9.86	73.57
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	218.92	9.61	70.50
9	Brushes,	11	302.48	9.73	84.55
10	Buttons (metal),	9	296.78	9.33	77.78
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	290.71	9.82	80.00
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	291.00	9.71	77.14
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	302.89	9.81	79.32
14	Chemical products,	49	313.12	9.63	76.75
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	290.73	9.63	80.23
16	Clothing,	16	284.38	9.95	80.44
17	Confectionery,	14	303.00	10.00	80.00
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	280.83	8.08	82.08
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	287.50	9.70	78.50
20	Cutlery,	7	286.28	10.00	80.00
21	Cotton goods,	37	280.35	9.73	80.00
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	294.30	9.70	87.50
23	Electrical appliances,	17	303.12	9.82	80.88
24	Fertilizers,	11	266.09	10.00	70.45
25	Food products,	18	283.33	9.78	75.83
26	Foundry (brass),	11	294.36	9.73	75.00
27	Foundry (iron),	30	289.20	9.77	80.50
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	284.21	9.71	72.14
29	Glass (window and bottle),	21	251.67	8.86	80.48
30	Graphite products,	4	303.50	10.00	87.50
31	Hats (felt),	48	269.10	9.10	73.91
32	Hats (straw),	3	258.00	9.67	91.67
33	High explosives,	20	280.12	10.00	67.50
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	288.40	9.60	79.00
35	Jewelry,	67	289.76	9.55	80.89
36	Knit goods,	13	297.54	9.92	84.62
37	Leather,	50	299.96	9.79	79.91
38	Leather goods,	13	296.76	9.69	82.69
39	Lamps,	28	301.50	9.50	75.00
40	Lime and cement,	6	292.17	9.66	69.17
41	Machinery,	92	298.55	9.79	73.97
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	300.50	9.50	73.50
43	Metal goods,	53	293.90	9.85	73.39
44	Metal novelties,	12	286.50	9.83	71.25
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	258.25	9.88	95.62
46	Musical instruments,	19	281.37	9.79	68.95
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	283.25	9.25	78.12
48	Oils,	15	282.87	9.27	71.00
49	Paints,	10	307.60	9.00	81.50
50	Paper,	33	254.39	9.24	87.73
51	Pig iron,	5	267.20	9.80	79.00
52	Pottery,	31	301.51	9.55	80.33
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	300.63	9.21	76.84
54	Quarrying stone,	14	231.36	9.85	63.22
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	310.67	9.17	71.67
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	285.39	9.26	82.42

TABLE No. 8.—Days in Operation and Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Average proportion of business done.
57	Saddles and harness,	10	298.10	9.40	73.50
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	295.71	9.71	85.00
59	Scientific instruments,	11	304.09	9.91	71.82
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	299.91	9.32	70.23
61	Shoes,	41	277.48	9.54	73.17
62	Shirts,	25	286.44	9.56	71.06
63	Shipbuilding,	12	283.08	9.57	71.67
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	289.73	9.73	70.59
65	Silk dyeing,	22	293.50	9.68	61.73
66	Silk throwing,	20	283.85	10.00	80.75
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	275.14	9.64	70.00
68	Silver goods,	11	277.82	9.91	70.91
69	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	7	341.00	11.14	88.57
70	Soap and tallow,	14	308.50	9.71	70.36
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	238.00	10.00	68.33
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	286.25	10.00	87.50
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	291.81	9.63	70.63
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	298.45	10.00	74.09
75	Textile products,	7	260.14	10.00	72.86
76	Thread,	4	297.75	10.00	92.50
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	287.30	9.20	67.50
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	301.37	9.62	83.75
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	304.50	9.00	78.75
80	Varnishes,	18	307.77	8.94	71.11
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	291.00	9.90	81.50
82	Window shades,	4	295.75	9.25	88.75
83	Wire cloth,	4	289.75	9.25	77.50
84	Wooden goods,	29	295.28	9.65	77.93
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	283.72	9.92	82.80
86	Unclassified,	54	293.76	9.57	78.55
	All industries,	1,675	288.20	9.64	76.24

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900.

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting,...	60
Number of private firms,.....	36
Number of partners,.....	56
Males,	48
Females,	7
Special, .....	..
Estates,	1
Number of corporations,.....	24
Number of stockholders,.....	520
Males,	366
Females,	136
Banks, trustees, &c.,.....	18
Aggregates—partners and stockholders, 576	
	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
	Amount of capital invested,... \$7,263,307
	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of stock used,.... \$1,439,882
	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of goods made,.... \$4,359,258

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

<i>Persons Employed.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Average number,.....	4,647	24	4,671	99.48	.52	100
Smallest number,.....	3,045	4	3,049	99.87	.13	100
Greatest number,.....	5,795	43	5,838	99.26	.74	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number, 2,750		39	2,789	98.60	1.40	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,045	7	3,052	99.77	.23	100
February,	3,101	4	3,105	99.87	.13	100
March,	3,549	4	3,553	99.89	.11	100
April,	4,860	21	4,881	99.57	.43	100
May,	5,327	19	5,346	99.64	.36	100
June,	5,647	26	5,673	99.54	.46	100
July,	5,795	27	5,822	99.54	.46	100
August,	5,787	35	5,822	99.40	.60	100
September,	5,524	33	5,557	99.41	.59	100
October,	5,249	43	5,292	99.19	.81	100
November,	4,231	43	4,274	98.99	1.01	100
December,	3,654	27	3,681	99.27	.73	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

<i>Wages and Earnings.</i>	<i>Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.</i>
Total amount paid in wages, .. \$1,879,461 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings,..... 402 37	per cent., 70.50
	Days in operation, average, 218.92

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>(Number Receiving.)</i>			<i>(Percentage Receiving.)</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,.....	326	22	348	5.17	91.67	5.50
\$5. but under \$6,.....	176	..	176	2.79	....	2.78
6, " " 7,.....	451	..	451	7.16	....	7.13
7, " " 8,.....	1,687	2	1,689	26.77	8.33	26.70
8, " " 9,.....	998	..	998	15.84	....	15.78
9, " " 10,.....	1,283	..	1,283	20.36	....	20.28
10, " " 12,.....	586	..	586	9.30	....	9.26
12, " " 15,.....	382	..	382	6.06	....	6.04
15, " " 20,.....	302	..	302	4.79	....	4.78
20, and over,.....	111	..	111	1.76	....	1.75
Total,.....	6,302	24	6,326	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting...	28	<i>Capital Invested.</i>	
Number of private firms.....	4	Amount of capital invested,... \$18,003,384	
Number of partners.....	6	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Males,	6	Total value of stock used,... \$3,122,580	
Females,		<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Special,		Total value of goods made,... \$12,650,889	
Estates,			
Number of corporations,	24		
Number of stockholders.....	784		
Males,	694		
Females,	85		
Banks, trustees, &c.....	5		
Aggregates—partners and stockholders, 790			

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

<i>Persons Employed.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Average number,.....	1,763	6	1,769	99.66	.34	100
Smallest number,.....	1,723	1	1,724	99.94	.06	100
Greatest number,.....	1,808	12	1,820	99.34	.66	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	85	11	96	88.54	11.46	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,745	4	1,749	99.77	.23	100
February,	1,723	9	1,732	99.48	.52	100
March,	1,726	10	1,736	99.42	.58	100
April,	1,743	1	1,744	99.94	.06	100
May,	1,738	10	1,748	99.43	.57	100
June,	1,783	12	1,795	99.33	.67	100
July,	1,808	5	1,813	99.72	.28	100
August,	1,802	4	1,806	99.78	.22	100
September,	1,805	1	1,806	99.94	.06	100
October,	1,773	3	1,776	99.83	.17	100
November,	1,753	4	1,757	99.77	.23	100
December,	1,762	4	1,766	99.77	.23	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

<i>Wages and Earnings.</i>	<i>Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.</i>
Total amount paid in wages.. \$1,454,746 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings,.... 822 35	per cent., 73.57
	Days in operation, average, 307.89

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>(Number Receiving.)</i>			<i>(Percentage Receiving.)</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,.....						
\$5, but under \$6,.....	22	5	27	1.17	55.56	1.43
6, " " 7,.....	9	3	12	.48	33.33	.64
7, " " 8,.....	17	1	18	.91	11.11	.96
8, " " 9,.....	12	..	12	.64	....	.64
9, " " 10,.....	27	..	27	1.45	....	1.44
10, " " 12,.....	33	..	33	1.77	....	1.76
12, " " 15,.....	49	..	49	2.63	....	2.61
15, " " 20,.....	371	..	371	19.87	....	19.78
20, and over,.....	1,144	..	1,144	61.28	....	60.98
	183	..	183	9.80	....	9.76
Total,.....						
	1,867	9	1,876	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting,...	21	
Number of private firms,.....	7	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
Number of partners,.....	13	Amount of capital invested,....
Males,	11	\$4,219,943
Females,	1	
Special, .....	..
Estates,	1	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
Number of corporations,.....	14	Total value of stock used,.....
Number of stockholders,.....	176	\$1,426,334
Males,	139	
Females,	33	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
Banks, trustees, &c.,.....	4	Total value of goods made,.....
Aggregates—partners and stockholders, 189		\$5,098,301

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

<i>Persons Employed.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of—</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Average number,.....	5,296	137	5,433	97.48	2.52	100
Smallest number,.....	1,142	24	1,166	97.94	2.06	100
Greatest number,.....	6,493	178	6,671	97.33	2.67	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number, 5,351	154	5,505	97.20	2.80	100	

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of—</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	6,185	158	6,343	97.51	2.49	100
February,	6,160	168	6,328	97.35	2.65	100
March,	6,180	163	6,343	97.43	2.57	100
April,	6,395	178	6,573	97.29	2.71	100
May,	6,133	163	6,296	97.41	2.59	100
June,	5,836	166	6,002	97.23	2.77	100
July,	1,593	60	1,653	96.37	3.63	100
August,	1,142	24	1,166	97.94	2.06	100
September,	5,267	127	5,394	97.65	2.35	100
October,	5,856	146	6,002	97.57	2.43	100
November,	6,312	148	6,460	97.71	2.29	100
December,	6,493	143	6,636	98.00	2.00	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

<i>Wages and Earnings.</i>	<i>Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.</i>
Total amount paid in wages, \$2,721,121 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings, 500 85	per cent.,
	Days in operation, average,
	80.48
	251.67

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>(Number Receiving.)</i>			<i>(Percentage Receiving.)</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5.....	2,095	165	2,260	30.65	82.91	32.12
\$5, but under \$6.....	361	17	378	5.28	8.54	5.37
6, " " 7.....	419	7	426	6.13	3.52	6.06
7, " " 8.....	435	3	438	6.37	1.51	6.23
8, " " 9.....	369	3	372	5.40	1.51	5.29
9, " " 10.....	249	..	249	3.64	....	3.54
10, " " 12.....	492	3	495	7.20	1.51	7.05
12, " " 15.....	421	1	422	6.16	50	5.99
15, " " 20.....	372	..	372	5.44	....	5.29
20, and over.....	1,622	..	1,622	23.73	....	23.06
Total.....	6,835	199	7,034	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

HATS (FELT).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting,...	48	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
Number of private firms,.....	32	Amount of capital invested,.... \$2,610,045
Number of partners,.....	57	
Males,	55	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
Females, .....	..	Total value of stock used,..... \$4,124,136
Special, .....	..
Estates,	2	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
Number of corporations,.....	16	Total value of goods made,..... \$8,138,333
Number of stockholders,.....	105	
Males,	94	
Females,	11	
Banks, trustees, &c.,.....	..	
Aggregates—partners and stockholders, 162		

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

<i>Persons Employed.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of—</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Average number,.....	3,928	1,366	5,294	74.20	25.80	100
Smallest number,.....	3,779	1,246	5,025	75.04	24.96	100
Greatest number,.....	4,056	1,454	5,510	73.61	26.39	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number, 277	277	208	485	57.11	42.89	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of—</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,779	1,246	5,025	75.04	24.96	100
February,	3,834	1,288	5,122	74.85	25.15	100
March,	3,897	1,348	5,245	74.30	25.70	100
April,	3,891	1,363	5,254	74.06	25.94	100
May,	3,849	1,358	5,207	73.94	26.06	100
June,	3,892	1,379	5,271	73.84	26.16	100
July,	3,912	1,342	5,254	74.27	25.73	100
August,	3,963	1,428	5,391	73.51	26.49	100
September,	4,056	1,454	5,510	73.61	26.39	100
October,	4,020	1,420	5,440	73.90	26.10	100
November,	4,036	1,390	5,426	74.38	25.62	100
December,	4,003	1,377	5,380	74.41	25.59	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

<i>Wages and Earnings.</i>	<i>Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.</i>
Total amount paid in wages, \$2,694,423 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings, 508 95	per cent., 73.91
	Days in operation, average, 269.10

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>(Number Receiving.)</i>			<i>(Percentage Receiving.)</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,.....	251	362	613	5.86	22.87	10.45
\$5, but under \$6.....	160	248	408	3.74	15.67	6.95
6, " " 7,.....	201	297	498	4.69	18.76	8.49
7, " " 8,.....	275	247	522	6.42	15.60	8.90
8, " " 9,.....	413	182	595	9.64	11.50	10.14
9, " " 10,.....	449	106	555	10.48	6.70	9.46
10, " " 12,.....	860	106	966	20.07	6.70	16.46
12, " " 15,.....	799	21	820	18.65	1.32	13.98
15, " " 20,.....	669	13	682	15.62	.82	11.62
20, and over,.....	207	1	208	4.83	.06	3.55
Total,.....	4,284	1,583	5,867	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

JEWELRY.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting,...	67	
Number of private firms,.....	52	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
Number of partners,.....	118	Amount of capital invested,.... \$3,566,712
Males,	115	
Females,	3	
Special, .....	..
Estates, .....	..	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
Number of corporations,.....	15	Total value of stock used,..... \$3,153,497
Number of stockholders,.....	73	
Males,	59	
Females,	14	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
Banks, trustees, &c.,.....	..	Total value of goods made,.... \$6,737,008
Aggregates—partners and stockholders, 191		

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

<i>Persons Employed.</i>				<i>Percentage of</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Average number,.....	1,837	697	2,534	72.70	27.30	100
Smallest number,.....	1,746	642	2,388	73.11	26.89	100
Greatest number,.....	1,938	795	2,733	70.91	29.09	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number, 192	153	345	55.65	44.35	100	

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

<i>Months.</i>				<i>Percentage of</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,831	680	2,511	72.92	27.08	100
February,	1,885	680	2,565	73.49	26.51	100
March,	1,872	761	2,633	71.10	28.90	100
April,	1,838	670	2,508	73.29	26.71	100
May,	1,800	661	2,461	73.14	26.86	100
June,	1,746	649	2,395	72.90	27.10	100
July,	1,858	642	2,500	74.32	25.68	100
August,	1,820	653	2,473	73.59	26.41	100
September,	1,878	685	2,563	73.27	26.73	100
October,	1,904	706	2,610	72.95	27.05	100
November,	1,938	795	2,733	70.91	29.09	100
December,	1,912	787	2,699	70.84	29.16	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

<i>Wages and Earnings.</i>	<i>Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.</i>
Total amount paid in wages, \$1,389,387 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings, 544 00	per cent., 80.89
	Days in operation, average, 289.76

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>(Number Receiving.)</i>			<i>(Percentage Receiving.)</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5.....	290	288	578	14.17	35.91	20.29
\$5, but under \$6.....	78	108	186	3.81	13.47	6.53
6, " " 7.....	50	74	124	2.44	9.22	4.35
7, " " 8.....	66	88	154	3.22	10.97	5.40
8, " " 9.....	58	91	149	2.83	11.35	5.23
9, " " 10.....	57	53	110	2.78	6.62	3.86
10, " " 12.....	157	58	215	7.67	7.23	7.55
12, " " 15.....	294	34	328	14.36	4.24	11.51
15, " " 20.....	551	7	558	26.92	.87	19.59
20, and over.....	446	1	447	21.80	.12	15.69
Total.....	2,047	802	2,849	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

LEATHER.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting... 56	
Number of private firms..... 30	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
Number of partners..... 52	Amount of capital invested,.... \$6,584,296
Males, 45	
Females, 4	
Special,	
Estates, 3	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
Number of corporations..... 26	Total value of stock used,..... \$8,817,679
Number of stockholders..... 175	
Males, 144	
Females, 27	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
Banks, trustees, &c.,..... 4	Total value of goods made,..... \$13,346,763
Aggregates—partners and stockholders, 227	

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

<i>Persons Employed.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of—</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Average number,.....	4,069	71	4,140	98.28	1.72	100
Smallest number,.....	3,767	61	3,828	98.41	1.59	100
Greatest number,.....	4,564	87	4,651	98.13	1.87	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	797	26	823	96.84	3.16	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of—</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	4,150	87	4,237	97.95	2.05	100
February,	4,139	84	4,223	98.01	1.99	100
March,	4,140	81	4,221	98.08	1.92	100
April,	4,079	78	4,157	98.12	1.88	100
May,	4,043	63	4,106	98.47	1.53	100
June,	3,901	67	3,968	98.31	1.69	100
July,	3,767	64	3,831	98.33	1.67	100
August,	3,800	67	3,867	98.27	1.73	100
September,	3,993	61	4,054	98.50	1.50	100
October,	4,066	68	4,134	98.36	1.64	100
November,	4,180	68	4,248	98.40	1.60	100
December,	4,564	66	4,630	98.57	1.43	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

<i>Wages and Earnings.</i>	<i>Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.</i>
Total amount paid in wages, \$1,936,558 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings, 467 77	per cent., 79.91
	Days in operation, average, 299.96

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>(Number Receiving.)</i>			<i>(Percentage Receiving.)</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5.....	189	33	222	4.34	37.08	4.99
\$5, but under \$6.....	177	13	190	4.06	14.61	4.27
6, " " 7.....	240	18	258	5.51	20.23	5.80
7, " " 8.....	279	15	294	6.41	16.86	6.61
8, " " 9.....	467	4	471	10.72	4.49	10.60
9, " " 10.....	672	4	676	15.43	4.49	15.20
10, " " 12.....	806	..	806	18.50	....	18.13
12, " " 15.....	770	1	771	17.68	1.12	17.35
15, " " 20.....	511	1	512	11.73	1.12	11.52
20, and over.....	245	..	245	5.62	....	5.52
Total, . . .	4,356	89	4,445	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

SHOES.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Numbers of establishments reporting...	41	<i>Capital Invested.</i>	
Number of private firms.....	22	Amount of capital invested,.... \$2,152,079	
Number of partners.....	40	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Males,	37	Total value of stock used,..... \$3,533,931	
Females,	3		
Special, .....	..	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Estates, .....	..	Total value of goods made,..... \$6,468,574	
Number of corporations.....	19		
Number of stockholders.....	161		
Males,	127		
Females,	33		
Banks, trustees, &c.....	1		
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	201		

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

<i>Persons Employed.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number,.....	2,961	1,534	4,495	65.87	34.13	100
Smallest number,.....	2,855	1,471	4,326	66.00	34.00	100
Greatest number,.....	3,050	1,590	4,640	65.52	34.48	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	195	119	314	62.10	37.90	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,893	1,471	4,364	66.29	33.71	100
February,	3,004	1,557	4,561	65.86	34.14	100
March,	3,050	1,577	4,627	65.91	34.09	100
April,	2,991	1,528	4,519	66.19	33.81	100
May,	3,036	1,520	4,556	66.64	33.36	100
June,	2,976	1,572	4,548	65.44	34.56	100
July,	2,855	1,498	4,353	65.59	34.41	100
August,	2,991	1,590	4,581	65.29	34.71	100
September,	2,925	1,578	4,503	64.51	35.49	100
October,	2,962	1,517	4,479	66.13	33.87	100
November,	2,901	1,499	4,400	65.93	34.07	100
December,	2,950	1,503	4,453	66.25	33.75	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

<i>Wages and Earnings.</i>	<i>Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.</i>
Total amount paid in wages, \$1,691,372 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings, 376 28	per cent., 73.17
	Days in operation, average, 277.48

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>(Number Receiving.)</i>			<i>(Percentage Receiving.)</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5.....	429	496	925	13.97	31.08	19.82
\$5, but under \$6.....	198	235	433	6.45	14.72	9.28
6, " " 7.....	204	269	473	6.65	16.86	10.13
7, " " 8.....	225	209	434	7.33	13.10	9.30
8, " " 9.....	248	148	396	8.08	9.27	8.48
9, " " 10.....	358	114	472	11.66	7.14	10.11
10, " " 12.....	531	96	627	17.30	6.02	13.43
12, " " 15.....	524	24	548	17.07	1.50	11.78
15, " " 20.....	262	5	267	8.53	.31	5.72
20, and over.....	91	..	91	2.96	....	1.95
Total.....	3,070	1,596	4,666	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

SILK GOODS—ALL BRANCHES INCLUDED.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting,.. 147	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
Number of private firms,..... 74	Amount of capital invested,....\$23,630,355
Number of partners,..... 137	
Males, 129	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
Females, 4	Total value of stock used,.....\$22,906,366
Special, 3	
Estates, 1	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
Number of corporations,..... 73	Total value of goods made,.....\$40,049,199
Number of stockholders,..... 526	
Males, 465	
Females, 55	
Banks, trustees, &c.,..... 6	
Aggregates—partners and stockholders, 663	

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

<i>Persons Employed.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Average number,.....	13,486	10,905	24,391	55.29	44.71	100
Smallest number,.....	12,466	10,045	22,511	55.38	44.62	100
Greatest number,.....	14,467	11,671	26,138	55.35	44.65	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number, 2,001	1,626	3,627	55.17	44.83	100	

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of</i>		
				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	14,340	11,467	25,807	55.57	44.43	100
February,	14,340	11,414	25,754	55.68	44.32	100
March,	14,467	11,671	26,138	55.35	44.65	100
April,	14,297	11,540	25,837	55.34	44.66	100
May,	13,994	11,324	25,318	55.27	44.73	100
June,	13,535	11,073	24,608	55.00	45.00	100
July,	13,293	10,891	24,184	54.97	45.03	100
August,	12,934	10,621	23,555	54.91	45.09	100
September,	12,486	10,045	22,531	55.42	44.58	100
October,	12,466	10,064	22,530	55.33	44.67	100
November,	12,681	10,271	22,952	55.25	44.75	100
December,	13,003	10,481	23,484	55.37	44.63	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

<i>Wages and Earnings.</i>	<i>Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.</i>
Total amount paid in wages, \$9,317,661 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings, 382 01	per cent., 70.65
	Days in operation, average, 289.49

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>(Number Receiving.)</i>			<i>(Percentage Receiving.)</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5,.....	1,967	3,063	5,030	12.73	25.70	18.38
\$5, but under \$6,.....	818	2,201	3,019	5.29	18.47	11.03
6, " " 7,.....	924	1,568	2,492	5.98	13.16	9.10
7, " " 8,.....	1,681	1,300	2,981	10.88	10.91	10.89
8, " " 9,.....	1,060	821	1,881	6.86	6.89	6.87
9, " " 10,.....	1,979	921	2,900	12.81	7.73	10.60
10, " " 12,.....	2,623	1,039	3,662	16.97	8.72	13.37
12, " " 15,.....	2,153	780	2,933	13.93	6.54	10.72
15, " " 20,.....	1,623	207	1,830	10.50	1.74	6.69
20, and over,.....	626	17	643	4.05	.14	2.35
Total,.....	15,454	11,917	27,371	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting...	25	<i>Capital Invested.</i>	
Number of private firms.....	10		
Number of partners.....	21	Amount of capital invested,....	
Males,	19	\$7,508,640	
Females, .....	..	
Special, .....	..	
Estates,	2	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Number of corporations.....	15	Total value of stock used,.....	
Number of stockholders.....	298	\$7,185,629	
Males,	224		
Females,	58	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Banks, trustees, &c.,.....	16	Total value of goods made,.....	
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	319	\$10,766,102	

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

<i>Persons Employed.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number,.....	3,563	3,696	7,259	49.08	50.92	100
Smallest number,.....	3,387	3,534	6,921	48.94	51.06	100
Greatest number,.....	3,732	3,942	7,674	48.63	51.37	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	345	408	753	45.82	54.18	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,457	3,561	7,018	49.26	50.74	100
February,	3,616	3,613	7,229	50.02	49.98	100
March,	3,687	3,727	7,414	49.73	50.27	100
April,	3,706	3,942	7,648	48.46	51.54	100
May,	3,732	3,837	7,569	49.31	50.69	100
June,	3,609	3,783	7,392	48.82	51.18	100
July,	3,545	3,692	7,237	48.99	51.01	100
August,	3,556	3,748	7,304	48.69	51.31	100
September,	3,495	3,734	7,229	48.35	51.65	100
October,	3,533	3,623	7,156	49.37	50.63	100
November,	3,438	3,563	7,001	49.11	50.89	100
December,	3,387	3,534	6,921	48.94	51.06	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

<i>Wages and Earnings.</i>	<i>Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.</i>
Total amount paid in wages, \$2,356,101 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings,.... 324 53	per cent.,
	Days in operation, average,.....
	82.80
	283.72

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

<i>Classification of Weekly Wages.</i>	<i>(Number Receiving.)</i>			<i>(Percentage Receiving.)</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under \$5.....	777	2,533	3,310	18.24	67.35	41.27
\$5. but under \$6.....	260	642	902	6.10	17.07	11.25
6. " " 7.....	513	251	764	12.04	6.68	9.52
7. " " 8.....	763	140	903	17.91	3.72	11.26
8. " " 9.....	499	93	592	11.71	2.47	7.38
9. " " 10.....	312	58	370	7.33	1.54	4.61
10. " " 12.....	428	37	465	10.05	.99	5.80
12. " " 15.....	340	5	345	7.98	.13	4.30
15. " " 20.....	231	2	233	5.42	.05	2.90
20. and over.....	137	....	137	3.22	....	1.71
Total.....	4,260	3,761	8,021	100.00	100.00	100.00

Stock or Material Used and Goods Made or Work Done.

The principal articles of stock or material used and of goods made or work done by industries.

The aggregate quantities of specified articles of stock used, with their aggregate cost value.

Aggregate quantities of specified articles of goods made with their aggregate selling values.

Details of Table Number 2 of the general tables.

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900.

<i>Industry, and Specified Stock Used.</i>	<i>Basis of Measurement.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Cost Value.</i>
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Steel,	Tons,	630	\$46,091
Iron,	Tons,	609	57,573
Other material,			81,570
Total value of material used,			\$185,234
ARTISANS' TOOLS—			
Steel,	Tons,	4,541	\$361,493
Iron,	Tons,	912	38,259
Iron castings,	Tons,	97	6,863
Brass castings,	Tons,	25	3,912
Pig iron,	Tons,	1,265	25,500
Bar steel and iron,	Tons,	1,325	34,175
Coal,	Tons,	3,444	7,875
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	159,600	7,500
Other material used,			276,985
Total value of material used,			\$762,564
BOILERS—			
Steel plate,	Tons,	4,975	\$223,474
Steel,	Tons,	362	21,010
Iron,	Tons,	1,232	54,151
Pig iron,	Tons,	250	5,100
Scrap iron,	Tons,	109	1,635
Castings,	Tons,	7,562	328,057
Copper,	Tons,	37	15,588
Brass,	Tons,	6	3,248
Boiler tubing,	Feet,	2,402,165	503,536
Coal,	Tons,	2,160	8,640
Coke,	Tons,	90	190
Coal and coke,	Cars,	11	600
Steel plates, tubing, bar iron, sheet iron, beams and rivets,	Not given,		11,859
Other material,			697,971
Total value of material used,			\$1,875,057

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

<i>Industry, and Specified Stock Used.</i>	<i>Basis of Measurement.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Cost Value.</i>
BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—			
Straw board,	Tons,	5,651	\$193,082
News board,	Tons,	509	16,514
Paper,	Reams,	17,772	54,307
Lumber,	Feet,	11,367,863	229,419
Nails,	Barrels,	1,474	3,366
Glue and paste,	Barrels,	304	2,900
Glue,	Pounds,	15,000	1,200
Leather,	Not given, .....	.....	6,800
Leather board,	Not given, .....	.....	1,500
Other material, .....	.....	.....	92,631
Total value of material used,			\$601,719
BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—			
Malt,	Bushels,	2,378,649	\$1,698,107
Hops,	Pounds,	2,080,747	348,015
Other material, .....	.....	.....	1,076,458
Total value of material used,			\$3,122,580
BRUSHES—			
Bristles,	Pounds,	43,100	\$34,800
Horsehair,	Pounds,	8,000	4,000
Wood blocks,	Gross,	3,364	4,900
Leather blocks,	Number,	60,000	1,500
Wire,	Pounds,	2,250	1,100
Fibre,	Pounds,	50,000	5,000
Bristles, horsehair, fibre, tampico, blocks, ferrules and handles,	Not given, .....	.....	47,979
Other material, .....	.....	.....	18,104
Total value of material used,			\$117,381
BUTTONS (PEARL)—			
Pearl shell,	Pounds,	595,903	\$247,036
Ivory nuts,	Tons,	1,800	77,000
Other material, .....	.....	.....	60,956
Total value of material used,			\$384,986
CARPETS AND RUG—			
Wool yarn,	Pounds,	2,574,472	\$427,320
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	860,475	92,045
Jute yarn,	Pounds,	589,300	125,000
Other material, .....	.....	.....	168,327
Total value of material used,			\$812,692
CIGARS AND TOBACCO—			
Tobacco,	Pounds,	17,332,205	\$2,166,644
Cigar boxes,	Number,	657,942	44,620
Other material, .....	.....	.....	1,272,961
Total value of material used,			\$3,484,234

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

<i>Industry, and Specified Stock Used.</i>	<i>Basis of Measurement.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Cost Value.</i>
CORNICES (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER)—			
Galvanized iron,	Pounds,	1,053,430	\$52,643
Copper,	Pounds,	143,947	31,844
Zinc,	Pounds,	133,857	11,890
Tin plate,	Pounds,	28,730	18,413
Tin,	Boxes,	360	2,700
Glass,	Boxes,	290	2,970
Other material, .....	.....	.....	88,851
Total value of material used,			\$209,311
CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—			
Jeans and satteens,	Yards,	3,706,838	\$435,605
Other material, .....	.....	.....	391,363
Total value of material used,			\$826,968
COTTON GOODS—			
Cotton,	Pounds,	9,087,584	\$795,556
Cotton cloth,	Yards,	6,107,748	477,197
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	969,484	178,820
Silk yarn,	Pounds,	1,500	9,750
Embroideries,	Yards,	1,143,000	91,604
Cotton and linen cloth,	Not given, .....	.....	1,101,483
Other material, .....	.....	.....	338,875
Total value of material used,			\$2,993,285
FERTILIZERS—			
Bones,	Tons,	32,600	\$518,620
Potash,	Tons,	10,892	244,557
Phosphate,	Tons,	57,037	354,223
Bones, chemicals, tankage, blood, sulphuric acid, nitrate of soda, etc.,	Tons,	87,512	1,259,322
Other material, .....	.....	.....	554,759
Total value of material used,			\$2,931,481
FOUNDRY (IRON)—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	149,219	\$2,431,775
Scrap iron,	Tons,	9,937	140,253
Coal and coke,	Tons,	16,930	77,100
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	75,000	5,470
Other material, .....	.....	.....	1,302,294
Total value of material used,			\$3,956,898
FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	17,513	\$324,642
Cast iron,	Tons,	160	11,208
Bar and angle iron,	Pounds,	513,928	10,977
Castings (iron and steel),	Pounds,	450,000	15,477
Condenser tubes,	Pounds,	682,162	138,555
Wrought iron and steel,	Pounds,	125,000	11,499
Castings (brass),	Not given, .....	.....	5,799
Coke,	Tons,	4,842	20,448
Other material, .....	.....	.....	600,651
Total value of material used,			\$1,139,226

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

<i>Industry, and Specified Stock Used.</i>	<i>Basis of Measurement.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Cost Value.</i>
GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—			
Sand,	Tons,	37,197	\$58,605
Soda ash,	Tons,	16,514	264,182
Lime,	Tons,	6,178	22,971
Nitrate of soda,	Tons,	338	11,672
Coal,	Tons,	40,857	73,170
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	818,900	30,094
Sand, soda, lime and nitrate,	Not given, .....	.....	307,449
Other material, .....	.....	.....	658,191
Total value of material used,			\$1,426,334
HATS (FELT)—			
Fur,	Pounds,	1,943,887	\$1,913,270
Trimnings,	Yards,	621,112	423,940
Bands,	Yards,	911,120	74,059
Hands,	Pieces,	256,530	357,011
Leathers,	Doz.	206,250	85,775
Silks,	Pieces,	14,000	34,000
Fur, bands and trimnings,	Not given, .....	.....	725,406
Other material, .....	.....	.....	500,675
Total value of material used,			\$4,124,136
HIGH EXPLOSIVES—			
Acids and glycerine,	Pounds,	25,955,515	\$784,875
Nitrate soda and wood fibre,	Pounds,	9,840,530	167,281
Acids,	Pounds,	12,345,360	145,569
Glycerine,	Pounds,	1,039,766	138,315
Nitrate soda,	Pounds,	457,221	11,660
Raw cotton,	Pounds,	362,042	21,126
Copper,	Tons,	80	26,000
Other material, .....	.....	.....	630,474
Total value of material used,			\$1,925,306
JEWELRY—			
Gold and silver, .....	.....	.....	\$2,149,390
Precious stones, .....	.....	.....	704,145
Other material, .....	.....	.....	299,962
Total value of material used,			\$3,153,497
KNIT GOODS—			
Wool yarns,	Pounds,	186,399	\$136,120
Cotton yarns,	Pounds,	2,115,092	348,148
Worsted yarns,	Pounds,	224,396	208,201
Silk, wool and cotton yarns,	Not given, .....	.....	281,183
Other material, .....	.....	.....	127,881
Total value of material used,			\$1,101,539

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

<i>Industry, and Specified Stock Used.</i>	<i>Basis of Measurement.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Cost Value.</i>
LEATHER—			
Hides,	Number,	307,669	\$2,816,276
Hides,	Not given, ....	.....	579,160
Skins,	Dozens,	745,093	2,327,367
Rough leather,	Sides,	212,212	549,451
Rough splits,	Sides,	124,867	238,135
Calf skins,	Dozens,	15,000	270,000
Horse hide butts,	Number,	21,120	21,922
Hark,	Tons,	58,124	95,169
Sumac,	Tons,	275	11,445
Gambier,	Tons,	1,333	20,996
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	152,939	64,165
Naphtha,	Gallons,	66,091	6,559
Chemicals and colors,	Not given, ....	.....	187,392
Other material, .....	.....	.....	1,629,642
Total value of material used,			\$8,817,679
MACHINERY—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	13,495	\$251,230
Bar iron,	Tons,	1,125	31,053
Scrap iron,	Tons,	2,776	103,149
Iron,	Pounds,	2,442,604	59,254
Steel,	Pounds,	486,878	17,814
Steel,	Tons,	328	18,875
Iron and steel,	Tons,	708	43,611
Bar steel,	Tons,	816	35,100
Iron castings,	Tons,	4,019	221,169
Steel castings,	Tons,	73	9,822
Brass castings,	Tons,	73	20,283
Steel rails,	Tons,	963	39,132
Copper,	Pounds,	90,000	14,425
Boilers,	Number,	187	31,791
Coal and coke,	Tons,	14,678	352,112
Pig iron, bar iron, structural steel, forg- ings and steel plates,	Tons,	30,791	1,296,764
Pig iron, steel, iron, brass, tubes, etc.,	Not given, ....	.....	1,978,223
Lumber and cabinet ware (Sewing Ma- chine Co.), .....	.....	.....	908,318
Other material, .....	.....	.....	1,754,708
Total value of material used,			\$7,186,839
METAL GOODS—			
Bar copper,	Pounds,	17,826,400	\$2,875,363
Copper,	Pounds,	5,248,195	874,070
Brass,	Pounds,	844,852	161,850
Brass,	Tons,	122	49,580
Brass tubing,	Pounds,	243,740	39,356
Sheet iron,	Tons,	960	63,450
Pig iron,	Tons,	700	11,200
Iron,	Tons,	1,025	18,228
Steel,	Tons,	215	22,500
Steel,	Pounds,	1,093,506	49,094

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

<i>Industry, and Specified Stock Used.</i>	<i>Basis of Measurement.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Cost Value.</i>
METAL GOODS (Continued)—			
Sheet zinc,	Pounds,	384,904	\$24,120
Sheet brass and copper,	Pounds,	203,085	34,690
Block tin and copper,	Pounds,	76,642	21,898
Spelter,	Pounds,	461,461	24,473
Celluloid,	Pounds,	15,772	11,829
Tin plate,	Boxes,	59,910	273,625
Iron and steel,	Pounds,	280,325	12,365
Lead,	Tons,	442	42,235
Copper, brass, zinc, steel, iron, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	1,124,078
Other material, .....	.....	.....	752,765
Total value of material used,			\$6,486,769
OIL CLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—			
Burlap,	Tons,	1,200	\$145,000
Burlap,	Yards,	600,000	50,000
Burlap,	Bales,	40	8,000
Cork,	Tons,	1,700	52,000
Clay,	Tons,	1,300	17,400
Cotton goods,	Yards,	8,700,000	530,000
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	930,386	501,089
Varnish,	Gallons,	30,000	27,000
Paints,	Tons,	135	40,000
Burlap, oils, paints, cork, gums and var-	.....	.....	.....
nish,	Not given, .....	.....	483,320
Other material, .....	.....	.....	438,651
Total value of material used,			\$2,292,460
OILS—			
Crude oil,	Gallons,	554,704,971	\$28,636,868
Tar,	Gallons,	59,703,688	1,862,585
Barrels and parts, .....	.....	.....	958,024
Other material, .....	.....	.....	3,770,202
Total value of material used,			\$35,228,579
PAPER—			
Paper stock,	Tons,	33,157	\$881,190
Rope,	Pounds,	3,909,792	93,772
Jute,	Pounds,	3,991,037	47,215
Gunny,	Pounds,	8,143,287	94,639
Manilla stock,	Pounds,	1,400,000	45,000
Wax,	Pounds,	1,000,000	80,000
Coal,	Tons,	12,426	39,677
Paper, color, bronze, glue, mica, twine,	.....	.....	.....
rope, burlap, hemp, jute, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	758,528
Colors and chemicals,	Not given, .....	.....	77,270
Other material, .....	.....	.....	995,621
Total value of material used,			\$3,112,912

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

<i>Industry, and Specified Stock Used.</i>	<i>Basis of Measurement.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Cost Value.</i>
RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—			
Crude rubber,	Pounds,	7,061,240	\$3,638,859
Crude rubber,	Not given, .....	.....	1,310,974
Scrap rubber,	Pounds,	12,005,656	966,854
Cotton, duck and sheeting,	Pounds,	1,768,146	276,241
Cotton, duck and sheeting,	Not given, .....	.....	251,888
Muslin, duck, etc.,	Yards,	1,271,688	263,089
Compounds,	Pounds,	2,744,508	80,565
Other material, .....	.....	.....	1,760,027
Total value of material used,			\$8,548,497
SHOES—			
Upper leather	Feet,	4,223,841	\$550,872
Sole leather,	Pounds,	783,683	312,951
Upper and sole leather,	Not given, .....	.....	2,221,216
Cut soles,	Pairs,	459,768	63,214
Other material, .....	.....	.....	385,678
Total value of material used,			\$3,533,931
SHIRTS —			
Muslin,	Yards,	3,703,000	\$328,340
Linen,	Yards,	206,000	65,080
Cotton goods,	Yards,	3,282,000	231,672
Print goods,	Yards,	4,852,000	415,250
Wool cloth,	Yards,	700,000	135,000
Other material, .....	.....	.....	45,281
Total value of material used,			\$1,220,623
SILK—			
Raw silk,	Pounds,	3,845,057	\$17,433,294
Spun silk,	Pounds,	52,042	216,280
Cotton,	Pounds,	1,188,576	457,123
Other material, .....	.....	.....	2,480,541
Total value of material used,			\$20,587,238
SILVER GOODS—			
Gold,	Dwt's,	134,574	\$139,082
Silver,	Ounces,	489,302	301,227
Other material, .....	.....	.....	209,465
Total value of material used,			\$649,774
SOAP AND TALLOW—			
Tallow,	Pounds,	4,781,234	\$243,193
Tallow, grease, oils, rosins and caustic soda,	Not given .....	.....	1,168,476
Other material, .....	.....	.....	186,777
Total value of material used,			\$1,598,446

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

<i>Industry, and Specified Stock Used.</i>	<i>Basis of Measurement.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Cost Value.</i>
STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—			
Pig and scrap iron,	Tons,	79,250	\$1,182,000
Steel and iron,	Tons,	39,777	1,255,017
Steel plate,	Pounds,	8,326,545	152,934
Other material, .....	.....	.....	790,093
Total value of material used,			\$3,380,044
STEEL AND IRON (FORGINGS)—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	13,531	\$333,500
Scrap steel and iron,	Tons,	20,003	346,194
Steel and iron,	Tons,	4,821	246,382
Steel and iron,	Pounds,	45,406,456	2,208,010
Other material, .....	.....	.....	375,412
Total value of material used,			\$3,509,398
TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—			
Leather,	Sides,	168,500	\$120,500
Leather,	Skins,	5,600	8,000
Iron,	Pounds,	48,000	15,000
Lumber,	Not given, .....	.....	63,800
Leather and metal trimmings,	Not given, .....	.....	299,765
Other material, .....	.....	.....	81,769
Total value of material used,			\$588,834
TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—			
Iron and steel,	Pounds,	755,046	\$63,711
Steel,	Tons,	823	52,043
Steel hoops,	Car loads,	75	90,000
Sheet and cast brass,	Pounds,	191,320	30,629
Tin plate,	Boxes,	3,570	25,791
Iron plate,	Boxes,	3,000	13,500
Sheet zinc,	Pounds,	102,000	7,700
Other material, .....	.....	.....	59,457
Total value of material used,			\$342,831
VARNISH—			
Gum copal,	Pounds,	1,702,086	\$306,271
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	199,223	101,990
Turpentine,	Gallons,	365,740	163,337
Gum copal, linseed oil and turpentine,	Not given, .....	.....	890,324
Other material, .....	.....	.....	237,224
Total value of material used,			\$1,699,146
WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—			
Wool,	Pounds,	17,068,904	\$4,501,258
Woolen and worsted yarn,	Pounds,	389,686	282,489
Worsted tops,	Pounds,	153,045	68,435
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	331,323	42,664
Cotton warp,	Pounds,	237,877	62,725
Woolen rags,	Pounds,	2,932,880	113,895
Wools, cotton, silk, shoddies, waste, etc., ..	Pounds,	2,167,050	649,454
Wools, cotton, silk, shoddies, waste, etc., ..	Not given, .....	.....	193,826
Other material, .....	.....	.....	1,270,885
Total value of material used,			\$7,185,629

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900.

<i>Industry, and Specified Goods Made.</i>	<i>Basis of Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Selling Value.</i>
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Cream separators,.....	Number,	2,759	\$155,870
Hand mowers,	Number,	7,350	44,100
Horse mowers,	Number,	65	3,900
Sprayers,	Number,	75	4,000
Furrowers,	Number,	120	1,170
Gang plows,	Number,	82	800
Riding cultivators,	Number,	2,500	157,265
Potato planters,	Number,	450	
Wheel hoes and steel drills,.....	Number,	3,500	
Horse hoes and cultivators,.....	Number,	6,000	
Other implements, .....	.....	.....	84,107
Total value of goods made,.....			\$451,212
ARTISANS' TOOLS—			
Files and rasps,.....	Dozen,	595,700	\$704,509
Hammers,	Dozen,	31,351	112,900
Sledges,	Tons,	1,044	116,598
Hatchets and axes,.....	Dozen,	11,925	27,975
Nippers,	Dozen,	3,905	35,145
Grey iron castings,.....	Tons,	39,300	156,375
Saws,	Not given,.....	.....	149,173
Print blocks,	Not given,.....	.....	36,063
Other tools, .....	.....	.....	594,924
Total value of goods made,.....			\$1,933,662
BOILERS—			
Boilers, stationary and marine,.....	H. P.,	265,531	\$2,671,980
Boilers,	Number,	334	119,028
Copper range boilers,.....	Number,	1,733	34,099
Stacks,	Number,	57	12,194
Tanks,	Number,	37	12,178
Buckets,	Number,	19	26,129
Boilers, tanks, stacks, stokers, repairs, etc.,	Not given,.....	.....	269,705
Total value of goods made,.....			\$3,145,313
BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—			
Paper boxes,	Number,	39,438,000	\$606,347
Packing cases,	Number,	128,800	63,171
Cigar boxes,	Number,	421,500	27,535
Paper boxes and packing cases,	Number,	172,880	19,386
Boxes (wood),	Not given,.....	.....	188,192
Musical cases,	Not given,.....	.....	42,322
Boxes (kind not given),	Not given,.....	.....	210,000
Boxes, jacquard cards, etc., .....	.....	.....	27,066
Total value of goods made,.....			\$1,184,019
BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—			
Lager beer, ale and porter,.....	Barrels,	2,191,308	\$12,240,523
Other malt products, .....	.....	.....	410,366
Total value of goods made,.....			\$12,650,889

**GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—
(Continued).**

<i>Industry, and Specified Goods Made.</i>	<i>Basis of Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Selling Value.</i>
BRUSHES—			
Brushes,	Gross,	7,050	\$166,289
Brushes,	Not given, .....	.....	162,000
Total value of goods made,			\$328,289
BUTTONS (PEARL)—			
Buttons,	Gross,	474,167	\$346,401
Buttons and pearl goods,	Not given, .....	.....	528,713
Total value of goods made,			\$875,114
CARPETS AND RUGS—			
Carpets,	Yards,	418,040	\$354,328
Jute carpets,	Rolls,	3,100	43,400
Smyrna rugs,	Number,	322,200	339,617
Jute rugs,	Number,	150,000	52,500
Smyrna rugs,	Not given, .....	.....	680,000
Other carpets and rugs, .....	.....	.....	52,886
Total value of goods made,			\$1,522,731
CIGARS AND TOBACCO—			
Cigars,	Number,	54,245,629	\$1,328,387
Tobacco and snuff,	Pounds,	20,115,502	7,052,261
Total value of goods made,			\$8,380,648
CORNICES (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER)—			
Cornices,	Number,	48	8,400
Skylights,	Number,	180	3,800
Cornices and skylights,	Not given, .....	.....	375,262
Ornaments and mouldings,	Pounds,	98,000	29,000
Metal shingles,	Pounds,	25,000	22,937
Total value of goods made,			\$439,399
CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—			
Corsets and corset waists,	Dozen,	367,814	\$1,897,651
Corsets and corset waists,	Not given, .....	.....	70,780
Total value of goods made,			\$1,968,431
COTTON GOODS—			
Cotton cloth and yarns,	Pounds,	5,583,331	\$1,039,897
Cotton cloth and yarns,	Not given, .....	.....	750,644
Handkerchiefs,	Dozen,	721,355	342,070
Handkerchiefs,	Not given, .....	.....	875,000
Ladies' underwear,	Dozen,	85,300	755,250
Ladies' wrappers,	Dozen,	19,420	210,000
Infants' and children's dresses,	Dozen,	22,600	225,815
Overalls,	Dozen,	14,926	136,565
Curtains,	Pairs,	100,000	205,000
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	762,742
Total value of goods made,			\$5,302,983

**GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—
(Continued).**

<i>Industry, and Specified Goods Made.</i>	<i>Basis of Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Selling Value.</i>
FERTILIZERS—			
Fertilizers,	Tons,	218,197	\$3,405,450
Bone black,	Tons,	5,894	249,126
Grease,	Tons,	1,626	155,346
Fish fertilizers,	Tons,	1,335	27,500
Fish oils,	Barrels,	1,550	15,500
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	313,316
Total value of goods made,.....			\$4,166,238
FOUNDRY (IRON)—			
Cast iron pipe,.....	Tons,	110,346	\$2,986,714
Iron castings,	Tons,	48,660	2,784,767
Iron castings,	Not given,.....	.....	1,175,653
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	120,030
Total value of goods made,.....			\$7,067,164
FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—			
Heaters,	Pounds,	2,876,157	\$136,165
Heaters,	Number,	492	73,572
Ranges,	Number,	1,060	20,575
Portable furnaces,	Number,	89	4,703
Cooling towers,	Number,	29	263,221
Steam condensers,	Number,	233	411,630
Castings,	Pounds,	6,620,823	331,285
Radiation,	Pounds,	8,440,754	256,852
Furnaces, ranges, stoves, castings, etc.,.....	Not given,.....	.....	1,127,353
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	238,672
Total value of goods made,.....			\$2,864,028
GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—			
Glass bottles,	Gross,	421,612	\$1,052,132
Glass bottles,	Not given,.....	.....	3,369,737
Jars,	Gross,	41,500	127,821
Jars,	Not given,.....	.....	43,850
Window glass,	Boxes,	32,566	76,265
Window glass,	Not given,.....	.....	34,952
Other glass goods, .....	.....	.....	393,544
Total value of goods made,.....			\$5,098,331
HATS (FELT)—			
Hats,	Dozen,	653,169	\$7,763,620
Forming hat bodies,.....	Number,	1,367,721	45,416
Hatters' fur,	Pounds,	230,384	63,625
Hats,	Not given,.....	.....	265,672
Total value of goods made,.....			\$8,138,333
HIGH EXPLOSIVES—			
Explosives,	Pounds,	20,410,096	\$2,399,024
Dynamite,	Pounds,	5,231,173	510,652
Blasting caps,	Packages,	280,000	120,000
Exploders,	Packages,	70,000	28,000
Total value of goods made,.....			\$3,057,676

**GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—
(Continued).**

<i>Industry, and Specified Goods Made.</i>	<i>Basis of Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Selling Value.</i>
JEWELRY—			
Finished jewelry,	Not given,....	.....	\$6,737,008
Total value of goods made,.....			\$6,737,008
KNIT GOODS—			
Underwear,	Dozen,	157,627	\$822,134
Underwear,	Not given,....	.....	393,295
Hosiery,	Dozen,	795,143	725,364
Other articles,			82,937
Total value of goods made,.....			\$2,023,730
LEATHER—			
Patent and enameled,.....	Sides,	237,091	\$2,858,577
Furniture,	Pieces,	13,063	79,945
Carriage,	Pieces,	47,550	221,000
Shoe,	Pounds,	119,205	115,471
Shoe,	Sides,	24,068	224,112
Calfskin,	Feet,	1,200,000	384,000
Glazed kid,	Dozen,	320,165	2,877,755
Bookbinder and bag,	Feet,	1,932,250	135,258
Bookbinder and bag,	Sides,	139,450	469,968
Hat,	Gross,	31,930	181,580
Artificial,	Yards,	765,000	425,250
Alligator, sheet, calf, goat, etc.,.....	Not given,....	.....	959,273
Patent, enameled, carriage, furniture, shoe, etc.,	Not given,....	.....	4,414,574
Total value of goods made,.....			\$13,346,763
MACHINERY—			
Locomotives,	Number,	120	\$1,508,617
Sewing machines and sewing machine parts,	Number,	500,000	6,997,165
Printing,	Number,	132	274,502
Printing,	Not given,....	.....	302,175
Electrical,	Number,	213	104,588
Engines (stationary),	Number,	447	835,140
Engines (marine),	Number,	28	36,524
Engines (gas),	Number,	317	108,080
Presses,	Number,	1,129	158,640
Boilers,	Number,	25	37,500
Machinery castings,	Not given,....	.....	663,772
Other machinery,			6,799,631
Total value of goods made,.....			\$17,826,334

**GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—
(Continued).**

<i>Industry, and Specified Goods Made.</i>	<i>Basis of Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Selling Value.</i>
METAL GOODS—			
Copper rods, wire, bolts, etc.,.....	Pounds,	21,099,172	\$4,057,508
Brass and brass tubing,.....	Pounds,	1,621,320	313,975
Brass and iron bedsteads,.....	Number,	41,793	285,277
Purse and pocketbook frames,.....	Gross,	53,000	136,000
Belt buckles,	Gross,	5,000	35,000
Safety pins,	Gross,	400,000	166,928
Lock washers,	Number,	11,133,539	59,551
Lock washers and nut locks,.....	Not given,....	.....	115,000
Gas and electric fixtures,	Not given,....	.....	359,937
Builders' brass and bronze goods,.....	Not given,....	.....	419,470
Other metal goods,.....	.....	.....	3,866,834
Total value of goods made,.....			\$9,815,480
OIL CLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—			
Linoleum,	Pieces,	42,000	\$693,000
Linoleum,	Sq. Yards,	711,120	257,131
Linoleum and floor oil cloth,.....	Sq. Yards,....	1,983,450	475,433
Oil cloth (floor),	Sq. Yards,....	3,441,530	806,305
Oil cloth (table),	Yards,	7,260,000	925,000
Enamel cloth,	Yards,	1,661,332	260,957
Total value of goods made,.....			\$3,417,826
OIL—			
Refined oil,	Gallons,	385,287,905	\$24,670,456
Lubricating oils,	Gallons,	35,390,503	2,403,911
Fuel oil and wax,	Gallons,	61,928,722	4,806,250
Naphtha,	Gallons,	71,515,176	3,089,525
Tar,	Gallons,	50,511,716	1,628,739
Wax,	Gallons,	2,232,121	882,149
Paraffine oil,	Gallons,	9,110,994	617,118
Oil vitriol,	Tons,	55,498	554,980
Lard and neatsfoot oil,.....	Pounds,	3,176,871	182,667
Acid oil,	Gallons,	2,735,268	71,285
Distillate,	Gallons,	550,847	27,233
Oil, naphtha, benzine and wax,.....	Gallons,	6,629,700	758,077
Flaxseed oil and cake,.....	Not given,....	.....	147,892
Fish oil and scrap,	Not given,....	.....	10,600
Other oils, etc.,.....	.....	.....	1,805,567
Total value of goods made,.....			\$41,656,449
PAPER—			
Wall paper,	Rolls,	24,320,418	\$1,036,507
Manila paper,	Pounds,	11,862,948	652,731
Tissue paper,	Tons,	2,491	501,269
Neros board,	Tons,	16,800	508,500
Binder board,	Tons,	10,832	336,297
Book paper,	Tons,	3,675	291,993
Parchment paper,	Tons,	1,500	240,000
Coated paper and card,.....	Tons,	2,360	237,871
Waxed paper,	Not given,....	.....	357,849
Paper (kind not stated),.....	Tons,	1,600	147,000
Wrapping paper,	Tons,	2,650	90,250
Building paper,	Tons,	2,750	67,000
Roofing paper,	Tons,	1,900	64,000

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—
(Continued).

<i>Industry, and Specified Goods Made.</i>	<i>Basis of Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Selling Value.</i>
PAPER (Continued)—			
Pouncing paper,	Reams,	1,020	\$31,420
Bankers' safety paper,	Not given, .....	.....	45,745
Other paper, .....	.....	.....	758,837
Total value of goods made,			\$5,357,269
RUBBER GOODS—			
Rubber boots and shoes,	Cases,	25,863	\$982,799
Rubber boots and shoes,	Pairs,	1,341,536	905,132
Belting and hose,	Pounds,	5,950,182	1,697,874
Belting, hose, packing, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	3,951,933
Reclaimed rubber,	Tons,	4,035	958,013
Pneumatic tires,	Pairs,	195,492	594,782
Mechanical goods,	Not given, .....	.....	807,415
Druggists' goods,	Not given, .....	.....	671,289
Stationers' goods,	Not given, .....	.....	376,572
Moulded goods,	Not given, .....	.....	283,600
Emery wheels,	Not given, .....	.....	126,565
Other rubber goods, .....	.....	.....	1,883,354
Total value of goods made,			\$13,239,328
SHOES—			
Men's, women's and children's shoes,	Pairs,	3,111,610	\$3,051,028
Children's shoes,	Doz. Pairs,	119,122	1,079,336
Boots and shoes,	Not given, .....	.....	2,190,191
Shoe stock, .....	.....	.....	148,019
Total value of goods made,			\$6,468,574
SHIRTS—			
Shirts (men's and boys'),	Dozen,	378,482	\$2,430,286
Commission work, .....	.....	.....	208,458
Total value of goods made,			\$2,638,744
SILK—			
Broad silk,	Yards,	25,709,007	\$18,965,472
Broad silk,	Pieces,	76,012	2,587,836
Tie silk,	Yards,	2,374,681	1,767,039
Broad and tie silk,	Not given, .....	.....	1,491,184
Ribbons,	Pieces,	3,330,476	3,078,672
Ribbons,	Boxes,	104,452	1,401,275
Ribbons,	Pounds,	144,520	1,288,192
Ribbons,	Yards,	45,079,959	1,094,917
Ribbons,	Cartons,	68,179	713,879
Mufflers and handkerchiefs,	Dozens,	49,338	234,200
Vestings,	Yards,	237,200	211,056
Veilings,	Yards,	1,597,490	208,412
Umbrella silk,	Yards,	218,000	186,450
Cotton plush,	Yards,	340,262	136,104
Silk plush,	Yards,	222,885	133,731
Lining silk,	Yards,	93,333	116,667
Braids,	Gross,	54,621	93,478
Other silk goods, .....	.....	.....	1,165,192
Total value of goods made,			\$34,873,756

**GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—
(Continued).**

<i>Industry, and Specified Goods Made.</i>	<i>Basis of Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Selling Value.</i>
SILVER GOODS—			
Silverware and silver novelties,.....	Not given,.....	.....	\$1,711,817
Total value of goods made,.....			\$1,711,817
SCAP AND TALLOW—			
Laundry soap,	Pounds,	1,793,000	\$75,685
Laundry soap,	Boxes,	14,812	60,373
Harness soap,	Pounds,	250,000	30,000
Laundry, toilet and other soaps,.....	Not given,.....	.....	1,692,707
Tallow,	Pounds,	2,234,650	103,250
Candles,	Pounds,	1,023,178	103,223
Perfumery,	Not given,.....	.....	70,000
Other articles,			368,244
Total value of goods made,.....			\$2,503,482
STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—			
Structural steel and iron,.....	Tons,	96,190	\$4,825,066
Wire and wire rope,.....	Tons,	4,145	776,598
Other articles,			345,321
Total value of goods made,.....			\$5,946,985
STEEL AND IRON (FORGINGS)—			
Steel and iron forgings,.....	Tons,	59,760	\$6,074,650
Carriage and wagon springs,	Tons,	645	73,997
Other forgings,			41,662
Total value of goods made,.....			\$6,190,309
TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—			
Trunks,	Number,	87,977	\$240,000
Bags and satchels,	Number,	103,082	318,088
Trunks, bags and satchels,.....	Not given,.....	.....	479,315
Other articles,			6,445
Total value of goods made,.....			\$1,043,848
TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—			
Bag frames and trunk hardware,	Not given,.....	.....	\$1,043,848
Total value of goods made,.....			\$1,043,848
VARNISHES—			
Varnishes,	Gallons,	1,256,841	\$1,603,682
Varnishes and japans,	Gallons,	194,005	357,049
Japans,	Gallons,	17,750	28,270
Dryers,	Gallons,	11,818	6,281
Varnishes, japans and dryers,	Not given,.....	.....	1,484,947
Shellac,	Gallons,	60,000	80,000
Total value of goods made,.....			\$3,560,229

**GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—
(Continued).**

<i>Industry, and Specified Goods Made.</i>	<i>Basis of Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Quantities.</i>	<i>Aggregate Selling Value.</i>
WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—			
Woolen goods,	Yards,	4,105,199	\$2,327,049
Worsted yarns,	Yards,	3,775,508	3,294,009
Woolen and worsted goods,	Pieces,	82,000	2,500,000
Woolen and worsted goods,	Pounds,	534,400	438,035
Woolen and worsted goods,	Not given, .....	.....	716,358
Wastes,	Pounds,	2,955,932	720,933
Other goods, .....	.....	.....	769,718
Total value of goods made,			<u>\$10,766,102</u>

Steam Railroad Transportation in New Jersey, 1901.

The tables which follow contain the reports in the usual form made to the Bureau by the seven great trunk roads whose lines traverse or terminate in New Jersey.

The tables contain the classification of employes and the number employed in each class; the aggregate number of days employed; the aggregate amounts paid in wages; the average wages per day, and the average yearly earnings of employes in each class. The number of employes who were killed or injured during the year, and the classes to which they belonged, are also given.

The number of miles owned and operated in New Jersey by each of the companies reporting is as follows: Pennsylvania, 404.53; Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 390.00; Philadelphia and Reading Railway, 224.49; Morris and Essex Railroad, 176.24; Erie, 141.93; New York, Susquehanna and Western, 213.42, and Lehigh Valley, 109.79. The aggregate number of miles operated by all the above-named companies is 1,658.40, an increase of 5.53 miles as compared with the report of last year.

The aggregate number of persons employed on the railroads whose duties are performed within the limits of the State of New Jersey is 32,405. The average number of days employed per employe for all classes is 305, and the average number of hours worked per day is 10.7.

The aggregate amount paid in wages is \$18,064,986; the average wages per day is \$1.83, and the average yearly earnings, \$557.47.

The casualties among employes while on duty, as reported by five of the companies, are 72 killed and 974 injured. The Lehigh Valley, and New York, Susquehanna and Western Roads did not report the number killed and injured.

The trainmen and trackmen are the classes of employes among which the great majority of casualties have occurred, particularly those that had a fatal termination.

A larger proportion of the working population of the State is employed on the railroads than in any other single occupation or industry, and the service, notwithstanding its dangers, is more generally sought after than any other form of employment. How great are its perils is shown by the tables of railroad accidents which form part of the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30th, 1900.

Taking all the railroads in the United States, the report shows the number of employes killed during the year to have been 2,550, and the number who were more or less seriously injured, 39,643. These casualties were greater than those of any previous year for which the Commission have records.

The accident statistics show that the largest number are sustained by men who have to do with the trains. Out of a total in the United States of 2,500 killed during the year, 1,396 belonged to this class, and out of a total of 39,643 injured, 17,571 are classed as trainmen.

The largest number of fatalities have resulted from falling from trains and engines, 529 being the number killed and 4,425 injured in this manner. The largest number of casualties to employes resulted from coupling and uncoupling cars and locomotives; of the total number 282 deaths and 5,229 injuries resulted from this cause.

Taking group Number 2, the one in which the New Jersey railroads are included, it is found that the table of accidents shows 395 trainmen killed and 5,734 injured; 50 switchmen killed and 496 injured; and of other employes, 264 killed and 3,161 injured. Coupling and uncoupling and falling from trains while in motion were the principal causes of these casualties.

In the United States, taking all branches of railroad service into consideration, it is shown by the tables of the Commission that out of every 399 employes one was killed, and out of every 26 employes one was injured.

Taking the casualties among the trainmen separately, it is

shown that one is killed out of every 137, and one injured out of every 11 employed.

As railroad accidents are known to increase with the density of traffic, it is fair to assume that the casualties on the lines in New Jersey, which are in the group of greatest transportation activity, are fully equal to, if not greater, than these figures.

Still, as before stated, the employment is a favorite one, although its risks are very great, and there is no other form of industry in the State that contributes so largely to the general well-being of the State and its people.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings.

Summary Table No. 1. Aggregates and Averages by Companies.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of miles of road in New Jersey.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	404.53	14,174	4,360,668	308	10.4	57	\$8,349,757 24	\$1 91	\$589 09	517	21
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company,	222.49	1,990	656,536	330	10.8	35	984,496 63	1 50	494 72	143	7
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,	390.00	5,073	1,667,165	333	10.8	32	3,206,098 23	1 90	681 99	143	2
Morris and Essex Railroad Company,	176.24	5,546	1,586,506	285	10.9	80	2,713,277 67	1 61	489 23	224	18
Erie Railroad Company,	141.93	2,006	564,864	282	10.6	73	1,080,553 36	1 85	533 68	50	4
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,	109.79	2,586	728,322	282	10.6	83	1,206,243 63	1 66	466 45	.....	.....
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company,	213.42	1,030	289,965	282	10.6	83	524,558 98	1 81	509 28	.....	.....
Total,	1,658.40	32,405	9,888,046	305	10.7	60	\$18,064,985 74	\$1 83	\$557 47	974	7

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—404.53.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	406	136,699	337 11	28		\$398,952 33	\$2 92	\$982 64		1
Brakemen,	902	304,141	337 10	28		590,567 83	1 91	643 65	37	4
Engineers,	412	120,447	292 11	73		421,796 91	3 51	1,023 78	3	1
Firemen,	462	127,541	276 11	89		271,851 55	2 13	588 42	6	1
Switchmen,	181	61,056	348 12	17		97,314 21	1 54	537 64	1	1
Flagmen,	370	118,141	319 12	46		174,148 25	1 48	470 67	2	
Engine wipers, etc.,	271	84,858	313 11	52		131,282 43	1 55	484 44	3	
Yardmen,	666	221,599	333 11	32		312,916 50	1 41	469 86	8	2
Trackmen,	1,763	536,934	305 10	60		657,119 37	1 22	372 73	51	6
Agents,	170	59,038	351 10	14		121,619 17	2 01	715 41		
Assistant agents,	120	42,417	353 11	12		64,097 21	1 51	534 14		
Baggagemen,	146	48,255	331 10	34		95,122 00	1 97	651 51		
Clerks,	759	257,652	339 9	26		466,107 89	1 81	614 11	5	
Other depot men,	846	258,778	321 10	44		607,520 57	2 35	753 74	11	
Machinists and helpers,	488	149,870	307 10	53		287,775 57	1 92	589 70	21	
Blacksmiths and helpers,	150	46,420	309 10	56		81,760 57	1 76	545 07	5	
Boilermakers and helpers,	106	32,480	306 10	59		61,274 80	1 89	578 06	4	
Carbuilders and repairers,	745	228,783	307 9	58		405,034 50	1 77	543 67	14	
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	450	139,583	310 10	55		249,709 01	1 79	554 91	19	
Construction gangs,	126	17,868	142 10	223		23,337 29	1 30	185 14	3	
Telegraph operators,	387	127,577	330 10	35		236,797 89	1 85	611 88		
Division Superintendent's office,	54	18,323	339	26		55,135 04	3 02	1,021 02		
Other employees,	4,234	1,219,581	288	77		2,548,516 35	2 09	601 92	324	5
Total,	*14,174	4,360,668	308 10.4	57	\$8,340,757 24	\$1 91	\$589 09	517	21	

* 2,453 employees are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Atlantic City Railroad—Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Port Reading Railroad (Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—222.49.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	54	18,441	342	..	23	\$51,917 92	\$2 81	\$961 44	..	..
Brakemen,	102	34,121	335	..	30	59,371 19	1 74	582 07	..	..
Engineers,	54	18,568	344	..	21	62,204 18	3 35	1,151 93	1	..
Firemen,	54	18,510	343	..	22	36,280 31	1 96	671 66	..	..
Switchmen,	26	9,161	352	..	13	12,367 07	1 35	475 66	..	..
Flagmen,	34	12,566	370	..	..	13,320 19	1 06	391 77	..	..
Engine wipers, etc.,	22	7,663	348	..	17	10,115 14	1 32	459 78	..	..
Yardmen,	32	10,142	317	..	48	19,575 81	1 93	611 74	..	..
Trackmen,	572	174,376	305	..	60	210,995 47	1 21	368 87	..	..
Agents,	75	27,375	365	..	..	41,283 24	1 51	550 44	..	..
Assistant agents,	14	4,765	340	..	25	4,289 79	90	306 41	..	..
Baggagemen,	34	11,955	352	..	13	21,398 97	1 78	629 38	..	..
Clerks,	41	14,797	361	..	4	22,343 25	1 51	544 96	..	..
Other depot men,	141	50,091	355	..	10	73,634 43	1 47	522 23	..	..
Machinists and helpers,	12	3,841	320	..	45	8,206 03	2 16	691 34	..	..
Blacksmiths and helpers,	5	1,566	313	..	52	3,132 78	2 00	626 56	..	..
Boilermakers and helpers,	5	1,520	304	..	61	3,344 33	2 20	668 87	..	..
Carbuilders and repairers,	28	9,218	329	..	36	15,670 08	1 70	559 65	..	..
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	21	6,690	319	..	46	13,339 99	2 00	637 62	..	..
Construction gangs,	256	79,914	312	..	53	99,892 79	1 25	390 21	..	..
Telegraph operators,	33	12,040	365	..	..	18,611 54	1 55	563 99	..	..
Division Superintendent's office,	4	1,190	298	..	67	2,544 81	2 13	636 20	..	..
Other employees,	371	128,026	345	..	20	180,517 32	1 41	486 57	15	6
Total,	1,900	656,536	330	..	35	\$984,496 63	1 50	494 72	40	7

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—390.00.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers,	2	624	312		53	\$10,000 00	\$16 03	\$5000 00		
Other officers,	13	3,490	268	9	97	27,053 89	7 75	2,081 06		
Station agents,	135	42,722	316	11	49	85,395 06	2 00	632 56	1	1
Other station men,	597	174,162	292	11	73	295,722 14	1 70	495 35		
Engineers,	248	83,140	335	12	30	282,384 02	3 40	1,138 05	11	4
Firemen,	266	89,816	338	12	27	191,600 80	2 13	720 30	11	1
Conductors,	168	48,764	290	12	75	140,305 95	2 88	835 15	16	1
Other trainmen,	636	196,099	308	12	57	401,453 97	2 05	631 22	83	8
Machinists,	43	45,875	1067	10		108,557 46	2 37	2,524 59		
Carpenters,	185	89,086	482	10		182,749 67	2 05	987 62		
Other shopmen,	210	144,455	688	10		255,798 65	1 77	1,218 08		
Section foremen,	98	27,808	284	10	81	51,600 45	1 85	526 54		
Other trackmen,	770	201,693	262	10	103	242,947 43	1 20	315 46	9	4
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen,	324	98,698	305	12	60	157,623 69	1 60	486 50	3	1
Telegraph operators and dispatchers,	114	37,589	330	12	35	73,771 68	1 96	647 12		
Employees, account floating equipment,	207	60,008	290	10	75	122,247 40	2 04	590 56		
All other employees and laborers,	1,057	343,136	324	10	41	576,885 97	1 68	545 78	9	2
Total,	5,073	1,687,165	333	10.8	32	\$3,206,098 23	\$1 90	\$631 99	143	22

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—176.24.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	105	37,842	356	12	5	\$119,330 05	\$3 16	\$1136 48	4	4
Brakemen,	334	103,989	311	12	54	202,770 96	1 95	607 10	1	1
Engineers,	195	71,175	355	12	..	219,433 22	3 08	1,125 36	..	..
Firemen,	199	72,635	355	12	..	132,270 97	1 82	664 68	1	1
Switchmen,	55	22,330	406	12	..	32,685 47	1 46	594 28	1	1
Flagmen,	353	124,083	352	12	13	133,076 89	1 07	376 99	..	..
Engine wipers, etc.,	49	12,253	250	12	115	16,785 67	1 37	342 56	..	..
Yardmen,	304	93,693	308	12	57	185,763 92	1 98	611 07	..	..
Trackmen,	1,019	276,213	271	10	94	337,024 77	1 22	330 74	29	8
Agents,	83	29,851	356	12	5	51,060 19	1 71	615 18	..	..
Assistant agents,	10	5,364	536	12	..	6,961 64	1 29	696 16	..	..
Baggagemen,	84	30,565	354	12	1	52,998 23	1 73	630 93	2	..
Clerks,	190	48,055	253	8.5	112	112,792 46	2 35	593 64	1	..
Other depot men,	465	112,427	242	10	123	153,047 54	1 36	329 13	30	..
Machinists and helpers,	197	55,110	280	10	85	88,934 40	1 61	451 44	12	..
Blacksmiths and helpers,	60	15,534	259	10	106	29,056 67	1 87	484 26	4	..
Boilermakers and helpers,	54	16,686	309	10	56	28,222 25	1 04	522 63	4	..
Carbuilders and repairers,	769	163,951	213	9	152	280,787 03	1 71	365 13	8	..
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	125	32,353	259	10	106	68,802 75	2 13	550 42	16	2
Construction gangs,	125	32,846	263	10	102	70,056 40	2 13	560 45	..	..
Telegraph operators,	44	16,481	375	10	..	30,678 40	1 58	697 24	1	..
Division Superintendent's office,	11	4,726	430	9	..	10,506 28	2 22	955 12	..	..
Supply department,	34	9,361	275	10	90	13,535 51	1 45	398 10	..	..
Other employees,	682	192,983	283	12	82	336,696 00	1 74	493 69	20	1
Total,	5,546	1,580,506	285	10.9	80	\$2,713,277 67	\$1 71	\$489 23	224	15

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Erie Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—141.933.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers,	2	591	296	8	69	\$15,768 88	\$26 64	\$7884 44	..	..
Conductors,	44	14,544	331	10	34	42,347 66	2 91	962 45	..	..
Brakemen,	149	46,849	314	10	51	86,076 21	1 84	577 69	..	..
Engineers,	81	24,587	304	10	61	85,455 09	3 47	1,055 00	..	..
Firemen,	90	25,257	281	10	84	52,419 51	2 07	582 44	..	..
Switchmen,	124	38,078	307	12	58	72,255 12	1 90	582 70	42	2
Flagmen,										
Engine wipers, etc.,										
Yardmen,	255	68,527	269	12	96	85,004 82	1 24	333 35	2	1
Trackmen,										
Agents,	37	12,899	349	12	16	22,286 12	1 73	602 32	..	..
Assistant agents,										
Baggagemen,	329	102,346	311	12	54	159,500 13	1 56	484 80	..	..
Clerks,										
Other depot men,	47	13,823	294	10	71	32,873 67	2 37	699 44	..	..
Machinists and helpers,										
Blacksmiths and helpers,	69	18,623	269	10	96	39,733 27	2 14	575 84	..	..
Boilermakers and helpers,										
Carbuilders and repairers,	60	19,540	326	10	39	34,528 75	1 06	575 48	..	..
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,										
Telegraph operators,	719	199,220	277	12	88	352,304 13	1 77	489 85	6	1
Supply department,										
Other employees,	719	199,220	277	12	88	352,304 13	1 77	489 85	6	1
Total,	2,006	584,884	292	10.6	73	\$1,080,553 36	1 85	\$533 68	50	4

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending November 30th, 1891.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—109.79.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	18	6,702	372	..	..	\$20,145 99	\$3 01	\$1119 22	..	..
Brakemen,	46	15,781	343	..	22	30,847 66	1 96	670 60	..	..
Engineers,	94	28,810	306	..	59	92,632 84	3 22	985 46	..	..
Firemen,	103	31,002	301	..	64	65,419 44	2 11	635 14	..	..
Switchmen,	308	98,345	319	..	46	192,196 82	1 96	624 02	..	..
Flagmen,										
Yardmen,										
Engine wipers, etc.,	51	17,132	336	..	29	23,911 21	1 40	468 85	..	..
Trackmen,	716	150,551	210	..	155	91,928 03	61	128 39	..	..
Agents,	184	59,215	322	..	43	115,937 27	1 96	630 09	..	..
Assistant agents,										
Clerks,										
Baggagemen,	719	212,334	298	..	70	380,089 83	1 79	528 64	..	..
Other depot men,										
Machinists and helpers,										
Blacksmiths and helpers,	18	5,628	313	..	52	11,574 05	2 05	643 00	..	..
Boilermakers and helpers,	40	10,319	258	..	107	17,274 87	1 67	431 87	..	..
Carbuilders and repairers,	40	9,228	231	..	134	15,145 56	1 64	378 64	..	..
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	58	18,753	323	..	42	39,885 34	2 13	687 68	..	..
Telegraph operators,	54	16,479	305	..	60	26,885 20	1 63	497 87	..	..
Division Superintendent's office,	24	8,640	360	..	5	20,520 00	2 38	855 00	..	..
Other employees,	113	39,406	349	..	16	61,849 52	1 57	547 34	..	..
Total,	2,586	728,322	282	..	83	\$1,206,243 63	\$1 66	\$466 45	..	..

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee, for Each Class.

New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—213.42.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employee.	Number of employees injured during year.	Number of employees whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers,	1	92	92	8	273	\$150 00	\$1 63	\$150 00	..	..
Conductors,	44	13,654	310	10	55	39,116 79	2 87	889 02	..	..
Brakemen,	126	34,576	274	10	91	63,623 88	1 84	504 95	..	..
Engineers,	52	15,517	298	10	67	53,197 82	3 43	1,021 13	..	..
Firemen,	52	15,123	291	10	74	30,141 67	1 99	579 65	..	..
Switchmen,	57	18,685	328	12	37	28,735 20	1 54	504 13	..	..
Flagmen,	170	47,861	282	12	82	61,361 69	1 28	360 95	..	..
Watchmen,	66	23,686	359	12	6	37,259 23	1 57	564 53	..	..
Trackmen,	192	43,792	280	12	85	73,933 52	1 36	380 38	..	..
Agents,	30	5,316	266	10	99	12,534 51	2 36	626 73	..	..
Assistant agents,	9	2,597	279	10	86	5,008 75	1 99	556 53	..	..
Baggagemen,	15	5,333	356	10	9	10,501 89	1 97	700 13	..	..
Clerks,	226	63,823	282	12	83	109,894 03	1 72	486 26	..	..
Other depot men,										
Machinists and helpers,										
Blacksmiths and helpers,										
Boilermakers and helpers,										
Carbuilders and repairers,										
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,										
Telegraph operators,										
Supply department,										
Other employees,										
Total,	1,030	289,965	282	10.6	83	\$524,558 98	\$1 81	\$509 28	..	..

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey—1900.

The tables which follow give the figures representing the product of New Jersey canneries of fruits and vegetables for the year 1900. This is an industry of much importance to that part of the population of the State engaged in farming and fruit growing. Considering that the southern part of New Jersey is one of the most productive fruit-growing sections of the country, it does not appear that the canning industry is being carried on to anything near the limit offered by the supply of material, and that there is here a good opportunity for the investment of capital in a safe and profitable business. The number of canneries at present in operation is forty-eight; eleven of these handle both fruit and vegetables, and thirty-seven put up vegetables only.

Eleven establishments are operated by corporations or stock companies with an aggregate of 202 stockholders, and thirty-seven are owned by private firms or partnerships with a total of sixty-six partners. The total amount of capital invested in the industry is \$897,104; of this \$185,590 is controlled by corporations or stock companies, and \$711,514 by the private firms or partnerships. The average investment per stockholder is \$918.76; the average for each member of the private firms is \$10,780.50. The total number of persons employed is 6,428, of whom 4,033 are females and 2,395 males. The total amount paid in wages is \$286,832, and the selling value of the industry product for the year 1900 is \$1,480,751. In eighteen establishments the number of persons employed is less than 100, nineteen others employ between 100 and 200, and eleven furnish work for from 220 to 600. The number of days during which the forty-eight establishments were operated ranges from eleven to three hundred and eight, the average for each plant being ninety-six days. The time in

operation was intended to include only the days actually employed in the work of canning the fruit or vegetables. Several of the largest firms apparently have not understood it in this way, and therefore reported themselves as in operation while the business of selling and shipping goods was going on, which was for months after the canning had ceased; although only a few clerks were employed during that period, the form of the report rendered by them makes it appear that the entire force was at work. Thirty-two establishments or $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the total number report having worked from eleven to sixty days during the season; the average for each of these being thirty-seven days, which, considering the perishable nature of the goods handled, may be accepted as a fair average for the entire industry. The average earnings of the men and women employed is \$44.00, and the daily wages calculated on the basis of thirty-seven days' work is \$1.19.

Salem, Cumberland and Burlington counties have, between them, thirty-two of the forty-eight canneries, the number located in each being, respectively, seventeen, eight and seven. Hunterdon and Monmouth have four each; Cape May, Gloucester and Mercer, two, and one each in Union and Ocean counties. The list of vegetables and fruits that were canned includes every variety grown on our soil that is placed upon the market in that form. The product of the principal vegetables was as follows:

TOMATOES.

3-pound cans,	1,624,291 doz.
2-pound cans,	33,300 doz.
Gallon cans,	214,814 doz.

GREEN PEAS.

2-pound cans,	157,904 doz.
---------------------	--------------

LIMA BEANS.

3-pound cans,	300 doz.
2-pound cans,	104,549 doz.
Gallon cans,	1,200 doz.

ASPARAGUS.

3-pound cans,	8,080 doz.
---------------------	------------

PUMPKIN.

3-pound cans,	4,914 doz.
2-pound cans,	400 doz.
Gallon cans,	680 doz.

STRING BEANS.

2-pound cans,	4,000 doz.
Gallon cans,	66 doz.

SWEET POTATOES.

3-pound cans,	18,942 doz.
Gallon cans,	1,600 doz.

BEETS.

3-pound cans,	1,142 doz.
2-pound cans,	300 doz.

SQUASH.

3-pound cans,	100 doz.
---------------------	----------

CORN.

2-pound cans,	100 doz.
---------------------	----------

Only eleven of the forty-eight canneries handled fruit as well as vegetables. The varieties and quantities of fruit prepared in these establishments are as follows:

STRAWBERRIES.

2-pound cans,	64,845 doz.
Gallon cans,	32,785 doz.

PEARS.

3-pound cans,	20,604 doz.
2-pound cans,	8,142 doz.

BLACKBERRIES.

2-pound cans,	1,311 doz.
Gallon cans,	900 doz.

RASPBERRIES.

2-pound cans,	20 doz.
Gallon cans,	1,170 doz.

CHERRIES.

2-pound cans,	100 doz.
Gallon cans,	406 doz.

PEACHES.

3-pound cans,	50 doz.
2-pound cans,	400 doz.

PINEAPPLES.

3-pound cans,	400 doz.
2-pound cans,	20 doz.

APPLES.

3-pound cans,	400 doz.
---------------------	----------

RHUBARB.

Gallon cans,	600 doz.
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CURRENTS.

Gallon cans,	50 doz.
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PLUMS.

3-pound cans,	5 doz.
Gallon cans,	100 doz.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gallon cans,	50 doz.
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Full details regarding the location, capital invested, number of persons employed, amount paid in wages, selling value of product, and number of days in operation for each establishment will be found on table No. 1. The quantities of vegetables and fruits canned by each is given on tables Nos. 2 and 3.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Location of Canneries, Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product, and Number of Days in Active Operation During the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Management.		Capital invested.	Number of Persons Employed.			Total amount paid in wages.	Selling value of product.	Number of days in operation.
		Private firm? Number of partners.	Corporation? Number of stockholders.		Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	Alloway,	1	.....	\$45,000	50	100	150	\$4,900	\$29,900	40
2	Bloomsbury, .....	.....	7	3,500	23	40	63	362	2,175	41
3	Bridgeton,	2	.....	13,500	90	120	210	8,000	50,000	180
4	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	25,000	101	213	314	17,380	92,000	249
5	Bridgeton, .....	.....	63	56,690	80	140	220	6,500	48,042	300
6	Bridgeton,	2	.....	25,000	72	140	212	16,000	43,000	120
7	Bridgeton,	1	.....	20,000	30	115	145	7,782	39,195	60
8	Burlington,	2	.....	15,000	31	51	82	1,249	5,900	30
9	Canton,	2	.....	50,000	40	115	155	7,711	46,600	224
10	Cedarville,	2	.....	25,000	70	130	200	10,509	58,221	115
11	Cedarville,	2	.....	10,500	40	85	125	5,205	38,540	50
12	Centerton,	1	.....	2,000	5	16	21	500	1,800	30
13	Claysville,	1	.....	15,000	98	135	233	8,000	54,850	190
14	Daretown,	1	.....	2,000	8	15	23	300	2,800	15
15	Daretown,	1	.....	6,000	42	68	110	5,000	21,000	220
16	Eldora,	1	.....	10,000	40	80	120	2,000	14,056	22
17	Elizabeth,	2	.....	4,000	30	45	75	1,750	16,000	34
18	Elmer,	1	.....	60,000	60	120	180	5,600	35,600	40
19	Fairton,	3	.....	10,000	50	100	150	5,000	25,000	250
20	Freehold,	2	.....	105,000	280	45	325	48,320	196,400	170
21	Glassboro,	2	.....	15,000	28	73	101	1,937	11,000	36
22	Greenwich,	4	.....	15,000	90	148	238	6,000	52,000	60
23	Hancock's Bridge,	2	.....	2,000	10	25	35	1,000	8,700	36
24	Hopewell, .....	.....	53	6,000	20	83	103	3,240	14,700	40
25	Lambertville,	2	.....	13,000	34	76	110	1,705	14,375	26
26	Lower Alloway Creek,	1	.....	2,000	5	9	14	333	2,700	23
27	Mount Holly, .....	.....	6	28,000	30	40	70	6,000	30,000	125
28	Mount Holly,	2	.....	20,000	50	100	150	8,000	32,000	200
29	New Egypt, .....	.....	11	3,000	15	35	50	1,600	8,000	30
30	Newport,	3	.....	10,000	48	100	148	4,590	26,250	30
31	Phalanx,	1	.....	19,000	20	80	100	4,500	22,830	45
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge, Pennsville,	3	.....	45,014	200	400	600	31,000	150,000	260
33	Red Bank,	1	.....	15,000	33	52	85	3,800	15,202	308
34	Rio Grande, .....	.....	5	10,000	35	90	125	3,500	26,750	50
35	Salem,	2	.....	25,000	25	50	75	3,000	15,000	40
36	Salem,	2	.....	50,000	115	141	256	11,000	35,000	300
37	Salem,	2	.....	500	2	5	7	200	1,000	60
38	Salem,	1	.....	2,000	4	10	14	400	3,500	50
39	Secley, .....	.....	7	4,000	26	38	64	1,497	13,275	34
40	Sharptown,	1	.....	5,000	40	75	115	6,000	19,145	200
41	Shiloh,	3	.....	7,000	27	42	69	2,000	18,488	400
42	South Dennis,	3	.....	10,000	33	60	93	1,888	12,707	28
43	South Penn Grove,	1	.....	12,000	20	43	63	2,188	10,000	34
44	Titusville, .....	.....	86	6,000	20	40	60	2,361	13,500	58
45	Woodstown,	2	.....	18,000	60	100	160	5,000	30,600	20
46	Woodstown, .....	.....	7	25,400	60	110	170	6,525	40,950	23
47	Williamstown, .....	.....	11	18,000	75	100	175	4,000	21,000	50
48	Yorktown,	2	.....	8,000	30	35	65	1,500	11,000	35
Total,		66	202	\$897,104	2395	4033	6428	\$286,832	\$1,480,751	4591

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 2, FRUIT.

Office number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	APPLES.			CURRANTS.			BLACKBERRIES.			CHERRIES.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
3	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
4	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1311	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	50
6	Bridgeton,	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326
10	Cedarville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Claysville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Fairton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Greenwich, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Mount Holly, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Phalanx, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
41	Shiloh, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total,	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1311	900	.....	10	406

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 2, FRUIT—(Continued).

Office number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	PEACHES.			PEARS.			PINEAPPLES.			RHUBARB.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
3	Bridgeton, .....	...	...	...	5930	5742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bridgeton, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bridgeton, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bridgeton, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
10	Cedarville, .....	...	...	...	9504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Claysville, .....	...	...	...	5000	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...
19	Fairton, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Greenwich, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
27	Mount Holly, .....	...	400	...	...	2400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Phalanx,	50	...	...	10	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
41	Shiloh, .....	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	50	400	...	20604	8142	...	400	20	...	...	...	600

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 2, FRUIT—(Continued).

Office number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	RASPBERRIES.			STRAWBERRIES.			PLUMS.			GOOSEBERRIES.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
3	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	50
4	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3550	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	1070	.....	57200	28700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Cedarville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1270	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Claysville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Fairton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Greenwich, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Mount Holly, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Phalanx, .....	.....	20	.....	.....	25	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Shiloh, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, .....	.....	20	1170	.....	64845	32785	5	.....	100	.....	.....	50

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 3, VEGETABLES.

Office number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	ASPARAGUS.			STRING BEANS.			LIMA BEANS.			CORN.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	Alloway, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Bloomsbury, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	53300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Bridgeton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Burlington, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Canton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Cedarville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Cedarville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Centerton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Claysville, .....	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Daretown, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Daretown, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Eldora, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Elizabeth, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Elmer, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Fairton, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Freehold, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Glassboro, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Greenwich, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Hancock's Bridge, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Hopewell, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Lambertville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Lower Alloways Creek, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Mount Holly, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Mount Holly,	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	New Egypt, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Newport, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Phalanx,	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge and Pennsville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Red Bank, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Rio Grande, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Salem, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Salem, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Salem, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Salem, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Secley, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Sharptown, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Shiloh, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	South Dennis, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	South Penn Grove, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Thusville, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Woodstown, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Woodstown, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Williamstown, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Yorktown, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,		8080	.....	.....	4000	66	300	104549	1200	.....	100	.....	.....

* This firm also reports 600 barrels tomato pulp and 1,000 cases Conserva cheese.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 3, VEGETABLES—(Continued).

Office number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	PEAS.			PUMPKINS.			SQUASH.			SUCCOTASH.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	Alloway, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bloomsbury, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bridgeton, .....	...	...	...	242	...	680	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bridgeton, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bridgeton, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bridgeton, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bridgeton, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Burlington, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Canton, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cedarville, .....	...	14000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cedarville, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Centreton, .....	...	...	...	3200	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Claysville, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Daretown, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Daretown, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Eldora, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Elizabeth, .....	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Elmer, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Fairton, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Freehold, .....	...	141200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Glassboro, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Greenwich, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Hancock's Bridge, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Hopewell, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Lambertville, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Lower Alloways Creek, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Mount Holly, .....	...	2500	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mount Holly, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	New Egypt, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Newport, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Phalanx, .....	...	200	...	1000	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge and Pennsville, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Red Bank, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Rio Grande, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Salem, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Salem, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Salem, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Salem, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Sceley, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Sharptown, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Shiloh, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	South Dennis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	South Penn Grove, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Titusville, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Woodstown, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Woodstown, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Williamstown, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Yorktown, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,		157900	...	4814	400	680	100	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This firm also reports 600 barrels tomato pulp and 1,000 cases Conserva cheese.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 3, VEGETABLES—(Continued).

Office number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	TOMATOES.			SWEET POTATOES.			BEETS.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	Alloway,	46000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Bloomsbury,	3107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bridgeton,	20000	.....	9000	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
4	Bridgeton,	75384	.....	.....	12724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Bridgeton, *	.....	.....	13500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bridgeton,	475000	.....	78700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Bridgeton,	10736	.....	13107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Burlington,	7880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Canton,	64000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Cedarville,	59700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742	.....	.....
11	Cedarville, .....	.....	29000	.....	.....	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Centreton, .....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
13	Claysville,	40000	300	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Daretown,	3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Daretown,	27600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Eldora,	16660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Elizabeth,	18000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Elmer,	46000	.....	.....	3218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Fairton,	16000	.....	51000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Freehold, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Glassboro,	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Greenwich,	40000	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Hancock's Bridge,	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Hopewell,	16400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Lambertville,	15550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Lower Alloways Creek,	2700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Mount Holly,	7000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Mount Holly,	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	New Egypt,	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Newport,	26250	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Phalanx,	25000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge and Pennsville,	170000	.....	8300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Red Bank, .....	.....	.....	8687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Rio Grande,	25000	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Salem,	22000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Salem,	80000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Salem,	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Salem,	3333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Seeley,	19000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Sharptown,	28000	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Shiloh,	28200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	South Dennis,	17000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	South Penn Grove,	14091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Titusville,	15200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Woodstown,	34000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Woodstown,	45000	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Williamstown, .....	.....	.....	10120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Yorktown,	10000	.....	2550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total,	1624291	33300	214814	18942	1600	.....	1142	300	.....

* This firm also reports 600 barrels tomato pulp and 1,000 cases Conserva cheese.

PART II.

**Current Graded Weekly Wage Rates, Hours of
Labor per Day, and Sunday Labor.**

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

(163)

PART II.

Current Graded Weekly Wages.

Hours of Labor per Day, and Sunday Employment.

The tables which follow contain the weekly wages now being paid in the principal cities and towns of Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Ocean and Salem counties, to those engaged in the one hundred and sixty occupations named.

The hours of labor per day, the number of days employed per week and record of Sunday work is given.

Notice is also taken of the nature of disease tendencies where such are found to be associated with or peculiar to any industry.

The total number of persons employed in the various lines of industry and for whom wages are quoted, is 20,378; of these 17,983 are males and 2,395 are females. Of the total number, 4,264 of both sexes are minors; that is to say, under 18 years of age.

The classification of weekly wages paid shows the following result:

MALES.

<i>Wage Rate per Week.</i>	<i>Number Receiving.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total.</i>
Under \$5,	2,183	12.2
\$5, but under \$6,	322	1.6
\$6, but under \$7,	848	4.8
\$7, but under \$8,	1,109	6.1
\$8, but under \$9,	1,147	6.3
\$9, but under \$10,	3,302	18.5
\$10, but under \$11,	2,156	11.9
\$11, but under \$12,	198	1.3
\$12, but under \$13,	2,004	11.2
\$13, but under \$15,	647	3.6
\$15, but under \$20,	1,743	9.6
\$20 and over,	2,324	12.9
Total,	17,983	100.

FEMALES.

<i>Wage Rate per Week.</i>	<i>Number Receiving.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total.</i>
Under \$5,	782	32.6
\$5, but under \$6,	306	12.8
\$6, but under \$7,	372	15.5
\$7, but under \$8,	291	12.2
\$8, but under \$9,	218	9.1
\$9, but under \$10,	159	6.7
\$10, but under \$11,	148	6.3
\$11, but under \$12,	1	...
\$12, but under \$13,	61	2.6
\$13, but under \$14,	10	.4
\$14, but under \$15,	38	1.5
\$15, but under \$20,	9	.3
\$20 and over,		
Total,	2,395	100.

Regarding Sunday work, the tables show that 3,154 persons follow their regular occupation on Sunday as they do during the other six days of the week. Three thousand of this number, however, are oystermen, who work on boats dredging for oysters, or who are engaged packing and shipping them to market. Outside of these there are 111 men and 43 women whose regular duties require their attention during the entire seven days of the week, or less than three-quarters of one per cent. of the total.

Much interesting light is shed on the progress of the shorter work-day movement by the hours reported as at present established in each of the occupations. Excluding the 3,000 men engaged in the oyster industry, whose hours of daily work have no fixed limit, but are never less than twelve, it is found that, of the remaining 17,378, 9,455, or 54.4 per cent., work ten hours; 7,262, or 41.8 per cent., work nine hours; 505, or 2.9 per cent., work eight hours. The remaining fraction of the total, less than one per cent., are employed from six and one-half to seven hours per day.

Taking each section of the State in turn, it is the intention to continue this investigation from year to year until the particulars referred to above are ascertained and recorded for absolutely every line of employment by which men and women earn wages in New Jersey.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901.

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Artificial ice, engineer,*	Millville.	Male, adult.	\$15 00	1	10	9	0
Artificial ice, fireman.	Millville.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Artificial ice, tank men.	Millville.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Artificial ice, drivers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	9	0
Artificial ice, clerk.	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	9	0
Artificial ice, night men.	Millville.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Auctioneers (two establishments).	Vineyard.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	6	9	0
Auctioneers.	Vineyard.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	6	9	0
Auctioneers (two establishments).	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Auctioneers (three establishments).	Salem.	Male, adult.	15 00	1	10	9	0
Auctioneers.	Salem.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Auctioneers (one establishment).	Swedesboro.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Auctioneers.	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Auctioneers.	Woodstown.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Auctioneers (two establishments).	Fimer.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Auctioneers.	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Awning makers.	Shiloh.	Male, adult.	7 00	1	10	9	0
Awning, helper.	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	9	0
Awning and tent makers (two establishments).	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	9	0
Awning and tent makers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	6 50	1	10	9	0
Awning and tent sewers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	15 00	1	10	9	0
Awning and tent sewers.	Millville.	Female, adult.	12 00	1	10	9	0
Awning and tent sewers.	Millville.	Female, adult.	9 00	1	10	9	0
Awning and tent sewers.	Millville.	Female, adult.	7 50	1	10	9	0
Awning and tent sewers.	Millville.	Female, adult.	6 25	1	10	9	0

* Diseases of head and throat, and rheumatism and neuralgia, caused by fumes of ammonia and damp air in factory.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Ax forging, forge men (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, adult,	\$15 00	1	10	9	0
Ax forging, forge men,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Ax forging, handlers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, fancy cake,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, cake,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	10	9	0
Bakers, bread,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	10	10	9	0
Bakers, bread,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, fancy cake (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, cake,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, bread,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, bread,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	9	0
Bakers, drivers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	9	0
Bakers, clerk,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Bakers, clerk,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	4 50	2	10	9	0
Bakers, fancy cake (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, first hand, bread,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, second hand, bread,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 50	4	10	9	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	9	9	0
Bakers, fancy cake (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Bakers, bread,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	9	0
Bakers, bread,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	9	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Bakers, (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0
Bakers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

Bakers, delivery drivers,.....	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6
Bakers, fancy cake (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6
Bakers, cake,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Bakers, bread,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6
Bakers, fancy cake (two establishments),	Glasseboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6
Bakers, cake,	Glasseboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6
Bakers, cake,	Glasseboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Glasseboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6
Bakers (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Bakers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Woodtown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Bakers (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6
Bakers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6
Bakers (one establishment),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Bakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6
Bakers, clerk,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Bakers, fancy (four establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6
Bakers, Atlantic City,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6
Bakers, bread,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	9	6
Bakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6
Bakers (three establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6
Bakers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	14 00	1	9	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6
Bakers (one establishment),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6
Bakers,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Bakers,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 50	2	10	6
Bakers (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	13 00	2	10	6
Bakers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Bakers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6
Bakers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Bakers (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6
Bakers,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Bakers (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6
Bakers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Bakers (one establishment),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Bakers,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6
Bakers (one establishment),	Newport,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6
Bakers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Bakers (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Bakers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6
Bakers (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Bakers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Bakers (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	9	0
Bakers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	10	9	0
Bank clerks,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	8	9	0
Bank clerks,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	8	9	0
Bank clerks,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	8	9	0
Barbers (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Millville,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Greenwich,	Male, minor,	5 00	2	10	9	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Leesburg,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Newport,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	9	0
Barbers (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Shiloh,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Medford,	Male, minor,	4 50	1	10	9	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Barbers,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	9	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	14 00	4	10	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Barbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	13 00	2	10
Barbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10
Barbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 50	6	10
Barbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10
Barbers (one establishment),	Carmel,	Male, adult,	17 00	1	10
Barbers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	17 00	1	10
Barbers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	10
Barbers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10
Barbers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10
Barbers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10
Barbers,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	10
Barbers,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10
Barbers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10
Barbers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10
Barbers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	10
Barbers,	Dorchester,	Male, minor,	10 00	1	10
Barbers,	Glasboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10
Barbers,	Glasboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10
Barbers,	Glasboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10
Barbers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10
Barbers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10
Barbers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10
Barbers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10
Barbers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10
Barbers,	Quinton,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10
Barbers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10
Barbers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	10
Barbers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	4 50	2	10
Barbers,	Salem,	Male, minor,	10 00	2	10
Barbers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10
Barbers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10
Barbers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10
Barbers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10
Barbers,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	12 00	4	10
Barbers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10
Barbers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10
Barbers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 00	3	10
Barbers,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	10 00	3	10
Barbers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10
Barbers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	6 00	4	10
Barbers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	10 00	1	10
Barbers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10
Barbers,	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10

* Varicose veins and kidney diseases, caused by long standing.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Barbers,*	Millville.	Male, adult.	\$12 00	9	10	6 1/2	92
Barbers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	10 00	10	10	6 1/2	92
Barbers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	10	10	6 1/2	92
Barrel hoopers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	8 00	8	10	9	0
Barrel makers (one establishment).	Medford.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	9	0
Barrel makers.	Medford.	Male, adult.	7 50	2	10	9	0
Bar tenders, hotel.	Hensleville.	Male, adult.	7 00	1	10	9	0
Bar tenders, hotel.	Mauricetown.	Male, adult.	7 00	1	10	9	0
Bar tenders, hotel (two establishments).	Newport.	Male, adult.	7 00	1	10	9	0
Bar tenders, hotel.	Mays Landing.	Male, adult.	8 00	1	10	9	0
Bar tenders, hotel.	Mays Landing.	Male, adult.	8 00	1	10	9	0
Bar tenders.	Dorchester.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	10	9	0
Bar tenders.	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	10	9	0
Bar tenders.	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	10	9	0
Bar tenders (three establishments).	Salem.	Male, adult.	10 00	3	9	9	0
Bar tenders (two establishments).	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders.	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders (two establishments).	Rivale.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	6	0
Bar tenders.	Rivale.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	10	6	0
Basket makers (one establishment).	Medford.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	6	0
Basket makers.	Medford.	Male, adult.	7 00	2	10	6	0
Basket makers (one establishment).	South Vineland.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	6	0
Basket makers.	South Vineland.	Male, adult.	6 00	2	10	6	0
Basters, men's coats (three establishments).	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	9 00	3	10	6	0

* Liver and stomach diseases, varicose veins, cramps.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Basters, men's coats (two establishments),	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 00	3	10	6
Basters, men's clothing (one establishment),	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	8 00	3	10	6
Bed and mattress makers, (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6
Bed and mattress makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6
Bed and mattress makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Bed and mattress sewers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	9	6
Bed and mattress sewers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 00	4	9	6
Bed hangers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6
Bell hangers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6
Berry-crate makers (two establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6
Berry-crate makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6
Berry-crate makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	9	6
Berry-crate makers (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	9	6
Berry-crate makers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6
Berry-crate makers,	Swedeboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Berry-crate makers (two establishments),	Swedeboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6
Berry-crate makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Berry-crate makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6
Berry-crate makers (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6
Berry-crate makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	10	6
Berry-crate makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	10	6
Berry-crate makers (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Berry-crate makers (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6
Berry-crate makers,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs (one establishment),	Nays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs, helper,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	5 50	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs (two establishments),	Swedeboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Bicycle repairs,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs (two establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Bicycle repairs,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6
Bicycle works, first hands,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6
Bicycle works, second hands,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	10	6
Bicycle works, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	8 00	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6
Bicycle repairs (one establishment),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Bicycle repairs (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6
Bicycle repairs,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6
Bicycle repairs (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Bicycle repairs, (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	\$8 00	1	10	9	0
Bicycle repairs,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Bicycle repairs,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Bicycle repairs,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	9	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths, helper,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Blacksmiths, helper,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	9	0
Blacksmiths (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	9	0
Blacksmiths, apprentice,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	9	0
Blacksmiths, boss,	Salcm,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	9	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Salcm,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeport,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Glasboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	9	0
Blacksmiths,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	9	0
Blacksmith and engineer,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	14 00	1	10	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Blacksmiths,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	21 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	13 50	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	7 00	9	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Blacksmiths and dredge makers (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Blacksmiths and dredge makers.	Pariton.	Male, adult.	\$7 00	2	10	9	0
Blacksmiths (four establishments).	Salem.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	10	9	0
Blacksmiths.	Salem.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Blacksmiths.	Salem.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths.	Salem.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths, helpers.	Salem.	Male, adult.	7 50	4	10	9	0
Blacksmiths, apprentice.	Salem.	Male, minor.	6 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths (three establishments).	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	15 00	3	9	9	0
Blacksmiths.	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	9	9	0
Blacksmiths.	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	9	9	0
Blacksmiths, helpers.	Woodbury.	Male, minor.	7 00	2	9	9	0
Blacksmiths, shoers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	13 50	0	9	9	0
Blacksmiths, iron work.	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	0	9	9	0
Blacksmiths, helpers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	12	10	9	0
Blacksmiths (one establishment).	Dividing Creek.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths.	Dividing Creek.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths, helpers.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments).	Quinton.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths, helpers.	Carmel.	Male, adult.	7 50	2	10	9	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments).	Carmel.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths, apprentice.	Carmel.	Male, adult.	6 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments).	Deerfield.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths.	Deerfield.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments).	Mauricetown.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	9	0
Blacksmiths.	Mauricetown.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Blacksmiths, helpers,	Mauricetown,	7 00	2	10	6
Blacksmiths, dressers (two establishments),	Leesburg,	10 00	2	9	6
Blacksmiths, dressers (helpers),	Leesburg,	17 00	2	9	6
Blacksmiths (one establishment),	Halcyville,	10 00	1	10	6
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Halcyville,	17 00	1	9	6
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Heislerville,	12 00	1	9	6
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Heislerville,	10 00	1	9	6
Blacksmiths (three establishments),	Heislerville,	17 00	2	9	6
Blacksmiths,	Mays Landing,	15 00	1	10	6
Blacksmiths,	Mays Landing,	12 00	2	10	6
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Mays Landing,	9 00	2	10	6
Blacksmiths (three establishments),	Mays Landing,	7 50	3	10	6
Blacksmiths,	Williamstown,	15 00	3	10	6
Blacksmiths,	Williamstown,	12 00	1	10	6
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Williamstown,	10 00	1	10	6
Blacksmiths (three establishments),	Williamstown,	7 00	3	10	6
Blacksmiths,	Shiloh,	10 00	3	10	6
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Shiloh,	9 00	1	10	6
Blacksmiths,	Shiloh,	7 00	3	10	6
Blacksmiths (one establishment),	South Vineland,	12 00	1	9	6
Blacksmiths, helpers,	South Vineland,	7 50	1	9	6
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Medford,	15 00	2	9	6
Blacksmiths,	Medford,	7 50	2	9	6
Boat builders (one establishment),	Medford,	10 00	1	9	6
Boat builders,	Mauricetown,	8 00	1	9	6
Boat builders (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	10 00	1	9	6
Boat builders,	Greenwich,	10 00	1	9	6
Boat builders (two establishments),	Greenwich,	8 00	1	9	6
Boat builders,	Leesburg,	10 00	2	9	6
Boat yards (four establishments),	Leesburg,	9 00	1	9	6
Boat yards,	Leesburg,	8 00	1	9	6
Boat yards,	Port Norris,	15 00	3	9	6
Boat yards, sailmakers,	Port Norris,	12 00	3	9	6
Boat yards, sailmakers,	Port Norris,	10 00	3	9	6
Boat yards, painters,	Port Norris,	9 00	4	9	6
Boat yards (one establishment),	Port Norris,	12 00	2	9	6
Boat yards,	Port Norris,	10 00	2	9	6
Boat yards,	Fairton,	9 00	5	9	6
Boat yards (three establishments),	Fairton,	10 00	3	10	6
Boat yards,	Atlantic City,	8 00	3	10	6
Boat yards,	Atlantic City,	15 00	4	9	6
Boat yards,	Atlantic City,	12 00	4	9	6
Boat yards,	Atlantic City,	10 00	4	9	6
Bookkeepers,	Minotola,	5 00	1	9	6
Bookkeepers,	Minotola,	3 50	1	9	6
Bookkeepers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	10 00	2	10	6
Bookkeepers,	Swedesboro,	9 00	2	10	6
Bookkeepers (six establishments),	Salem,	16 00	1	9	6
Bookkeepers,	Salem,	12 00	4	9	6
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Salem,	9 00	1	9	6
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Salem,	8 00	1	9	6

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Bookkeepers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	\$15 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers (three establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	9	0
Bookkeepers (company store),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers (six establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	18 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers (three establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	9	9	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Bridgeport,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	9	0
Bookkeepers (seven establishments),	Bridgeport,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Vineyard,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Vineyard,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	10	9	0
Bookkeepers,	Vineyard,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	10	9	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Vineyard,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	10	9	0
Borough laborers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	5	9	9	0
Borough laborers,	Vineyard,	Male, adult,	0 00	5	10	9	0
Borough laborers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	7	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Bricklayers, front (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	\$18 00	3	9	9	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	9	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	9	0
Bricklayers, front (two establishments),	Clasboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	9	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Clasboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Clasboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Clasboro,	Male, adult,	16 50	3	9	9	0
Bricklayers,	Clinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Clinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0
Bricklayers, front (three establishments),	Clinton,	Male, adult,	7 00	8	9	9	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Vineand,	Male, adult,	25 00	12	9	9	0
Bricklayers, front,	Millville,	Male, adult,	27 60	12	9	9	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Millville,	Male, adult,	27 50	12	9	9	0
Brickmakers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	9	0
Brickmakers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	9	0
Brickmakers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Brickmakers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	10	9	0
Brickmakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	9	0
Brickmakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	9	0
Brickmakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	9	0
Brickmakers,	Clasboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	9	0
Brickmakers, kilnmen,	Clasboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	9	0
	Clasboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	9	0

* Rheumatism is the disease to which brickmakers are particularly liable.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Brickmakers (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Brickmakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 50	2	9	6	0
Brickmakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	11 50	2	9	6	0
Brickmakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Brickmakers, moulders (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, moulders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, carriers out,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, carriers out,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, scraw men,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, moulders (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, carriers out,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, carters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, foreman,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, hands,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, wheelers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilmen,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, moulders (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, wheelers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilmen,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kiln boys,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 50	2	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers (four establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers (wagon drivers),	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers (wagon drivers),	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers (one establishment),	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers (wagon drivers),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers (eight establishments),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers, (ten establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	13 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers (seven establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Butchers, (four establishments).....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	\$10 50	2	10	9	0
Butchers,.....	Glassboro,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	5	10	9	0
Butchers,.....	Glassboro,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	2	10	9	0
Butchers,.....	Glassboro,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	3	10	9	0
Butchers (one establishment).....	Mauricetown,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	10	9	0
Butchers (one establishment).....	Port Norris,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	2	10	9	0
Butchers (one establishment).....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	10	9	0
Butchers (two establishments).....	Swedesboro,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	9	9	0
Butchers,.....	Swedesboro,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	1	9	9	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,.....	Swedesboro,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	9	9	0
Butchers (two establishments).....	Rivale,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	10	9	0
Butchers,.....	Rivale,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	10	9	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,.....	Rivale,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	10	9	0
Butchers (three establishments).....	Carmel,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	1	10	9	0
Butchers,.....	Carmel,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	1	10	9	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,.....	Carmel,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	1	10	9	0
Butchers (six establishments).....	Carmel,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 00	2	10	9	0
Butchers,.....	Atlantic City,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	8	10	9	0
Butchers,.....	Atlantic City,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	4	10	9	0
Butchers,.....	Atlantic City,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	4	10	9	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,.....	Atlantic City,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	10	9	0
Butchers (two establishments).....	Woodstown,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	2	10	9	0
Butchers,.....	Woodstown,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	10	9	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,.....	Woodstown,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 00	2	10	9	0
Butchers (two establishments).....	Elmer,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	9	9	0
Butchers,.....	Elmer,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	1	9	9	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,.....	Elmer,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	9	9	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,.....	Elmer,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	1	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Butchers (two establishments).....	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6
Butchers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Butchers (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6
Butchers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Butchers (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Butchers (two establishments),	May's Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6
Butchers, delivery drivers,	May's Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6
Butchers (two establishments),	May's Landing,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Willsamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6
Butchers (two establishments),	Willsamstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Butchers (one establishment),	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Butchers (one establishment),	Rosehayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Rosehayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Rosehayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Broom maker (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Broom maker,	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6
Buttonhole machine operator,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6
Buttonhole machine operator (two establishments),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6
Buttonhole machine operator,	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6
Button machine operator,	Woodbine,	Male, minor,	5 00	4	10	6
Cabinet makers, (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Candy makers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Candy makers, clerks,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	9	6
Candy makers (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Candy makers,	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6
Candy makers (two establishments),	Classboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Candy makers,	Classboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6
Candy makers, clerks,	Classboro,	Female, minor,	6 00	1	9	6
Candy makers (1st hands),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6
Candy makers (2d hands),	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	10	6
Candy makers (3d hands),	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	10	6
Candy makers (three establishments),	Vindland,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6
Candy makers,	Vindland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Candy makers,	Vindland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Candy makers,	Vindland,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6
Candy makers,	Vindland,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6
Candy makers (four establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6
Candy makers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6
Candy makers, wrappers,	Atlantic City,	Female, minor,	7 00	4	9	6
Candy makers (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Candy makers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6
Candy makers, clerks,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Candy makers (two establishments).....	Woodbury.....	Male, adult.....	\$15 00	1	9	9	0
Candy makers.....	Woodbury.....	Male, minor.....	10 00	2	9	9	0
Candy makers (three establishments).....	Salem.....	Male, adult.....	7 50	1	9	9	0
Candy makers.....	Salem.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	2	9	9	0
Candy makers.....	Salem.....	Male, adult.....	8 00	1	9	9	0
Candy makers.....	Salem.....	Male, adult.....	7 50	1	9	9	0
Candy makers (two establishments).....	Fliner.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	1	10	9	0
Candy makers, clerks.....	Fliner.....	Female, adult.....	6 00	1	10	9	0
Candy makers, clerks.....	Fliner.....	Female, adult.....	9 00	2	10	9	0
Candy makers, clerks.....	Swedesboro.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	1	10	9	0
Candy makers, clerks.....	Swedesboro.....	Male, adult.....	8 50	1	10	9	0
Candy and ice cream makers.....	Swedesboro.....	Female, adult.....	6 50	1	10	9	0
Candy and ice cream makers, clerks.....	Quinton.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	1	10	9	0
Candy and ice cream makers (two establishments).....	Quinton.....	Male, adult.....	7 50	1	10	9	0
Candy and ice cream makers (one establishment).....	Woodstown.....	Female, adult.....	6 00	1	10	9	0
Candy and ice cream makers.....	Woodstown.....	Female, adult.....	9 00	1	10	9	0
Candy and ice cream makers (three establishments).....	Woodstown.....	Female, adult.....	7 00	1	10	9	0
Can makers.....	Shiloh.....	Male, adult.....	11 00	1	9	9	0
Can makers.....	Shiloh.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	2	9	9	0
Canning fruits and jellies (one establishment).....	Shiloh.....	Male, adult.....	9 00	4	9	9	0
Canning fruits and jellies.....	South Vineland.....	Female, adult.....	12 00	2	10	6	0
Canning fruits, salesmen.....	South Vineland.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	2	10	6	0
Carpenters (three establishments).....	Pleasantville.....	Male, adult.....	15 00	1	10	6	0
Carpenters.....	Pleasantville.....	Male, adult.....	13 50	4	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Carpenters,	Pleasantville,	12 00	5	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(two establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, minor,	12 50	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(two establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	apprentice,	Cedarville,	Male, minor,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	apprentice,	Elmer,	Male, minor,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(three establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Carpenters,	apprentice,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(two establishments),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	apprentice,	Dividing Creek,	Male, minor,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	9	6	0
Carpenters,	apprentice,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	apprentice,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	3	10	6	0
Carpenters,	(five establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Carpenters,	(two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	12	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	11 00	6	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	apprentice,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	ship,	.....	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	ship,	.....	Male, adult,	15 00	10	9	6	0
Carpenters,	(four establishments),	.....	Male, adult,	12 00	16	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	22	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	12	9	6	0
Carpenters,	.....	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 50	8	9	6	0

* No disease traceable to occupation.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Carpenters, apprentice.	Vinceland.	Male, adult.	\$12 00	10	6	9	0
Carpenters, (three establishments).	Vinceland.	Male, minor.	6 00	4	6	9	0
Carpenters.	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	6	9	0
Carpenters.	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	13 50	3	6	9	0
Carpenters.	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	6	9	0
Carpenters.	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	9	9	0
Carpenters, apprentice.	Glassboro.	Male, minor.	6 00	2	9	9	0
Carpenters, (three establishments).	Clayton.	Male, adult.	13 50	4	9	9	0
Carpenters.	Clayton.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	9	9	0
Carpenters.	Clayton.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	9	9	0
Carpenters, apprentice.	Clayton.	Male, minor.	6 00	3	9	9	0
Carpenters, (three establishments).	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	9	9	0
Carpenters.	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	11 00	1	9	9	0
Carpenters.	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	10 00	3	9	9	0
Carpenters.	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	9	9	0
Carpenters, apprentice.	Port Norris.	Male, minor.	6 00	3	9	9	0
Carpenters.	Central Millsville.	Male, adult.	16 50	3	9	9	0
Carpenters.	Central Millsville.	Male, adult.	13 50	1	10	9	0
Carpenters.	Central Millsville.	Male, adult.	10 50	1	10	9	0
Carpenters.	Central Millsville.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	9	0
Carpenters.	South Millsville.	Male, adult.	16 50	1	10	9	0
Carpenters.	South Millsville.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Carpenters.	South Millsville.	Male, adult.	13 50	1	10	9	0
Carpenters.	Clayton.	Male, adult.	8 00	4	9	9	0
Carpenters.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	8 00	2	9	9	0
Carpenters.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	8 00	2	9	9	0
Carpenters, (two establishments).	Drakston.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	9	9	0
Carpenters.	Drakston.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Carpenters, apprentice,	Dragonston,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6
Carpenters (two establishments),	Farrion,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Carpenters, apprentice,	Farrion,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Carpenters (three establishments),	Peerfield,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6
Carpenters,	Peerfield,	Male, adult,	13 50	2	9	6
Carpenters,	Peerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Carpenters, ship (one establishment),	Dragonston,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6
Carpenters (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	9	6
Carpenters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	13 50	10	9	6
Carpenters, apprentice,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	9	6
Carpenters,	Halcyville,	Male, minor,	6 50	5	9	6
Carpenters,	Halcyville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Carpenters, apprentice,	Hesleville,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6
Carpenters (three establishments),	Hesleville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Carpenters,	Hesleville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Carpenters,	Hesleville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Carpenters, apprentice,	Hesleville,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6
Carpenters (two establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Carpenters,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6
Carpenters,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6
Carpenters, apprentice,	Leesburg,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6
Carpenters (one establishment),	Mauretown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Carpenters,	Mauretown,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6
Carpenters (three establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6
Carpenters,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6
Carpenters, apprentice,	Medford,	Male, minor,	17 50	3	9	6
Carpenters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6
Carpenters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6
Carpenters, apprentice,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	17 00	2	9	6
Carpenters (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	13 50	2	9	6
Carpenters,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Carpenters,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6
Carpenters, apprentice,	South Vineland,	Male, minor,	7 00	1	9	6
Carpenters (four establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6
Carpenters,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6
Carpenters,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6
Carpenters, apprentice,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	7 00	3	9	6
Carpenters (two establishments),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Carpenters,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6
Carpenters,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6
Carpenters, apprentice,	Shiloh,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6
Carpenters (two establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Carpenters,	Newport,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9	6
Carpenters (two establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9	6
Carpenters,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6
Carpenters,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6
Carpet cleaning (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6
Carpet cleaning,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6
Carpet cleaning,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Carpet, wagon drivers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	\$9 00	4	6	9	0
Carpet layers (two establishments),	Millville,	Male,	17 50	4	10	9	0
Carpet sewers (two establishments),	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 50	3	10	9	0
Carpet weavers (three establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	9	0
Carpet weavers (three establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	9	0
Carpet weavers (four establishments),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Carpet weavers (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Carpet weavers (one establishment),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Carpet weavers (one establishment),	Newfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Carpet weavers (one establishment),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Carpet weavers,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Carriage makers, body (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	9	9	0
Carriage makers, body,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 50	2	9	9	0
Carriage makers, body,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	16 50	3	9	9	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	9	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	9	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	1	9	9	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Carriage makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	9	9	0
Carriage makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	5	9	9	0
Carriage makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	9	0
Carriage makers, body (three establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	9	0
Carriage makers, body,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	9	0
Carriage makers, body,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	9	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	9	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Carriage makers, painters,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,.....	16 00	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,.....	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,.....	10 00	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body (three establishments),.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	18 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	16 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	14 50	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	16 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	12 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	9 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	13 50	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	10 00	4	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	16 00	4	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	12 00	4	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	16 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	18 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	15 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	12 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,.....	Vineand,	Male, adult,.....	3 50	4	9	6	0
Cash boys,.....	Salem,	Male, minor,.....	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cash girls,.....	Salem,	Female, minor,.....	3 00	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),.....	Helserville,	Female, minor,.....	2 50	3	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),.....	Greenwich,	Female, adult,.....	2 00	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),.....	Mauricetown,	Female, adult,.....	3 00	3	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),.....	Glaseboro,	Female, adult,.....	2 00	1	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),.....	Woodbury,	Female, adult,.....	2 00	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house (twelve establishments),.....	Woodbury,	Female, adult,.....	3 00	4	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,.....	Woodbury,	Female, adult,.....	2 50	6	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (two establishments),.....	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,.....	2 50	3	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (two establishments),.....	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,.....	3 50	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel,.....	Salem,	Female, adult,.....	2 50	4	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,.....	Salem,	Female, adult,.....	3 00	6	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,.....	Salem,	Female, adult,.....	2 50	5	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,.....	Salem,	Female, adult,.....	2 00	10	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),.....	Doverfield,	Female, adult,.....	2 00	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (two establishments),.....	Woodstown,	Female, adult,.....	2 00	3	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel,.....	Fort Norris,	Female, adult,.....	2 00	3	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel,.....	Vineand,	Female, adult,.....	3 50	7	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel,.....	Vineand,	Female, adult,.....	3 00	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house (twenty establishments),.....	Vineand,	Female, adult,.....	3 50	8	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,.....	Vineand,	Female, adult,.....	3 00	6	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,.....	Vineand,	Female, adult,.....	2 50	8	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,.....	Vineand,	Female, adult,.....	2 00	8	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,.....	Vineand,	Female, adult,.....	2 00	22	10	6	0

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Chambermaids, house.	Dorchester.	Female, adult.	\$2 50	2	10	9	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment).	Newport.	Female, adult.	2 00	1	10	9	0
Chambermaids, hotel (two establishments).	Mays Landing.	Female, adult.	2 50	2	10	9	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment).	Medford.	Female, adult.	2 00	1	10	9	0
Chenille works, loom boss (one establishment).	Vineland.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Chenille works, weavers.	Vineland.	Male, minor.	5 00	1	10	9	0
Chenille works, weavers.	Vineland.	Male, minor.	3 00	2	10	9	0
Chenille works, weavers.	Vineland.	Male, minor.	2 50	1	10	9	0
Chenille works, weavers.	Vineland.	Female, minor.	8 00	4	10	9	0
Chenille works, weavers.	Vineland.	Female, minor.	4 00	3	10	9	0
Chenille works, weavers.	Vineland.	Female, minor.	2 50	4	10	9	0
Cigar makers, union (five establishments).	Elmer.	Male, adult.	13 50	28	9	9	0
Cigar makers, union (two establishments).	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	13 50	9	9	9	0
Cigar makers, union (two establishments).	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	13 50	9	9	9	0
Cigar makers, union (four establishments).	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	13 50	18	9	9	0
Cigar makers, union (two establishments).	Vineland.	Male, adult.	13 50	22	9	9	0
Cigar makers, union (two establishments).	Swedesboro.	Male, adult.	13 50	9	9	9	0
Cigar makers, union (two establishments).	Woodstown.	Male, adult.	13 50	9	9	9	0
Cigar makers, union (one establishment).	Clayton.	Male, adult.	13 50	8	9	9	0
Cigar makers, union.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	13 50	6	9	9	0
Cigar makers, union.	Millville.	Male, adult.	13 50	28	8	9	0
Cigar makers (one establishment).	Rosenhayn.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	9	9	0
Cigar makers.	Rosenhayn.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	9	9	0
Cigar makers.	Rosenhayn.	Male, adult.	7 00	2	9	9	0
City laborers.	Salem.	Male, adult.	8 52	14	9	9	0
City laborers.	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	9 00	18	10	9	0
City laborers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	18	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Clay pits, diggers (three establishments), *	South Vineland.	Male, adult.	8 40	3	10	6	0
Clay pits, diggers.	South Vineland.	Male, adult.	8 00	3	10	6	0
Clerks.	South Vineland.	Male, adult.	6 75	8	10	6	0
Clay pits, diggers.	Clayton.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks.	Clayton.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks.	Clayton.	Female, adult.	8 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks.	Clayton.	Female, adult.	7 00	2	10	6	0
Clerks.	Clayton.	Female, adult.	6 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks, company store.	Clayton.	Female, adult.	5 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks, company store.	Mays Landing.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	6	0
Clerks, company store.	Mays Landing.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	6	0
Clerks, company store.	Mays Landing.	Female, adult.	7 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks, office.	Mays Landing.	Female, adult.	6 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks, office.	Mays Landing.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	6	0
Clerks, office.	Mays Landing.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	6	0
Clerks, confectionery (two establishments).	Mays Landing.	Male, adult.	7 00	1	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, cutters (three establishments).	Bridgeton.	Female, adult.	20 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, cutters.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	18 00	4	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, cutters.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	15 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, machine operator.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	13 50	4	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, machine operator.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	12 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, pressers.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	10 50	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, finishers.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	9 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's foremen (one establishment), †	Bridgeton.	Female, adult.	8 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, cutters.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	22 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, cutters.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	20 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, cutters.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	18 50	5	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, machine operator.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	16 00	7	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, machine operator.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	15 00	4	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, machine operator.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	12 00	4	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, machine operator.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	10 00	10	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, finishers.	Woodbine.	Female, adult.	9 00	7	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, finishers.	Woodbine.	Female, adult.	8 50	8	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, finishers.	Woodbine.	Female, adult.	8 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, finishers.	Woodbine.	Female, adult.	7 00	4	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, finishers.	Woodbine.	Female, minor.	5 00	7	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, pressers.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, pressers.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, shipping clerk.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, engineers.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, inspectors.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	10 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, night watchman.	Woodbine.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, cutters (two establishments).	Millville.	Male, adult.	18 00	4	10	6	0

* Rheumatism, lumbago.

† In most of the clothing manufactories the sanitary conditions are so bad and the ventilation so defective that the employees are frequently prostrated by fevers. Many suffer from headaches, chest affections and kidney diseases.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex, Adult or Minor.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Clothing, men's coats, cutters.	Millville.	Male, adult.	\$15 00	3	10	9	0
Clothing, men's coats, machine operator.	Millville.	Male, adult.	13 50	2	10	9	0
Clothing, men's coats, machine operator.	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Clothing, men's coats, pressers.	Millville.	Female, adult.	10 00	2	10	9	0
Clothing, men's coats, finishers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	10	9	0
Clothing, men's coats, apprentices.	Millville.	Female, adult.	8 00	2	10	9	0
Clothing, men's coats, porters.	Millville.	Male, minor.	6 50	4	10	9	0
Clothing, ladies' coats, cutters.*	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	10	9	0
Clothing, ladies' coats, cutters.	Millville.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	10	9	0
Clothing, ladies' coats, cutters.	Millville.	Female, adult.	12 00	5	10	9	0
Clothing, ladies' coats, cutter's apprentice.	Millville.	Female, adult.	10 00	4	10	9	0
Clothing, ladies' waists, cutters.	Millville.	Female, minor.	6 00	1	10	9	0
Clothing, ladies' waists, operators.	Millville.	Male, adult.	10 00	10	10	9	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, cutters.	Millville.	Female, adult.	6 00	4	10	9	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, shippers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	10	9	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, clerks.	Millville.	Male, adult.	10 00	3	10	9	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator,†	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator.	Millville.	Female, adult.	12 00	16	9	5 1/2	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator.	Millville.	Female, adult.	10 00	16	9	5 1/2	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator.	Millville.	Female, adult.	9 00	12	9	5 1/2	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator.	Millville.	Female, adult.	8 00	28	9	5 1/2	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator.	Millville.	Female, adult.	7 00	18	9	5 1/2	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator.	Millville.	Female, minor.	6 50	30	9	5 1/2	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator.	Millville.	Female, minor.	5 50	25	9	5 1/2	0

* Stomach and liver troubles. Indigestion, effects of close confinement.

† Serious female complaints from protracted sitting.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator,...	Millville,	Female, minor,...	4 50	16	9	3 1/2	0
Coal and wood, team men (two establishments),...	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	10	6	0
Concrete paving blocks,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Concrete paving blocks,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Concrete paving blocks,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (one establishment),	Heislerville,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (one establishment),	Greenwich,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Greenwich,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, house (twelve establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	3 50	2	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	4 50	5	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	3 50	7	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (three establishments),	Salem,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Salem,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Salem,	Female, adult,	3 00	3	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Salem,	Female, adult,	4 00	3	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Salem,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Female, adult,	2 50	8	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	4 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (two establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	4 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, house (twenty establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 50	1	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 50	6	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 00	9	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	3 00	4	12	7 1/2	52
Cooks, restaurants,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 00	5	10	6 1/2	26
Cooks, house,	Millville,	Female, adult,	5 00	15	10	6 1/2	26
Cooks, house,	Millville,	Female, adult,	4 00	18	10	6 1/2	26
Cooks, house,	Millville,	Female, adult,	3 00	15	10	6 1/2	26
Cooks, hotel (one establishment),	Medford,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	9	6	0
Cooper shop (one establishment),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Cooper shop,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Cooper shop,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Cooper shop,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Cooper shop,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Cooper goods, picker tenders (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Cotton goods, picker tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	\$ 75	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, picker tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	9	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, picker tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	6 00	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	5 40	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	40	3	10	9	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	6 75	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	6 00	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	5 40	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, minor,.....	5 00	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, drawing tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, minor,.....	4 00	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, drawing tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Female, minor,.....	3 00	3	10	9	0
Cotton goods, drawing tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	38 50	3	10	9	0
Cotton goods, stubber tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 50	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, intermediate tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Female, adult,.....	8 50	2	10	9	0
Cotton goods, intermediate tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Female, adult,.....	6 00	2	10	9	0
Cotton goods, intermediate tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	2	10	9	0
Cotton goods, fine speeder tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Female, adult,.....	8 00	2	10	9	0
Cotton goods, fine speeder tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	24 00	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, ring spinners,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, ring spinners,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	16 00	1	10	9	0
Cotton goods, ring spinners,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	5 00	2	10	9	0
Cotton goods, ring spinners,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 00	4	10	9	0
Cotton goods, sweepers,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Female, minor,.....	2 50	3	10	9	0
Cotton goods, spinners,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Female, minor,.....	4 84	2	10	9	0
Cotton goods, spinners,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Female, minor,.....	4 60	3	10	9	0
Cotton goods, spinners,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Female, minor,.....	4 25	5	10	9	0
Cotton goods, spool tenders,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Female, minor,.....	6 00	1	10	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Cotton goods, spool tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,...	5 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spool tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,...	4 50	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spool tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,...	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, warper tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,...	5 50	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	12 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	5 40	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,...	4 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,...	3 60	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,...	2 70	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	9 50	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	12 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	18 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	12 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	10 20	5	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	9 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	8 10	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	6 75	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,...	6 75	1	10	6	5
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	10 80	1	10	6	5
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	6 75	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, drawers in,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,...	6 00	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	10 00	22	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	9 00	15	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	8 00	10	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	7 50	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	6 00	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	5 00	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,...	8 00	7	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,...	7 00	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,...	5 00	5	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,...	12 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, cloth weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,...	4 32	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, cloth weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,...	4 32	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	16 50	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	12 00	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	10 80	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	10 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	9 50	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	8 40	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	8 10	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	6 75	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,...	5 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,...	10 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, watchmen,	Millsville,	Male, adult,...	10 50	20	10	6	0
Cotton goods, weavers,	Millsville,	Female, adult,...	7 75	25	10	6	0
Cotton goods, weavers,	Millsville,	Female, minor,...	6 50	20	10	6	0
Cotton goods, weavers,	Millsville,	Female, minor,...	6 50	20	10	6	0

*Anemic conditions. The female operatives suffer much from functional disorders, and lung diseases are prevalent. They are subject to headache and indigestion and general disorders of the stomach and liver.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Cotton goods, weavers,.....	Millville,.....	Female, minor,...	\$4 50	91	10	9	0
Cotton goods, spinners,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	4 20	12	10	9	0
Cotton goods, spinners,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	3 60	10	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spinners,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	3 10	14	10	9	0
Cotton goods, spinners,.....	Millville,.....	Female, minor,...	2 10	16	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	6 60	8	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	5 75	6	10	9	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Millville,.....	Female, minor,...	4 75	5	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,.....	Millville,.....	Female, minor,...	3 50	8	10	9	0
Cotton goods, stubbers,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,	6 75	2	10	9	0
Cotton goods, stubbers,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	5 60	9	10	9	0
Cotton goods, stubbers,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	4 40	6	10	9	0
Cotton goods, stubbers,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	3 50	11	10	9	0
Cotton goods, pickers,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,	5 0	8	10	9	0
Cotton goods, pickers,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,	6 80	5	10	9	0
Cotton goods, pickers,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,	5 75	2	10	9	0
Cotton goods, picker tenders,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,	8 75	4	10	9	0
Cotton goods, slasher tenders,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,	8 50	2	10	9	0
Cotton goods, slasher tenders,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,	7 25	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, mule spinners,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	10 50	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, mule spinners,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	9 75	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, mule spinners,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	8 50	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, mule spinners,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	7 25	7	10	6	0
Cotton goods, speeder tenders,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	8 50	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, speeder tenders,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	8 50	5	10	6	0
Cotton goods, speeder tenders,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	7 50	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, speeder tenders,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult, ..	6 50	3	10	6	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Cotton goods, packers.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	12 00	8 00	10	6
Cotton goods, shippers.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	6 00	10	6
Cotton goods, carpenters.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	13 50	3 00	10	6
Cotton goods, laborers.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	7 20	12 00	10	6
Cotton goods, watchmen.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	9 75	9 00	10	6
Cranberry pickers.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	18 00	32 00	10	6
Cranberry pickers.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	6 00	24 00	10	6
Cranberry pickers.....	Millville.....	Female, minor.....	18 00	1 00	10	6
Cranberry.....	Woodstown.....	Male, adult.....	18 00	3 00	10	6
Cranberry.....	Woodstown.....	Female, adult.....	7 00	3 00	10	6
Cranberry.....	Woodstown.....	Female, adult.....	5 00	2 00	10	6
Cranberry.....	Elmer.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	2 00	10	6
Cranberry.....	Elmer.....	Male, adult.....	9 00	1 00	9	9
Cranberry, wagon drivers.....	Elmer.....	Male, adult.....	7 00	1 00	9	9
Cranberry, butter makers.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	12 00	7 00	10	6
Cranberry, milkmen.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	8 00	10	6
Cranberry, milkmen.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	6 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Leesburg.....	Female, adult.....	8 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Leesburg.....	Female, adult.....	7 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Heislerville.....	Female, adult.....	9 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Heislerville.....	Female, adult.....	7 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Greenwich.....	Female, adult.....	8 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (three establishments).....	Greenwich.....	Female, adult.....	7 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (three establishments).....	Mauricetown.....	Female, adult.....	12 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers, cutters and fitters.....	Mauricetown.....	Female, adult.....	7 00	2 00	10	6
Dressmakers.....	Millville.....	Female, adult.....	12 00	4 00	10	6
Dressmakers, apprentice.....	Millville.....	Female, adult.....	10 00	9 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Millville.....	Female, adult.....	5 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Dorchester.....	Female, adult.....	8 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (three establishments).....	Dorchester.....	Female, adult.....	7 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (three establishments).....	Dragston.....	Female, adult.....	8 00	2 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Dividing Creek.....	Female, adult.....	6 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Dividing Creek.....	Female, adult.....	9 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Newport.....	Female, adult.....	8 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Newport.....	Female, adult.....	8 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Rosenhayn.....	Female, adult.....	7 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Rosenhayn.....	Female, adult.....	7 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (two establishments).....	Shiloh.....	Female, adult.....	6 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (three establishments).....	Shiloh.....	Female, adult.....	8 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (three establishments).....	Mays Landing.....	Female, adult.....	7 00	1 00	10	6
Dressmakers (three establishments).....	Mays Landing.....	Female, adult.....	9 00	2 00	10	6
Drivers, hack.....	Mays Landing.....	Female, adult.....	8 00	2 00	10	6
Drivers, van (two establishments).....	Clayton.....	Male, adult.....	7 00	2 00	10	6
Drivers, hack.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	9 00	2 00	10	6
Drivers, hack.....	Newport.....	Male, minor.....	9 00	1 00	10	6

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Drivers, hack.	Rosehayn,	Male, minor,	\$5 00	1	10	9	0
Drivers, delivery wagons (six establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	9	0
Drivers, delivery wagons,	Salem,	Male, minor,	7 50	4	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Drivers, hack (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	9	0
Drivers, oil,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	9	0
Drivers, coal and wood,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	9	0
Drivers, hack (four establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	9	0
Drivers, coal and wood (four establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	9	0
Drivers, coal and wood,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	9	0
Drivers, truck (six establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	10	9	0
Drivers, ice,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	7 00	17	10	9	0
Drivers, delivery wagons,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 00	17	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	9	0
Drivers, wood and coal (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	6	10	9	0
Drivers, wood and coal,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Drivers, wood and coal,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	9	0
Drivers, wood and coal (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Drivers, hack,	Dorchester,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Drivers, hack	Salmon	Male, adult	9 00	3	10	6	0
Drivers, coal and wood	Clasboro	Male, adult	7 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, coal and wood	Clasboro	Male, adult	6 50	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack	Clasboro	Male, adult	7 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack	Clasboro	Male, adult	7 50	8	9	6	0
Drivers, coal and wood (five establishments)	Woodbury	Male, adult	7 50	6	9	6	0
Drivers, hack (three establishments)	Vineland	Male, adult	7 50	6	9	6	0
Drivers, hack	Vineland	Male, adult	7 50	6	9	6	0
Drug clerks	Vineland	Male, adult	12 00	2	10	6	0
Electric light works, superintendent	Woodbine	Male, adult	18 00	1	9	6	0
Electric light works, engineer	Millville	Male, adult	18 00	1	9	6	0
Electric light works, firemen	Millville	Male, adult	15 00	1	9	6	0
Electric light works, trimmers	Millville	Male, adult	15 00	3	9	6	0
Electric light works, linemen	Millville	Male, adult	12 00	2	9	6	0
Electric road, motormen	Millville	Male, adult	10 80	6	12	6 1/2	0
Electric road, conductors	Millville	Male, adult	18 00	1	12	6 1/2	0
Engineers	Clasboro	Male, adult	18 00	1	12	6	0
Engineers	Clasboro	Male, adult	15 00	2	12	6	0
Engineers, day	Woodbury	Male, adult	15 00	2	12	6	0
Engineers, night	Minotola	Male, adult	12 00	2	9	6	0
Engineers	Central Millville	Male, adult	15 00	2	12	6	0
Engineers	Central Millville	Male, adult	15 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers	South Millville	Male, adult	12 70	1	10	6	0
Engineers	Vineland	Male, adult	15 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers	Vineland	Male, adult	15 00	2	9	6	0
Engineers	Clayton	Male, adult	17 25	2	9	6	0
Engineers	Clayton	Male, adult	10 50	2	10	6	0
Engineers	Bridgeton	Male, adult	10 50	2	10	6	0
Engineers	Bridgeton	Male, adult	10 50	2	10	6	0
Engineers	Bridgeton	Male, adult	12 00	4	9	6	0
Engineers	Bridgeton	Male, adult	10 50	4	9	6	0
Engineers	Fairton	Male, adult	9 00	1	9	6	0
Engineers	Fairton	Male, adult	7 50	1	9	6	0
Engineers	Quinton	Male, adult	8 00	2	10	6	0
Engineers	Salem	Male, adult	10 00	2	10	6	0
Engineers, day	Salem	Male, adult	10 00	2	10	6	0
Engineers, night	Salem	Male, adult	9 00	2	10	6	0
Engineers, night	Swedesboro	Male, adult	15 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers	Bridgeton	Male, adult	15 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers	Bridgeton	Male, adult	10 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers, assistants	Millville	Male, adult	12 00	1	9	5 1/2	0
Engineers, assistants	Millville	Male, adult	9 00	1	9	5 1/2	0
Engineers, assistants	Millville	Male, adult	14 00	1	9	6	0
Engineers, assistants	Millville	Male, adult	10 00	1	9	6	0
Farm laborers (three establishments)	Swedesboro	Male, adult	7 50	8	10	6	0
Farm laborers	Swedesboro	Male, adult	6 50	2	10	6	0
Farm laborers, harvest hands (four establishments)	Swedesboro	Male, adult	9 00	5	10	6	0

* Nervous disorders.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Farm laborers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	\$6 00	6	10	9	0
Farm laborers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	10	9	0
Farm laborers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	9	0
Farm laborers,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	7 00	4	10	9	0
Feed mills (one establishment),	Pariton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Feed mills,	Pariton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Feed mills (one establishment),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	9	0
Feed mills,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	9	0
Feed mills, boys,	Millville,	Male, minor,	4 50	1	10	9	0
Felt roofers,	Millville,	Male, minor,	4 50	1	10	9	0
Felt roofers, helpers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Felt and tar roofers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	9	0
Felt and tar roofers, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	9	0
Felt and tar roofers (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Felt and tar roofers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	9	0
Felt and tar roofers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	9	0
Felt and tar roofers, helpers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	9	0
Felt and tar roofers, drivers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	9	0
Fertilizer factory (one establishment),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	9	0
Fertilizer factory,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	9	0
Fertilizer factory,	Cedarville,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Fertilizer factory, fish (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	9	0
Fertilizer factory, bone (one establishment),	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	9	0
Fertilizer factory, bone,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Fertilizer factory, bone,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	9	0
Files, manicuring sets, cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	3	10	9	0
Files, manicuring sets, cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	10	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Foundry, pattern makers.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	\$6 75	3	10	9	0
Foundry, pattern makers, apprentices.....	Millville.....	Male, minor.....	6 50	1	10	9	0
Fruit crates (two establishments).....	Woodstown.....	Male, adult.....	9 00	2	9	9	0
Fruit crates.....	Woodstown.....	Male, adult.....	7 00	1	9	9	0
Furniture repairs (two establishments).....	Atlantic City.....	Male, adult.....	12 00	3	9	9	0
Furniture repairs.....	Atlantic City.....	Male, adult.....	11 00	2	9	9	0
Furniture repairs.....	Atlantic City.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	3	9	9	0
Furniture repairs (one establishment).....	Woodbury.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	2	10	9	0
Garbage collectors.....	Salem.....	Male, adult.....	9 00	2	10	9	0
Gas works, superintendents.....	Vineland.....	Male, adult.....	20 00	1	10	9	0
Gas works, clerks.....	Vineland.....	Male, adult.....	15 00	1	10	9	0
Gas works, gas makers.....	Vineland.....	Male, adult.....	12 00	2	10	9	0
Gas works, plumbers.....	Vineland.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	1	10	9	0
Gas works, laborers.....	Vineland.....	Male, adult.....	9 00	4	10	9	0
Gas works, superintendents.....	Bridgeton.....	Male, adult.....	29 00	1	10	9	0
Gas works, superintendents, assistants.....	Bridgeton.....	Male, adult.....	12 00	1	10	9	0
Gas works, gas makers.....	Bridgeton.....	Male, adult.....	14 00	2	10	9	0
Gas works, outside plumbers.....	Bridgeton.....	Male, adult.....	10 50	1	10	9	0
Gas works, engineers.....	Bridgeton.....	Male, adult.....	12 00	1	10	9	0
Gas works, yard men.....	Bridgeton.....	Male, adult.....	7 50	1	10	9	0
Gasfitters.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	18 00	9	9	9	0
Gasfitters, apprentices.....	Millville.....	Male, adult.....	15 00	7	9	9	0
Gasfitters, apprentices.....	Millville.....	Male, minor.....	12 00	5	9	9	0
Gas fixture workers (one establishment).....	Bridgeton.....	Male, adult.....	6 00	9	9	9	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.....	Male, adult.....	12 00	9	9	9	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.....	Male, adult.....	10 00	9	9	9	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.....	Male, adult.....	9 00	9	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	8 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	7 50	10	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, minor.	5 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, minor.	5 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Female, adult.	5 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers (one establishment).....	Bridgeton.	Female, adult.	4 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Female, minor.	4 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	28 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	18 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	12 00	4	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	10 00	5	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	8 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	7 00	3	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	5 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	5 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Male, minor.	4 50	11	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers.....	Bridgeton.	Female, minor.	4 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers (one establishment).....	Camden.	Male, adult.	25 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers.....	Camden.	Male, adult.	24 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers.....	Camden.	Male, adult.	22 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers.....	Camden.	Male, adult.	20 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers.....	Camden.	Male, adult.	20 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers.....	Camden.	Male, adult.	18 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers, apprentices.....	Camden.	Male, minor.	15 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers, apprentices.....	Camden.	Male, minor.	12 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, tending boys.....	Camden.	Male, minor.	10 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, tending boys.....	Camden.	Male, minor.	3 30	8	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, packers and shippers.....	Camden.	Male, minor.	10 00	10	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, packers and shippers.....	Camden.	Male, minor.	15 00	1	10	9	6
Glass, milk bottles, laborers.....	Camden.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	6
Glass, milk bottles, laborers.....	Camden.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	9	6
Glass, cut, cutters.....	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	20 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, cutters.....	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	18 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, cutters.....	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	18 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, cut, cutters.....	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	16 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, polishers.....	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	15 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, polishers.....	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, packers.....	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, packers.....	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	15 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, helpers.....	Woodbury.	Male, minor.	6 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers (one establishment).....	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	18 00	1	12	6	0
Glass, batchmakers.....	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	16 00	1	12	6	0
Glass, batchmakers.....	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	12	6	0
Glass, shears.....	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	20 00	2	12	6	0
Glass, shears.....	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	18 00	2	12	6	0
Glass, shears.....	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	15 00	3	12	6	0
Glass, shears.....	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	13 00	3	12	6	0
Glass, Lehr tenders.....	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, Lehr tenders.....	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, packers.....	Glassboro.	Male, adult.	18 00	2	9	6	0

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	\$12 00	14	0	9	0
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	0	9	0
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 50	3	0	9	0
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	0	9	0
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	0	9	0
Glass, box makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	9	0
Glass, box makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 50	4	10	9	0
Glass, laborers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 25	59	0	9	0
Glass, gate tenders,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	9	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	48 00	5	8	1	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	46 00	14	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	40 00	16	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	38 00	20	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	36 00	18	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	34 00	17	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	30 00	22	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	28 00	24	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	26 00	12	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	24 00	14	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	22 00	16	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	20 00	13	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	18 00	9	8	8	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	8	8	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	15 00	1	8	8	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	12 00	2	8	8	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	11 00	1	8	8	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	10 00	1	8	8	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	8 00	2	8	8	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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[illegible]

* Diseases of the lungs, throat, liver, stomach and bowels prevail among window-glass blowers and workers.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, blowers, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	\$35 00	4	10 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	38 00	4	10 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	28 00	2	6 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices.	Millville.	Male, minor.	22 00	2	6 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices.	Millville.	Male, minor.	18 00	2	6 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices.	Millville.	Male, minor.	16 00	2	6 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, double strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	35 00	3	6 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, double strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	30 00	5	6 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	25 00	8	6 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	22 00	5	6 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	18 00	4	6 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	16 00	3	6 1/2	9	0
Glass, cutters, double strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	34 00	2	10	9	0
Glass, cutters, double strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	32 00	2	10	9	0
Glass, cutters, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	25 00	2	10	9	0
Glass, cutters, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	22 00	5	10	9	0
Glass, flatteners, double strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	28 00	2	10	9	0
Glass, flatteners, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	26 00	2	10	9	0
Glass, flatteners, single strength.	Millville.	Male, adult.	24 00	1	10	9	0
Glass, packers, boss.	Millville.	Male, adult.	15 58	4	9	6	0
Glass, packers, boss.	Millville.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, ware shed hands.	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, laborers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	16 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, batchmen.	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	5	10	6	0
Glass, shippers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, clerks.	Millville.	Male, adult.	35 00	9	9	9	0
Glass, blowers (one establishment).	Minotola.	Male, adult.					

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	34 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	33 50	7	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	32 00	9	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	31 50	10	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	30 00	14	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	28 50	10	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	27 50	13	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	25 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	18 00	9	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	16 50	10	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	16 00	11	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	15 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	14 00	12	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	12 00	10	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	10 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	8 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, carriers in,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	3 50	10	9	6	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	3 00	17	9	6	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	3 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	2 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, snappers up,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	3 00	15	9	6	0
Glass, snappers up,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	3 50	12	9	6	0
Glass, shutting moulds,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	3 00	15	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, assistants,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, assistants,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, packers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, box makers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, managers, factory,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, producer men,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	11 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, yard men,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, yard men,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, yard men,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, water carriers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, sawyers, assistants,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, shipping clerks,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, shipping,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, shippers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, store clerks,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, store clerks,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, iron moulds, *	Minotola,	Male, adult,	30 00	25	9	6	0

*Among the glass workers there are many suffering from stomach and liver complaints. Indigestion is the prime factor in causing glass factory operatives to lay off from work. The conditions about the factories have been so greatly improved that the workers are not so greatly exposed as was the case some years ago. Wooden platforms, somewhat elevated, instead of the bare, damp, earthen floors, have been very beneficial to the workmen. Among 2,500 glassworkers in Millville there have been only three deaths during the year 1900.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, blowers, green bottles, iron moulds,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	\$28 00	21	6	9	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, iron moulds,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	25 00	9	6	9	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, iron moulds,.....	Millville,	Male, minor,.....	20 00	5	6	9	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	35 00	9	6	9	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	32 00	4	6	9	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	30 00	3	6	9	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	28 00	10	6	9	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	26 00	12	6	9	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	24 00	7	6	9	0
Glass, gatherers,.....	Millville,	Male, minor,.....	6 60	52	6	9	0
Glass, snappers up,.....	Millville,	Male, minor,.....	3 60	11	6	9	0
Glass, carriers in,.....	Millville,	Male, minor,.....	4 00	13	9	9	0
Glass, shears,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	33 00	6	12	6 1/2	26
Glass, shears,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	18 00	6	12	6 1/2	26
Glass, packers,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	11 93	10	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	6	9	0
Glass, mould makers,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	18 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	16 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	14 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, window glass,*.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	13 50	4	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, window glass,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	45 00	6	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, window glass,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	35 00	8	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, window glass,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	30 00	10	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, window glass,.....	Millville,	Male, adult,.....	28 00	12	8	6	0

* As with the bottle blowers, the window-glass workers seem to be suffering from diseases of the alimentary tract. Dyspepsia, liver and stomach disorders seem to be superinduced by the nature of their occupation.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	35 00	8	6	6
Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	8	6	6
Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	8	6	6
Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	22 00	8	6	6
Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	6	6
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	8	8
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	8	8
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	8	8
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	3	9	9
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	2	9	9
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	5	9	9
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	4	1	9
Glass, packers, boxes, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	9
Glass, packers, boxes, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	11 58	4	1	9
Glass, shippers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9
Glass, laborers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	9
Glass, blowers, carboys, green bottles, *	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	70 00	1	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, carboys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	65 00	3	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, carboys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	54 00	1	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	48 00	2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	44 00	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	42 00	7	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	38 00	12	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	36 00	12	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	34 00	1	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	6	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	33	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	4	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	26 00	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	24 00	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	22 00	23	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	12	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	15 00	6	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	13 00	3	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	12 00	5	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	11 00	5	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	10 00	6	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	6 00	13	8 1/2	8 1/2
Glass, batchmakers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	12	12
Glass, batchmakers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	16 80	1	12	12
Glass, batchmakers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	10 22	1	12	12
Glass, shears, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	20 76	2	12	12

* The conditions here are as healthful as possible; the sanitary regulations are particularly good. Every improvement that could be introduced to benefit the workmen has been done, and the general health of the employees has thereby greatly improved. The stomach and intestinal disorders from which the employees suffer are principally to be attributed to the hasty manner in which they eat their meals.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, shearers, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	\$16 14	2	12	9	0
Glass, shearers, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	3	12	9	0
Glass, shearers, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	17 50	5	12	9	0
Glass, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	14 00	3	8	9	0
Glass, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 50	3	8	9	0
Glass, laying-up boys, green bottles,*.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	8 10	2	9	9	0
Glass, laying-up boys, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	9	9	9	0
Glass, gathering boys, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	7 50	7	9	9	0
Glass, gathering boys, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	7	9	9	0
Glass, gathering boys, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	7 50	13	9	9	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	12 00	4	9	9	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	5 10	58	9	9	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 90	17	9	9	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 62	7	9	9	0
Glass, snappers-up and supers, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 60	11	9	9	0
Glass, snappers-up and supers, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	6 00	35	9	9	0
Glass, snappers-up and supers, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	4 80	30	9	9	0
Glass, carrying-up boys, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	10 38	10	9	9	0
Glass, taking off ware, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, minor,.....	18 00	13	9	9	0
Glass, leather tenders, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	6	9	9	0
Glass, mould makers, green bottles,.....	Central Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	18 15	1	9	9	0

* Every precaution is taken to guard the boys employed in the glass factory from disease and accident, but the nature of their employment makes them liable to disease and injury. This is especially true of the shutting-mould boys, who sit in cramped position for hours in the little pit; the result is kidney disease and muscular rheumatism. Many of them also contract sores which result in diseases of the throat and chest. Severe burns from the molten glass are frequent among the snappers-up and carrying-up boys. Endeavor is constantly made to improve these conditions.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Glass, mould makers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	19 25	1	9	6
Glass, mould makers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	15 40	1	9	6
Glass, packers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	9	6
Glass, packers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	19 50	1	9	6
Glass, packers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	15 00	5	9	6
Glass, packers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	11 58	25	9	6
Glass, packers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	10 14	1	9	6
Glass, packers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	9 18	3	9	6
Glass, packers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	7 50	3	9	6
Glass, labelers and packers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Female, adult.	4 50	17	9	6
Glass, box makers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	10	10	6
Glass, laborers, green bottles.	Central Millville.	Male, adult.	8 50	73	9	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	44 00	3	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	42 00	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	36 00	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	38 00	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	32 00	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	34 00	3	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	38 00	8	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	26 00	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	24 00	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	22 00	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	20 00	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	18 00	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, apprentices, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	13 00	1	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, apprentices, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	11 00	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, apprentices, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	10 00	1	8 1/2	6
Glass, flint blowers, apprentices, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	8 00	56	8 1/2	6
Glass, stopper makers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	6 00	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, stopper makers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	48 00	1	8 1/2	6
Glass, pressers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	32 00	1	8 1/2	6
Glass, pressers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	28 00	56	8 1/2	6
Glass, pressers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	24 00	1	8 1/2	6
Glass, pressers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	22 00	1	8 1/2	6
Glass, gatherers for pressers, flint and green glass ware.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	18 00	7	8 1/2	5 1/2
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	15 00	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	45 00	56	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	38 00	3	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	34 00	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	32 00	12	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	30 00	13	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	28 00	19	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	26 00	18	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	24 00	13	8 1/2	6

* Work 4 1/2 hours on Saturday.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	\$22 00	17	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	20 00	5	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	18 00	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, supers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	24 00	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, supers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	18 00	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, supers, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	12 00	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	10 00	13	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green glass.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	8 00	13	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	40 00	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	35 00	4	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	30 00	3	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	25 00	15	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	20 00	12	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	15 00	5	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, S. F. and tube stoppers.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	25 00	17	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, lamp workers.	South Millville.	Male, adult.	18 00	42	9	9	0
Glass, tending boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	3 60	25	9	9	0
Glass, gathering boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	9 00	3	9	9	0
Glass, gathering boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	7 50	3	9	9	0
Glass, gathering boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	6 00	1	9	9	0
Glass, laying-up boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	11 40	2	9	9	0
Glass, laying-up boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	10 50	1	9	9	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	7 50	1	9	9	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	6 24	1	9	9	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	6 00	4	9	9	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	5 70	17	9	9	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys.	South Millville.	Male, minor.	5 40	2	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Class, shutting-mould boys,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, minor,.....	4 50	1	9	6
Class, shutting-mould boys,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, minor,.....	4 20	14	9	6
Class, shutting-mould boys,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, minor,.....	4 08	2	9	6
Class, shutting-mould boys,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 96	14	9	6
Class, shutting-mould boys,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 72	16	9	6
Class, carrying up boys,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 60	9	9	6
Class, batchmakers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, minor,.....	2 76	23	9	6
Class, batchmakers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	18 00	1	7 1/2	6
Class, pot makers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	14 70	1	7 1/2	6
Class, pot makers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	1	10	6
Class, pot makers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 00	4	10	6
Class, shears,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 50	7	10	6
Class, shears,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	18 70	12	12	6
Class, shears,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	21 00	2	12	6
Class, shears,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	18 90	2	12	6
Class, shears,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	17 50	4	12	6
Class, shears,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	14 00	3	12	6
Class, lehr tenders,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	4	9	6
Class, mould makers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 86	13	9	6
Class, mould makers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	18 15	16	9	6
Class, mould makers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	13 75	15	9	6
Class, mould makers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 80	3	9	6
Class, ware packers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	5 00	5	9	6
Class, ware packers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	8	9	6
Class, labels and packers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	11 50	46	9	6
Class, labels and packers,.....	South Milville,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	14	9	6
Class, labelers,.....	South Milville,.....	Female, adult,.....	10 00	2	10	6
Class, box makers,.....	South Milville,.....	Female, minor,.....	6 00	5	10	6
Class, tube blowers, tube works (one establishment),.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	4 50	60	10	6
Class, tube blowers, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	16 50	6	10	6
Class, tube blowers, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	39 00	4	8	6
Class, tube blowers, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	28 00	4	8	6
Class, tube blowers, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	26 00	2	8	6
Class, lamp workers, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	24 00	2	8	6
Class, lamp workers, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	25 00	4	8	6
Class, lamp workers, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	23 00	3	8	6
Class, gatherers, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	18 00	3	8	6
Class, tending boys, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	3	8	6
Class, lehr tenders, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, minor,.....	4 50	4	8	6
Class, lehr tenders, assistants, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	1	10	6
Class, lehr tenders, assistants, tube works,.....	Yineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	2	10	6

* Among the employees, aside from the blowers and tending boys, there are no diseases traceable to the occupation. In the works during the late fall and winter months scores of the employees lost time from attacks of a gripper, laying them up from one to two or three weeks. Sixty per cent. of the employees in the glass factories suffered more or less from this disease.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, batchmakers, tube works,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	\$15 00	1	10	9	0
Glass, laborers, tube works,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	9	0
Glass, packers, tube works,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Glass, packers, tube works,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Glass, batchmixers, tube works,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	25 00	1	10	9	0
Glass, shippers, tube works,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Glass, blowers, double thick window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	48 00	3	8	8	0
Glass, blowers, double thick window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	38 00	3	8	8	0
Glass, blowers, single thick window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	30 00	19	9	9	0
Glass, gatherers, double thick window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	30 00	3	8	8	0
Glass, gatherers, double thick window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	28 00	5	8	8	0
Glass, gatherers, single thick window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	24 00	19	9	9	0
Glass, roller boys, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, minor,	6 00	3	8	8	0
Glass, roller boys, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, minor,	3 50	2	8	8	0
Glass, roller boys, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, minor,	3 00	2	8	8	0
Glass, shave boys, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, minor,	8 00	4	8	8	0
Glass, snappers-up, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, minor,	8 00	24	9	9	0
Glass, layers out, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, minor,	9 00	2	8	8	0
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	40 00	2	8	8	0
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	30 00	2	8	8	0
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	36 00	3	9	9	0
Glass, lehr tenders, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	30 00	7	9	9	0
Glass, producer men, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	9	0
Glass, tank men, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	12 50	4	9	9	0
Glass, tank men, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	9	0
Glass, box makers, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Glass, packers, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	9	0
Glass, packers, window glass,	Vinceland.	Male, adult,	12 50	2	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Glass, batchmakers, window glass,.....	Vinceland,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	9	6
Glass, yard hands, window glass,.....	Vinceland,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	7	9	6
Glass, cart driver, window glass,.....	Vinceland,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	1	9	6
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware (one establishment),.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,.....	36 60	8	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,.....	33 60	10	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,.....	32 40	14	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,.....	30 00	11	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,.....	26 20	13	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,.....	25 20	10	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,.....	24 00	14	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, apprentices, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	15 00	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, apprentices, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	13 00	14	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, apprentices, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	12 00	10	8 1/2	6
Glass, gatherers, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	7 50	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, gatherers, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	6 00	10	8 1/2	6
Glass, getting out ware, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	5 60	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, laying-up boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	11 10	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, laying-up boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	10 50	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	7 50	11	8 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	5 76	13	8 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 84	7	8 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 33	8 1/2	8 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 33	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 75	6	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	2	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	22 00	1	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	20 00	1	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	15 00	1	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	1	9 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	20 00	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	18 30	5	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	4	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	6	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	10 50	4	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	12	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	3	9	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	10 50	2	10	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	8 00	5	10	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	40	10	10	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	37 30	26	10 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,.....	32 00	7	8 1/2	6

* This is a model factory. Every possible care is taken for cleanliness. The sanitary arrangements are excellent for the prevention of disease.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, blowers, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	\$28 00	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	24 00	4	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,....	20 00	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,....	17 00	11	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,....	7 50	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,....	6 00	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, getting out ware, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,....	10 50	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, laying-up boys, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,....	10 50	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, laying-up boys, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,....	7 50	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, carrying-up boys, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,....	20 00	23	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, snapping-up boys, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, minor,....	3 00	1	9	9	0
Glass, shears, masters, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	25 00	1	9	9	0
Glass, shears, others, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	12 50	1	9	9	0
Glass, shears, others, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	9 00	1	9	9	0
Glass, batchmakers, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	9 00	2	9	9	0
Glass, packers, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	7 50	4	9	9	0
Glass, packers, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	9 00	1	9	9	0
Glass, box makers, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	9 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, laborers, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	9 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, laborers, bottles,.....	Clayton,.....	Male, adult,....	38 50	5	10 1/2	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment), *.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,....	38 50	12	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,....	35 00	10	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,....	32 00	9	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,....	38 00	14	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,....	28 00	10	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,....	26 00	14	8 1/2	9	0

* Glass blowers as a rule are healthy people, there being no serious diseases among them. They suffer from indigestion and dyspepsia.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	24 00	12	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	22 00	13	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	20 00	13	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	18 00	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	15 00	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	13 50	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	7 50	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	6 00	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	10 00	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	8 00	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	16 00	28	8 1/2	6
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 60	30	8 1/2	6
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 60	30	8 1/2	6
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	12 00	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, grinding jars, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 00	1	8 1/2	6
Glass, trimmers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	6 00	7	9	6
Glass, trimmers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	9	6
Glass, sheers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	2	9	6
Glass, sheers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	2	9	6
Glass, packers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	3	9	6
Glass, packers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	3	9	6
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	16 00	1	9	6
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	9	6
Glass, blowers, D. T. window glass (one establishment),.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	40 00	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, D. T. window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	35 00	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, S. T. window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	30 00	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, helpers, window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	16	8 1/2	6
Glass, gatherers, D. T. window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	35 00	7	8 1/2	6
Glass, gatherers, D. T. window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	30 00	9	8 1/2	6
Glass, cutters, window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	40 00	8	8 1/2	6
Glass, cutters, window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	40 00	8	8 1/2	6
Glass, sheers, window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	45 00	16	8 1/2	6
Glass, sheers, window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	45 00	16	8 1/2	6
Glass, pot makers, window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 00	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, packers, window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, laborers, window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, laborers, window glass,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	40 00	25	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	36 00	50	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	36 00	50	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	34 00	35	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	32 00	35	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	28 00	30	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	26 00	13	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	7 50	10	8 1/2	6
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	6 50	10	8 1/2	6
Glass, carrying-in, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	4 00	80	8 1/2	6
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 75	160	8 1/2	6
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	4 50	22	8 1/2	6

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	\$4 50	12	8½	9	0
Glass, stoppers, grinders, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	30 00	3	8½	9	0
Glass, grinding jars, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	8½	9	0
Glass, Lehr tenders, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	9	0
Glass, Lehr tenders, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	9	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	9	9	0
Glass, pot makers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	9	0
Glass, mould men, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	9	0
Glass, sheeners, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	15	9	9	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	40	9	9	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	9 00	10	9	9	0
Glass, mould makers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	9	9	0
Glass, jar packers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 50	12	9	9	0
Glass, shippers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	15	9	9	0
Glass, box repair men, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	9	0
Glass, yard men, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	40	10	10	0
Glass, cart drivers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	15	10	6	0
Glass, managing and office help,.....	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	15 00	8	10	6	0
Glass, managing and office help,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	10	6	0
Glass, store clerks,.....	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	12 00	5	10	6	0
Glass, store clerks,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment),.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	40 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	38 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	36 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	34 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	32 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	30 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	20 00	2	8½	6	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	18 50	3	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	18 00	3	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	17 50	3	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	16 00	3	8 1/2
Class, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 50	1	8 1/2
Class, carriers-in, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 00	1	8 1/2
Class, getting out ware, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	7 50	3	8 1/2
Class, lehr tenders, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	8 1/2
Class, shears, assistants, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 50	1	8 1/2
Class, packers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	1	8 1/2
Class, packers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	8 1/2
Class, batchmakers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	1	9
Class, pot makers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	1	9
Class, yard men, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	2	9
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles (one estab.),.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	18 00	26	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	17 50	25	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	16 50	23	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	18	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	14 50	16	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	13 50	18	8 1/2
Class, gatherers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	24	8 1/2
Class, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 72	60	8 1/2
Class, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	3 00	42	8 1/2
Class, packers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	14	9
Class, team drivers, glass bottles,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	4	9
Class, laborers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	32	8 1/2
Class, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment),.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	45 00	3	8 1/2
Class, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	42 50	2	8 1/2
Class, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	38 50	5	8 1/2
Class, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	36 50	4	8 1/2
Class, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	34 00	6	8 1/2
Class, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	32 50	8	8 1/2
Class, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	30 00	7	8 1/2
Class, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	28 00	3	8 1/2
Class, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	26 50	3	8 1/2
Class, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	24 00	4	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	15 00	5	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	13 50	10	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	12 00	6	8 1/2
Class, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	10 00	5	8 1/2
Class, layers-up, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	9 00	2	8 1/2
Class, layers-up, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	7 50	2	8 1/2
Class, gatherers, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	6 00	6	8 1/2
Class, carriers-in, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 42	10	8 1/2
Class, carriers-in, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 00	12	8 1/2
Class, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 42	20	8 1/2
Class, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, minor,.....	3 00	25	8 1/2
Class, getting out ware, glass bottles,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	8 1/2

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass,lehr tenders, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, adult.	\$9 00	2	1/8	9	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, adult.	8 75	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, adult.	8 07	1	0	9	0
Glass, packmakers, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, adult.	9 00	7	0	9	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, adult.	7 50	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, lehr boys, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, minor.	6 00	4	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, shippers, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, adult.	8 50	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, mould cleaners, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, adult.	7 50	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, adult.	7 50	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, laborers, glass bottles.....	Fairton.	Male, adult.	7 50	5	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment).....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	36 50	4	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	34 50	9	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	32 50	8	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	30 00	9	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	28 00	9	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, minor.	9 00	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, minor.	7 50	3	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, minor.	9 00	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, minor.	10 50	3	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, minor.	3 50	3	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, minor.	3 00	3	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, minor.	3 25	25	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, lehr tenders, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, batchmaker, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	10 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles.....	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	9	6	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Glass, packers, glass bottles.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	9 00	3 70	9 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, laborers, glass bottles.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	8 10	3 70	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, blowers, T. window glass (one establishment).	Quinton.	Male, adult.	40 00	4 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, blowers, T. window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	35 00	4 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, blowers, T. window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	32 00	4 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, blowers, T. window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	30 00	4 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, blowers, apprentices, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, minor.	16 00	4 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, gatherers, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	25 00	4 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, gatherers, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	20 00	4 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, cutters, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	35 00	4 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, lehr tenders, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	7 50	4 40	9 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, batchmakers, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	10 00	4 40	9 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, pot maker helpers, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	12 50	4 40	9 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, shears, helpers, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	10 00	4 40	10 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, shears, helpers, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	20 00	4 40	10 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, box makers, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	18 00	4 40	10 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, packers, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	10 00	4 40	9 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, shovel boys, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, minor.	6 00	4 40	9 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, shippers, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	12 00	4 40	9 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, shippers, assistants, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	7 50	4 40	9 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, yardmen, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	7 50	4 40	10 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, managers, window glass.	Quinton.	Male, adult.	20 00	4 40	10 00	6 66	0 00
Glass, blowers, fruit and battery jars (one establishment).	Salem.	Male, adult.	35 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, blowers, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, adult.	32 50	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, blowers, apprentices, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, minor.	25 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, gatherers, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, minor.	15 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, gatherers, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, minor.	6 50	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles.	Salem.	Male, minor.	3 25	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, pullers-off, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, minor.	3 25	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, pullers-off, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, minor.	3 25	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, roller boys, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, minor.	3 25	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, roller boys, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, minor.	3 25	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, jar grinders, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, adult.	10 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, batchmakers, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, adult.	8 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, batchmakers, assistants, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, adult.	6 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, lehr tenders, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, adult.	6 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, lehr tenders, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, adult.	6 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, producers, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, adult.	8 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, packers, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, adult.	7 50	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, packers, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Female, adult.	3 50	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, packers, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, adult.	3 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00
Glass, box makers, fruit and battery jars.	Salem.	Male, adult.	15 00	5 40	8 10	6 66	0 00

* Bilious disorders, indigestion, colic and kidney disorders.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, box makers, fruit and battery jars,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	\$10 00	2	9	9	0
Glass, tank men, fruit and battery jars,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	9	0
Glass, shippers, fruit and battery jars,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	11 00	1	9	9	0
Glass, yard men, fruit and battery jars,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	9	10	9	0
Glass, yard men, fruit and battery jars,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 00	9	10	9	0
Glass, yard men, fruit and battery jars,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 50	20	10	9	0
Glass, yard men, fruit and battery jars,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	14	10	9	0
Glass, night foremen, fruit and battery jars,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Glass, water boys, fruit and battery jars,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	3 25	4	18 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment),.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	48 00	15	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	36 00	12	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	36 50	14	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	33 50	15	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	32 00	19	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	12	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	15 50	17	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	17 50	10	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	7 00	6	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	6 00	6	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	4 75	5	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	3 40	12	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	3 90	56	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	3 40	14	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	0 00	4	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	6 00	5	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, minor, ...	3 00	10	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, supers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, supers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, supers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, supers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,.....	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	8 1/2	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	5	8 1/4
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	5	8 1/4
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	5	8 1/4
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	5	8 1/4
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	5	8 1/4
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	5	8 1/4
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	5	8 1/4
Glass, shears, masters, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	3	9
Glass, shears, masters, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	3	9
Glass, grinding jars, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 00	3	10
Glass, grinding jars, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 00	3	10
Glass, pot makers, boss, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	11 00	7	10
Glass, pot makers, boss, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	1	10
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 00	1	10
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 00	1	10
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	40 00	3	9
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	30 00	1	9
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	25 00	2	9
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 00	2	9
Glass, tank men, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 00	3	9
Glass, tank men, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 00	3	9
Glass, packers, boss, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	11 00	13	9
Glass, packers, boss, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	10
Glass, yard men, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	10
Glass, yard men, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 00	10	10
Glass, yard men, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	6 00	9	10
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	6 00	2	8 1/2
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	6 00	2	8 1/2
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	3 40	2	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	47 15	2	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	45 60	2	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	45 00	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	45 00	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	42 59	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	41 45	3	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	40 38	2	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	40 37	2	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	38 25	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	38 00	2	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	20 18	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	16 47	3	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	16 29	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 63	2	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 14	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	4	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 50	5	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 80	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	3 60	2	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	3 00	25	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	6 00	1	9
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Salem,.....	Male, adult,.....	17 50	1	10

* The employees here appear to be a remarkably sturdy set of workmen and look as if they had never been sick.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	15 00	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	14 00	3	8 1/2	6
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	14 00	3	8 1/2	6
Glass, taking off ware, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	2 50	1	8 1/2	6
Glass, carriers in, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	5 00	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, carriers in, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	5 00	3	8 1/2	6
Glass, carriers in, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	4 50	3	8 1/2	6
Glass, carriers in, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	4 00	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, carriers in, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	3 00	2	8 1/2	6
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	3 50	15	8 1/2	6
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	3 50	12	8 1/2	6
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	7 50	13	8 1/2	6
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	13 00	1	10	6
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	8 00	1	10	6
Glass, blacksmiths, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	9	6
Glass, blacksmiths, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	2 50	3	9	6
Glass, carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	3 00	2	9	6
Glass, carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Female, minor,	3 00	2	9	6
Glass, grinders, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	48 50	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, grinders, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	47 50	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, grinders, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	40 50	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, washers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	45 00	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	44 00	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	42 50	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	40 75	7	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	38 75	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	36 50	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	35 50	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	32 50	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	31 00	3	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	28 50	6	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	27 50	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	26 50	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	25 50	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	24 75	5	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	23 50	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, adult,	22 50	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	23 00	4	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	20 00	3	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	18 50	3	8 1/2	6
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,.....	Medford,	Male, minor,	18 00	3	8 1/2	6

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STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	\$17 00	4	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	16 00	3	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	15 00	5	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	13 50	3	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	12 00	2	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, gatherers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	6 00	14	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, snappers-up,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	3 60	120	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	8	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	6 60	10	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, carriers-in,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	4 50	50	8 1/2	9	0
Glass, lehr tenders,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	8 40	8	10	9	0
Glass, batchmakers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	9 00	6	9	9	0
Glass, packers, boss,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	9	9	0
Glass, packers, helpers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	17	9	9	0
Glass, packers, small ware,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	5 40	12	9	9	0
Glass, grinders,	Williamstown,	Female, minor,	8 00	1	9	9	0
Glass, grinders,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	6 60	1	9	9	0
Glass, grinders, washers,	Williamstown,	Female, minor,	6 60	5	9	9	0
Glass, water carriers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	21 00	1	9	9	0
Glass, blacksmiths, boss,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 25	1	9	9	0
Glass, blacksmiths, helpers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	13 50	2	9	9	0
Glass, carpenters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 20	12	10	9	0
Glass, yard hands,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	9	0
Glass, carters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Glass, engineers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	9	0
Glass, firemen,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	9	0
Glass, gas producer men, boss,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	9	0
Glass, gas producer men, helpers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,			10	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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[illegible]

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, sand washers, engineer.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	10	9	0
Glass, sand washers, firemen.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	8 00	1	10	9	0
Glass, sand washers, diggers.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	8 50	5	10	9	0
Glass, sand washers, washers.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	8 50	4	10	9	0
Glass, sand washers, wheelers.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	8 50	2	10	9	0
Grape Juice Co. (one establishment), *	Vineland.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Grape Juice Co., employees.	Vineland.	Male, adult.	11 00	1	10	9	0
Grape Juice Co., employees.	Vineland.	Male, adult.	7 50	3	10	9	0
Grape Juice Co., employees.	Vineland.	Male, adult.	7 50	10	10	9	0
Grape Juice Co., employees.	Vineland.	Male, minor.	4 00	1	10	9	0
Grape Juice Co., employees.	Vineland.	Female, adult.	7 50	2	10	9	0
Grape Juice Co., employees.	Vineland.	Female, adult.	4 00	2	10	9	0
Grape Juice Co., employees.	Vineland.	Female, adult.	3 00	1	10	9	0
Gravel pits, diggers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Gravel pits, drivers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	9	10	9	0
Hair goods, designers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	10	10	9	0
Hair goods, makers.	Millville.	Female, adult.	22 00	1	9	9	0
Hair goods, makers.	Millville.	Female, adult.	15 00	2	9	9	0
Hair ornaments (two establishments).	Millville.	Female, adult.	12 00	3	10	9	0
Hair ornaments.	Millville.	Female, adult.	10 00	2	10	9	0
Hardware (one establishment).	Woodstown.	Female, adult.	10 00	1	10	9	0
Hardware.	Woodstown.	Male, adult.	7 00	1	10	9	0
Harness makers (two establishments).	Millville.	Male, adult.	16 00	2	10	9	0

* During the three months of the grape season the number of hands are largely increased and work long hours and are paid by the hour. The above is the regular force.

† Lumbago, rheumatism and kidney diseases.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Harness makers,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	3	10	6
Harness makers,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	3	10	6
Harness makers,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	9	9	6
Hoop poles (one establishment),.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	1	10	6
Hoop poles,.....	South Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 00	2	10	6
Hoop poles (two establishments),.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	10	6
Hoop poles,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	6 50	3	10	6
Hotel servants (one establishment),.....	Clayton,.....	Female, adult,.....	3 00	3	10	6
House servants,.....	Glassboro,.....	Female, adult,.....	2 50	3	10	6
House servants,.....	Glassboro,.....	Female, adult,.....	2 00	3	10	6
House servants (eight establishments),.....	Glassboro,.....	Female, adult,.....	1 50	5	10	6
House servants,.....	Swedesboro,.....	Female, adult,.....	2 00	10	10	6
House servants,.....	Woodstown,.....	Female, adult,.....	2 00	8	10	6
House servants,.....	Elmer,.....	Female, adult,.....	2 00	10	10	6
House servants (one establishment),.....	Clayton,.....	Female, adult,.....	2 00	10	10	6
House servants,.....	Port Norris,.....	Female, adult,.....	2 00	12	10	6
Ice cream and candy (three establishments),.....	Newport,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	2	10	6
Ice cream and candy,.....	Newport,.....	Female, adult,.....	6 00	3	10	6
Ice and storage, factory hands (one establishment),.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	19 00	1	10	6
Ice and storage, factory hands,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	18 00	1	10	6
Ice and storage, factory hands,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	6	10	6
Ice and storage, team drivers,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	10	10	6
Ice cream factory (one establishment),.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	10	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 00	2	10	6
Ice cream factory, drivers,.....	Mays Landing,.....	Male, minor,.....	6 50	1	10	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Woodstown,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	1	9	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Woodstown,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	2	9	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Woodstown,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 00	2	9	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Woodstown,.....	Female, adult,.....	5 00	2	9	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	1	10	6
Ice cream factory, drivers,.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	2	10	6
Ice cream factory (one establishment),.....	Fairton,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 00	1	10	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	2	10	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	2	10	6
Ice cream factory, clerks,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	1	10	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Millville,.....	Female, minor,.....	7 00	1	10	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Leesburg,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	1	10	6
Ice cream factory (one establishment),.....	Leesburg,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 00	2	10	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	2	10	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	1	10	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	1	10	6
Ice cream factory,.....	Swedesboro,.....	Female, minor,.....	6 00	1	10	6
Industrial insurance collector,.....	Swedesboro,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 50	1	9	6
Industrial insurance collector,.....	Swedesboro,.....	Male, adult,.....	8 00	1	9	6
Industrial insurance collector,.....	Swedesboro,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	1	9	6
Iron foundry, moulders,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	24 00	6	10	6
Iron foundry, moulders,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	18 00	5	10	6

* Rheumatism, neuralgia.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. Adult or Minor.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Iron foundry, moulders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	\$15 00	8	10	9	0
Iron foundry, moulders, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	12	10	9	0
Iron foundry, pattern makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	9	0
Iron foundry, core boys,	Millville,	Male, minor,	3 50	14	10	9	0
Iron workers (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	3	6	9	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 50	4	6	9	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	6	9	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	17 00	2	6	9	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 50	2	6	9	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	6	9	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	15 00	1	6	9	0
Iron workers, railings,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	10	9	0
Iron workers, railings,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Iron workers, railings,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Janitors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	9	0
Janitors,	Millville,	Female, adult,	6 00	9	10	9	0
Janitors, schools (a),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	9	9	0
Janitors, schools,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	4 00	1	9	9	0
Janitors, schools,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	9	9	0
Janitors, schools,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	9	9	0
Janitors, schools (a),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	1 50	1	9	9	0
Janitors, schools,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	9	0
Janitors,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Janitors,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	9	0
Janitors,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 00	3	10	9	0
Janitors,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	2 00	3	10	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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* Diseases of head, throat and chest, from dust.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Laundry (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	\$10 00	1	9	9	0
Laundry,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	9	9	0
Laundry, washers (two establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	10	10	0
Laundry, ironers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 00	4	10	10	0
Laundry, ironers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 50	2	10	9	0
Laundry, wagon drivers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	9	0
Laundry, clerks,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	4 50	1	9	9	0
Laundry, managers (one establishment),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	10	0
Laundry, washers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	10	0
Laundry, ironers,	Salem,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	9	0
Laundry (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Laundry,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Laundry,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	9	9	0
Laundry,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	9	9	0
Laundry,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	9	9	0
Laundry, wagon drivers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	9	0
Laundry,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	10	0
Laundry,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	9	0
Laundry,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0
Laundry,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	9	0
Laundry,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	9	9	0
Laundry,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	9	6	0
Laundry,	Clayton,	Female, minor,	3 00	1	9	6	0
Laundry (one establishment),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Laundry washers,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry, ironers,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry, wagon drivers,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Laundry,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	10	0

Laundry,	Woodbury,	Female, adult, ...	8 50	2	10	6	0
Laundry, (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult, ...	6 50	1	9	6	0
Laundry,	Salem,	Male, adult, ...	10 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry,	Salem,	Female, adult, ...	6 00	4	9	6	0
Laundry, wagon drivers,	Salem,	Female, adult, ...	4 50	2	9	6	0
Laundry, foremen,	Millville,	Male, adult, ...	6 50	2	9	6	0
Laundry, washers,	Millville,	Male, adult, ...	12 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry, ironers,	Millville,	Female, adult, ...	9 00	6	10	6	0
Laundry, drivers,	Millville,	Female, adult, ...	7 50	5	10	6	0
Laundry, clerks,	Millville,	Male, adult, ...	9 00	4	10	6	0
Laundry (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, adult, ...	10 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry,	Glasboro,	Male, adult, ...	9 00	1	10	6	0
Laundry, hotel (two establishments),	Glasboro,	Female, adult, ...	6 00	2	10	6	0
Laundress, hotel,	Woodbury,	Female, adult, ...	4 50	1	10	6	0
Laundress, hotel,	Woodbury,	Female, adult, ...	3 50	1	10	6	0
Laundress, hotel, (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, minor, ...	2 50	1	10	6	0
Line kiln, hands,	Woodbury,	Female, adult, ...	3 00	3	10	6	0
Line kiln, hands,	Millville,	Male, adult, ...	12 00	4	10	6 1/4	12
Line kiln, hands,	Millville,	Male, adult, ...	18 00	6	10	6 1/4	12
Line kiln, hands,	Millville,	Male, adult, ...	10 00	4	10	6 1/4	12
Livery stables, (one establishment),	Leesburg,	Male, adult, ...	7 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Leesburg,	Male, adult, ...	9 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult, ...	9 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult, ...	6 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	May Landing,	Male, adult, ...	6 00	3	10	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult, ...	2 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult, ...	2 00	2	10	6	0
Livery stables, (three establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult, ...	5 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult, ...	2 00	1	10	7	3 1/2
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult, ...	5 00	2	10	7	3 1/2
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult, ...	6 50	2	10	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult, ...	6 00	2	10	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult, ...	7 00	2	10	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult, ...	6 00	2	10	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult, ...	8 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult, ...	7 00	1	9	6	0
Livery stables,	Clayton,	Male, adult, ...	7 00	2	9	6	0
Livery stables,	Newport,	Male, adult, ...	7 00	1	9	6	0
Livery stables, (two establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult, ...	7 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Glasboro,	Male, adult, ...	9 00	1	10	6	0
Locksmiths, apprentices,	Glasboro,	Male, minor, ...	5 00	1	10	6	0
Locksmiths (two establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult, ...	10 00	2	9	6	0
Locksmiths,	Salem,	Male, adult, ...	9 00	2	9	6	0
Locksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult, ...	7 00	1	9	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers, (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult, ...	13 00	1	9	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult, ...	10 00	1	9	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult, ...	10 00	1	9	6	0

* Diseases of head and chest resulting from dust and fumes from kilns.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Locksmiths and bell hangers.	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	85	1	9	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers (two establishments).	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	12 00	4	9	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers.	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	9	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers.	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	9	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers.	Vineland.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers.	Millville.	Male, adult.	18 00	2	10	9	0
Locksmith's factory.	Millville.	Male, adult.	14 00	2	10	9	0
Locksmith's factory.	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Locksmith's factory, apprentices.	Port Norris.	Male, minor.	5 50	4	10	9	0
Locksmith and general repairs (one establishment).	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0
Locksmith and general repairs.	Elmer.	Male, minor.	9 00	1	10	9	0
Locksmith and gun repairs.	Medford.	Male, adult.	4 50	3	10	9	0
Locksmith and gun, helpers.	Medford.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Lumber mills (two establishments).	Medford.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	10	9	0
Lumber mills.	Williamstown.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	9	9	0
Lumber mills (one establishment).	Williamstown.	Male, adult.	6 50	2	9	9	0
Lumber mills, helpers.	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Lumber mills (three establishments).	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	9 00	3	10	9	0
Lumber mills.	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	8 00	3	10	9	0
Lumber mills.	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	7 00	2	10	9	0
Lumber mills, outdoor hands.	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	13 50	2	10	9	0
Lumber mills.	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	12 00	4	9	9	0
Lumber mills (two establishments).	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0
Lumber mills (one establishment).	Deerfield.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Industry	Location	Sex	Age	Count	Percentage
Lumber mills	Deerfield	Male, adult	9 00	2	9
Lumber mill, hands (one establishment)	Vinceland	Male, adult	12 00	4	10
Lumber mills	Vinceland	Male, adult	10 00	2	5
Lumber mills	Vinceland	Male, adult	10 00	4	10
Lumber mills	Vinceland	Male, adult	8 50	2	10
Lumber mills	Vinceland	Male, adult	8 00	2	10
Lumber mills	Vinceland	Male, adult	7 50	3	10
Lumber mills, outside hands	Vinceland	Male, adult	15 00	1	10
Lumber mills, outside hands	Vinceland	Male, adult	13 00	3	10
Lumber mills, outside hands	Vinceland	Male, adult	6 00	1	10
Machine shops (one establishment)	Mays Landing	Male, adult	15 00	2	9
Machine shops (one establishment)	Mays Landing	Male, adult	10 00	1	9
Machine shops (one establishment)	Dragston	Male, adult	10 00	1	9
Machine shops (one establishment)	Vinceland	Male, adult	8 00	1	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Vinceland	Male, adult	14 00	2	10
Machine shops, apprentices	Vinceland	Male, minor	9 50	1	10
Machine shops, apprentices	Vinceland	Male, minor	5 00	1	10
Machine shops, apprentices	Central Millville	Male, adult	16 50	1	10
Machine shops, apprentices	Central Millville	Male, adult	13 50	1	10
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	12 00	1	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	9 00	2	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	15 00	3	10
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	12 00	2	10
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	10 00	3	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	8 00	1	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	18 50	3	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	16 50	2	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	15 50	2	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	15 00	2	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	17 50	2	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	16 00	1	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	15 00	1	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	12 00	1	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	10 00	1	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	6 00	2	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	12 00	1	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	10 00	1	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	9 00	1	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	18 00	2	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	15 00	3	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	12 00	4	9
Machine shops, apprentices	Woodstown	Male, adult	12 00	4	9

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Locksmiths and bell hangers,.....	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	\$8 00	1	6	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,.....	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	6	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,.....	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	10 00	4	6	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,.....	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	6	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,.....	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	8 00	2	9	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,.....	Vineland.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,.....	Vineland.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	9	0
Locksmith's factory,.....	Millville.	Male, adult.	18 00	9	10	9	0
Locksmith's factory,.....	Millville.	Male, adult.	14 00	4	10	9	0
Locksmith's factory,.....	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	5	10	9	0
Locksmith and general repairs,.....	Port Norris.	Male, minor.	5 50	1	9	9	0
Locksmith and general repairs,.....	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0
Locksmith and gun repairs,.....	Elmer.	Male, minor.	6 00	1	9	9	0
Locksmith and gun, helpers,.....	Elmer.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	9	0
Lumber mills (two establishments),.....	Nedford.	Male, minor.	4 50	1	10	9	0
Lumber mills,.....	Nedford.	Male, adult.	12 00	3	10	9	0
Lumber mills,.....	Nedford.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	9	0
Lumber mills,.....	Nedford.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	10	9	0
Lumber mills (one establishment),.....	Williamstown.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	9	9	0
Lumber mills, helpers,.....	Williamstown.	Male, adult.	6 50	2	10	9	0
Lumber mills (three establishments),.....	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	4	10	9	0
Lumber mills,.....	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	9 00	3	10	9	0
Lumber mills,.....	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	8 00	3	10	9	0
Lumber mills,.....	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	7 00	2	10	9	0
Lumber mills,.....	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	13 50	2	10	9	0
Lumber mills,.....	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	12 00	9	9	9	0
Lumber mills (two establishments),.....	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	10 00	9	9	9	0
Lumber mills,.....	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	10 00	9	9	9	0
Lumber mills (one establishment),.....	Deerfield.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Lumber mill, hands (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6
Lumber mill,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	5
Lumber mill,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	5
Lumber mill,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 50	2	10	5
Lumber mill,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	5
Lumber mill,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	10	5
Lumber mill, outside hands,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	5
Lumber mill, outside hands,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 00	3	10	5
Lumber mills (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	5
Machinists (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6
Machinists (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Machinists (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Machinists (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	10	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 50	1	10	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	16 50	1	10	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	1	10	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	8 50	3	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 50	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Atlantic City,	Male, minor,	7 50	4	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Wesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Wesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Wesboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Wesboro,	Male, minor,	12 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	18 50	2	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Machinists, tool.	Vineland.	Male, adult.	\$15 00	2	6	9	0
Machinists, tool.	Vineland.	Male, adult.	12 00	4	6	9	0
Machinists, apprentices.	Vineland.	Male, minor.	7 00	14	9	9	0
Machinists.*	Millville.	Male, adult.	18 00	12	9	9	0
Machinists.	Millville.	Male, adult.	16 00	18	9	9	0
Machinists.	Millville.	Male, minor.	12 00	9	9	9	0
Machinists, apprentices.	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	10	9	0
Machinists.	Millville.	Male, adult.	12 00	4	10	9	0
Machinists.	Millville.	Male, minor.	10 00	2	10	9	0
Machinists, apprentices.	Millville.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	9	9	0
Machinists (one establishment).	Elmer.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0
Machinists.	Elmer.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	9	9	0
Machinists, apprentices.	Elmer.	Male, minor.	6 50	1	9	9	0
Machinists (two establishments).	Clayton.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	9	9	0
Machinists.	Clayton.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	9	9	0
Machinists.	Clayton.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	9	9	0
Machinists, caster.	Clayton.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0
Machinists, apprentices.	Woodbury.	Male, minor.	6 50	2	9	9	0
Machinists, lathe hands (two establishments).	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	18 00	2	9	9	0
Machinists, lathe hands.	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	9	9	0
Machinists, lathe hands.	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	9	9	0
Machinists, tools.	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	9	9	0
Machinists, tools.	Woodbury.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	9	9	0
Machinists, apprentices.	Woodbury.	Male, minor.	6 50	1	9	9	0

* Muscular rheumatism, neuralgia and catarrh.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Machinists, apprentices, (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6
Machinists,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Machinists,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6
Machinists,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Machinists, (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	24 00	1	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	17 50	4	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 50	6	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	4	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 50	7	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 50	2	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9	6
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	7 00	3	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	6 00	6	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	5 50	4	9	6
Machinists, apprentices,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 00	4	9	6
Machinists and die workers (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	21 00	2	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	6	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	17 50	8	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	8	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 50	10	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	13 50	8	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	13 00	7	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	6	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 50	4	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 50	8	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	7 50	4	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	5 00	4	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 50	23	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	8 50	1	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	7 50	1	9	6
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	10	6
Marble cutters (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Marble cutters,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Marble cutters, apprentices.	Glasboro,	Male, minor,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Marble cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	9	0
Marble cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	9	0
Marble cutters, apprentices.	Millville,	Male, minor,	4 50	4	10	9	0
Marine railways (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	9	0
Marine railways,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Marine railways,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Marine railways,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	9	0
Marine railways (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Marine railways,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Marine railways,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	9	0
Masons (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Masons, tenders,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Masons (one establishment),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 25	2	9	9	0
Masons,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0
Masons (two establishments),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	9	0
Masons,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Masons (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	9	0
Masons, tenders,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Masons (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	9	0
Masons,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	9	0
Masons,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Masons,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0
Masons,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	9	0
Masons and plasterers (one establishment),	Willough,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Masons and plasterers,	Willough,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Masons and plasterers, tenders,	Sliloh,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6
Masons and plasterers (one establishment),	Newport,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Masons and plasterers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6
Masons and plasterers, tenders,	Newport,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6
Masons, stone (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Masons, stone, tenders,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6
Masons (two establishments),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6
Masons and plasterers (one establishment),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Masons and plasterers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Masons and plasterers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Masons,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	16	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	14	9	6
Masons (three establishments),	Matem,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Matem,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	9	6
Masons (one establishment),	Matem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Matem,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6
Masons (one establishment),	Matem,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Matem,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	6
Masons (one establishment),	Matem,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Matem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Masons (two establishments),	Matem,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Matem,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6
Masons (one establishment),	Matem,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Matem,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6
Masons (two establishments),	Matem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	17 00	1	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Matem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Masons (one establishment),	Matem,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Matem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Masons (two establishments),	Matem,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6
Masons,	Matem,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6
Masons, tenders,	Matem,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	9	6
Masons (two establishments),	Matem,	Male, adult,	8 50	4	9	6

* Rheumatism, neuralgia.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Masons (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	\$10 00	2	6	9	0
Masons, tenders,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	6	9	0
Masons (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	14 00	1	6	9	0
Masons,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 50	1	6	9	0
Masons,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	6	9	0
Masons, tenders,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	6	9	0
Masons, (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	6	9	0
Masons,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	6	9	0
Masons,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	7	6	9	0
Masons, tenders,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	6	9	0
Masons, stone (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	6	9	0
Masons, stone,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	6	9	0
Masons, stone, tenders,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	6	9	0
Masons, (three establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	6	9	0
Masons,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	9	6	9	0
Masons, tenders,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	6	9	0
Masons (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	9	0
Masons,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Masons,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Masons, tenders,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	9	9	0
Masons (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	9	0
Masons,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Masons,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0
Masons, tenders,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	9	0
Masons (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Masons,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Masons, tenders,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 25	2	9	9	0
Masons (one establishment),	Dratton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Masons, tenders,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6
Masons (one establishment),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Masons,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Mason, tender,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6
Milk depot (one establishment),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Milk depot,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6
Milk depot (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6
Milk depot,	Glaseboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6
Milk depot,	Glaseboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6
Milk depot, drivers,	Glaseboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Milliners (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	15 00	3	9	6
Milliners,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	10 00	3	9	6
Milliners,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	9	6
Milliners (one establishment),	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	9	6
Milliners,	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6
Milliners (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Milliners,	Woodtown,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6
Milliners (two establishments),	Woodtown,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Milliners,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6
Milliners,	Millville,	Female, adult,	15 00	8	10	6
Milliners, apprentices,	Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	7	10	6
Milliners (one establishment),	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6
Milliners,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6
Milliners (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Milliners,	Dragston,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6
Milliners (two establishments),	Dragston,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Milliners,	Swedeboro,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	9	6
Milliners,	Swedeboro,	Female, minor,	4 00	1	9	6
Milliners (three establishments), †	Vineyard,	Female, adult,	15 00	3	10	6
Milliners,	Vineyard,	Female, adult,	12 00	4	10	6
Milliners,	Vineyard,	Female, adult,	18 00	4	10	6
Milliners (three establishments),	Vineyard,	Female, adult,	12 00	4	10	6
Milliners,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	18 00	4	10	6
Milliners,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	7 50	1	10	6
Milliners,	Woodbury,	Female, minor,	12 00	2	10	6
Milliners (four establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6
Milliners,	Salem,	Female, adult,	8 00	4	10	6
Milliners,	Salem,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6
Milliners (three establishments),	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6
Milliners,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6
Milliners,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6
Milliners (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6
Milliners,	Glaseboro,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6

* Stomach and liver troubles, indigestion. Effects of close confinement.
† Nervous disorders from close confinement.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Milliners,	Glasboro,	Female, adult, ..	45	2	10	9	0
Milliners,	Glasboro,	Female, adult, ..	45	1	10	9	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Female, adult, ..	4 50	1	10	9	0
Milliners,	Mauricetown,	Female, adult, ..	4 50	1	10	9	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Newport,	Female, adult, ..	6 00	2	10	9	0
Milliners,	Newport,	Female, adult, ..	6 00	2	10	9	0
Milliners,	Quinton,	Female, adult, ..	6 00	1	10	9	0
Milliners (three establishments),	Quinton,	Female, adult, ..	6 00	1	10	9	0
Milliners,	Clayton,	Female, adult, ..	7 00	2	10	9	0
Milliners,	Clayton,	Female, adult, ..	7 00	2	10	9	0
Milliners (two establishments),	Clayton,	Female, adult, ..	5 00	2	10	9	0
Milliners,	Fairton,	Female, adult, ..	5 00	1	10	9	0
Milliners,	Fairton,	Female, adult, ..	5 00	1	10	9	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Fairton,	Female, adult, ..	6 00	2	10	9	0
Milliners,	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult, ..	6 00	2	10	9	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult, ..	6 00	2	10	9	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Female, adult, ..	8 00	1	10	9	0
Milliners (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult, ..	8 00	2	10	9	0
Milliners,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult, ..	7 00	1	10	9	0
Milliners,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult, ..	6 00	1	10	9	0
Mould makers (one establishment),	Clayton,	Male, adult, ..	15 00	2	9	9	0
Mould makers,	Clayton,	Male, adult, ..	12 00	1	9	9	0
Mould makers, cutters,	Clayton,	Male, adult, ..	9 00	3	9	9	0
Music teachers (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Female, adult, ..	10 00	1	10	10	0
Music teachers,	Dorchester,	Female, adult, ..	8 00	1	10	10	0
Music teachers (three establishments),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult, ..	10 00	1	10	10	0
Music teachers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult, ..	8 00	1	10	10	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Music teachers (one establishment)	Mays Landing.	Female, adult.	7 00	1	10
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	25 00	3	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	22 50	2	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	21 00	2	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	20 00	4	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	18 00	3	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	17 50	2	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	17 00	3	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	16 50	2	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	15 00	6	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	13 50	4	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	12 00	3	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	10 50	4	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	9 00	3	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	8 50	3	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	8 00	7	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	7 50	7	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	6 00	1	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, adult.	5 50	2	6
Novelty goods, packers.	Camden.	Male, minor.	5 00	4	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, minor.	4 50	5	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, minor.	4 00	3	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, minor.	3 50	6	6
Novelty goods	Camden.	Male, minor.	3 00	7	6
Oil peddlers	Camden.	Male, adult.	12 00	4	6
Oyster dredge makers (three establishments).	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	6
Oyster dredge makers	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	6
Oyster dredge makers	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	9 00	2	6
Oyster dredge makers	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	7 00	3	6
Oyster dredge makers	Greenwich.	Male, adult.	12 00	3	6
Oyster dredge makers	Greenwich.	Male, adult.	12 00	3	6
Oyster dredge makers	Newport.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	6
Oyster dredge makers	Newport.	Male, adult.	9 00	3	6
Oyster dredge makers	Dorchester.	Male, adult.	12 00	3	6
Oyster dredge makers	Dorchester.	Male, adult.	12 00	3	6
Oyster dredge makers	Bivalve.	Male, adult.	12 00	3	6
Oyster dredge makers	Bivalve.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	6
Oyster dredge makers	Bivalve.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	6
Oyster dredge makers (two establishments).	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	12 00	3	6
Oyster dredge makers	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	10 50	3	6
Oyster dredge makers	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	9 00	3	6
Oyster hands	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	8 00	16	6
Oyster hands	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	7 00	9	6
Oyster industry† captains.	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	12 50	12	6
Oyster industry, crew.	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	10 00	540	6
Oyster industry, crew.	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	10 00	540	6
Oyster shippers (four establishments).	Dorchester.	Male, adult.	9 00	1930	6
Oyster shippers (four establishments).	Dorchester.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	6

† Five hundred and forty licensed vessels; 3,000 employed.

* Employed one-half day each Sunday.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Painters, house,	Swedenboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Swedenboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Swedenboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Painters (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Painters,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	18 00	2	10	6	0
Painters, inside (six establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	5	9	6	0
Painters outside,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Painters outside,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Painters, grainers (three establishments),	Glasboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, sign,	Glasboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Glasboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Glasboro,	Male, minor,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Glasboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, grainers (three establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, sign,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Painters (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Patterson,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Painters,	Patterson,	Male, minor,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Patterson,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Painters (two establishments),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	9	6	0
Painters,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Deerfield,	Male, minor,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Painters (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	25 00	6	9	6	0
Painters,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	9	6	0
Painters, grainers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	10	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Millville,	Male, adult,	22 50	4	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 50	4	9	6	0
Painters, grainers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Salem,	Male, minor,	20 00	18	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Vinland,	Male, adult,	13 50	6	9	6	0
Painters, grainers (five establishments), †	Vinland,	Male, adult,	10 00	16	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Vinland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Vinland,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Greenwich,	Male, minor,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Painters (one establishment),	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0

* Colic, lead poisoning. † Lead colic and catarrh.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Painters, apprentices,	Halcyville,	Male, adult,	65	1	6	9	0
Painters,	Halcyville,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	6	9	0
Painters,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	6	9	0
Painters, apprentices,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	6	9	0
Painters (two establishments),	Heislerville,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	6	9	0
Painters,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	6	9	0
Painters (one establishment),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	6	9	0
Painters,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	6	9	0
Painters (three establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	6	9	0
Painters, apprentices,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	15 00	2	6	9	0
Painters, house (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	6	9	0
Painters, house,	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	6	9	0
Painters, house,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	6	9	0
Painters,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	6	9	0
Painters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	6	9	0
Painters, apprentices,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	6	9	0
Painters (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	6	9	0
Painters,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	6	9	0
Painters,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	6	9	0
Painters, grainers (three establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	6	9	0
Painters,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	6	9	0
Painters,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	6	9	0
Painters, apprentices,	Port Norris,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	6	9	0
Painters (two establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	6	9	0
Painters,	Newport,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	6	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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Painters (two establishments),	Painters,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9
Paint works,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9
Paint works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9
Paint works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9
Paper box makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 00	1	10
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 50	2	10
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	8 00	2	10
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	7 50	2	10
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	6 50	2	10
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	5 50	2	10
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	4 50	2	10
Paper box makers (three establishments),	Salem,	Female, minor,	12 00	3	9
Paper hangers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9
Paper hangers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9
Paper hangers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9
Paper hangers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9
Paper hangers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10
Paper hangers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10
Paper hangers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10
Paper hangers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10
Paper hangers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10
Paper hangers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10
Paper hangers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10
Paper hangers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9
Paper hangers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9
Paper hangers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9
Paper hangers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9
Paper hangers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9
Paper hangers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9
Paper hangers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9
Paper hangers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9
Paper hangers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9
Paper hangers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9
Paper hangers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10
Paper hangers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	10
Paper hangers,	Millville,	Male, minor,	15 00	5	9
Paper hangers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9
Paper hangers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9
Paper hangers,	Emmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10
Paper hangers (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10
Paper hangers (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10
Paper hangers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9
Paper hangers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9
Paper hangers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9
Paper routes, carriers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 00	4	8
Paper routes, carriers,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	7 00	4	8

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Patent roofing,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	\$10 00	10	6	9	0
Patent roofing,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	6	9	0
Patent roofing, helpers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	6	9	0
Pearl button factory, cutters (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	9	0
Pearl button factory, cutters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Pearl button factory, carders,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Pearl button factory, cutters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	10	9	0
Pearl button factory, cutters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 00	8	10	9	0
Pearl button factory, cutters,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	4 00	4	10	9	0
Pearl button factory, carders,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	2 50	2	10	9	0
Pianos, makers (one establishment),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	24 00	1	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	20 00	10	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 50	8	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	16 00	10	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	14	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	14 50	10	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	14 00	11	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	12	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 00	18	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	9	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 00	9	9	9	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 50	9	9	9	0
Pianos, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 00	10	9	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATES.

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[illegible]

* Catarrh, chest trouble.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Plasterers, helpers,	Glasboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	6	9	0
Plasterers,	Glasboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	6	9	0
Plasterers (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	6	9	0
Plasterers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	6	9	0
Plasterers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	6	9	0
Plasterers, tenders,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	9	6	9	0
Plasterers, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, minor,	7 00	4	6	9	0
Plasterers (four establishments), *	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	6	9	0
Plasterers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	6	9	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	6	9	0
Plasterers (two establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	6	9	0
Plasterers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	6	9	0
Plasterers, apprentices,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	6	9	0
Plasterers,	Medford,	Male, minor,	7 00	2	6	9	0
Plasterers, tenders,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	6	9	0
Plasterers (one establishment),	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	6	9	0
Plumbers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	6	9	0
Plumbers, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	6	9	0
Plumbers (four establishments),	Clayton, City,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	6	9	0
Plumbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	5	6	9	0
Plumbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	6	9	0
Plumbers, apprentices,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	6	9	0
Plumbers (three establishments), †	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	6	9	0
Plumbers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	6	9	0

* Eye diseases and diseases of the scalp.

† Rheumatism.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATE.

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Plumbers,	Vinceland,	12 00	4	10
Plumbers, helpers,	Vinceland,	10 00	6	9
Plumbers (two establishments),	Vinceland,	7 50	1	9
Plumbers,	.....	Woodbury,	.....	18 00	1	9
Plumbers,	.....	Woodbury,	.....	16 50	1	9
Plumbers, helpers,	.....	Woodbury,	.....	12 00	1	9
Plumbers (three establishments),	.....	Woodbury,	.....	7 50	4	9
Plumbers,	.....	Salem,	.....	16 50	3	9
Plumbers,	.....	Salem,	.....	15 00	2	9
Plumbers, helpers,	.....	Salem,	.....	12 00	2	9
Plumbers,	.....	Millville,	.....	8 50	4	9
Plumbers,	.....	Millville,	.....	18 00	10	9
Plumbers, assistants, 1st class,	.....	Millville,	.....	15 00	8	9
Plumbers, helpers,	.....	Millville,	.....	10 50	12	9
Porters,	.....	Millville,	.....	9 00	2	9
Post office, clerks,	.....	Vinceland,	.....	17 30	1	10
Post office, clerks,	.....	Vinceland,	.....	13 46	1	10
Post office, carriers,	.....	Vinceland,	.....	16 30	5	8
Post office, mail mess.,	.....	Vinceland,	.....	9 00	1	10
Printers, news (one establishment),	.....	Glassboro,	.....	12 00	1	10
Printers, news,	.....	Glassboro,	.....	9 00	2	10
Printers, apprentices,	.....	Glassboro,	.....	6 00	2	10
Printers, news (three establishments),	.....	Atlantic City,	.....	15 00	3	9
Printers, news,	.....	Atlantic City,	.....	12 00	6	9
Printers, news,	.....	Atlantic City,	.....	10 00	4	9
Printers, news,	.....	Atlantic City,	.....	9 00	4	9
Printers, apprentices,	.....	Atlantic City,	.....	7 00	3	9
Printers, job (four establishments),	.....	Atlantic City,	.....	16 00	2	9
Printers, job,	.....	Atlantic City,	.....	15 00	4	9
Printers, job,	.....	Atlantic City,	.....	12 00	4	9
Printers, Gordon press,	.....	Atlantic City,	.....	8 00	4	9
Printers, news,	.....	Atlantic City,	.....	6 00	2	9
Printers, news,	.....	Salem,	.....	15 00	1	10
Printers, news,	.....	Salem,	.....	12 00	1	10
Printers, news,	.....	Salem,	.....	10 00	2	10
Printers, apprentices,	.....	Salem,	.....	8 00	4	10
Printers, job (one establishment),	.....	Salem,	.....	5 00	2	10
Printers, apprentices,	.....	Port Norris,	.....	10 00	1	10
Printers, news (two establishments),	.....	Port Norris,	.....	6 00	1	10
Printers, news,	.....	Woodbury,	.....	12 00	2	10
Printers, news,	.....	Woodbury,	.....	10 00	2	10
Printers, apprentices,	.....	Woodbury,	.....	8 00	4	10
Printers, compositors,	.....	Woodbury,	.....	6 00	4	10
Printers, pressmen,	.....	Millville,	.....	12 00	14	10
Printers, apprentices,	.....	Millville,	.....	12 00	5	10
Printers, job (four establishments),	.....	Millville,	.....	6 00	10	10
	.....	Vinceland,	.....	12 00	4	10

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Diseases Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Printers, job	Vineland.	Male, adult.	10 00	4	10	9	0
Printers, job	Vineland.	Male, adult.	8 00	2	10	9	0
Printers, job	Vineland.	Male, minor.	6 00	2	10	9	0
Printers, news (two establishments).	Vineland.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	9	0
Printers, news	Vineland.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	9	0
Printers, news	Vineland.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	9	0
Printers, news	Vineland.	Male, minor.	5 00	2	10	9	0
Re-caning chairs (two establishments).	Millville.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0
Re-caning chairs	Millville.	Female, adult.	9 00	2	9	9	0
Restaurants (two establishments).	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	7 00	2	10	9	0
Restaurants	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	7 00	2	10	9	0
Restaurants	Cedarville.	Male, adult.	8 00	2	10	9	0
Restaurants (two establishments).	Woodstown.	Male, adult.	7 00	2	10	9	0
Restaurants (two establishments).	Woodstown.	Male, adult.	7 00	2	10	9	0
Restaurants (two establishments).	Clayton.	Male, adult.	6 00	2	10	9	0
Restaurants (two establishments).	Clayton.	Male, adult.	6 00	2	10	9	0
Restaurants (three establishments).	Elmer.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	10	9	0
Restaurants, helpers.	Elmer.	Male, adult.	6 00	2	10	9	0
Restaurants, helpers.	Elmer.	Male, adult.	6 00	2	10	9	0
Restaurants (two establishments).	Mays Landing.	Male, adult.	9 00	1	10	9	0
Restaurants,	Mays Landing.	Male, adult.	7 00	1	10	9	0
Riggers (one establishment).	Mauricetown.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0
Riggers	Mauricetown.	Male, adult.	8 00	1	9	9	0
Riggers (one establishment).	Dragston.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0
Riggers	Dragston.	Male, adult.	7 00	1	10	9	0
Rugs and mats, designers.	Vineland.	Male, adult.	25 00	1	10	9	0
Rugs and mats, designers.	Vineland.	Female, adult.	20 00	2	10	9	0
Rugs and mats, designers.	Vineland.	Female, adult.	18 00	4	10	9	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. Adult or Minor.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Salesmen (five establishments),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	\$12 00	1	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	9	0
Salesmen (three establishments),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen (three establishments),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Salesmen,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	9	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen (twelve establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	10	9	0
Salesmen (six establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen (nine establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	9	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen, furniture,	Milville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
			12 00	2	6		

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATE.

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Salesmen, (three establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Salesmen,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, (six establishments),	Carmel,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, (four establishments),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, oil, wagons,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	10	6	0
Salesmen, (three establishments),	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, (five establishments),	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Heslerville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen, (seven establishments),	Heslerville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, (four establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Salesmen, (eight establishments),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Salesmen,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, (six establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, (five establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen, (four establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, (eleven establishments),	Vinland,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Vinland,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	10	6	0
Salesmen, (three establishments),	Vinland,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen, (six establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen, (five establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen, department stores,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Salesmen, grocery,	Millville,	Male, adult,	\$10 00	5	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	14	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	91	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	12	10	9	0
Salesmen, (five establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	6 00	18	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 50	3	10	9	0
Salesmen, (four establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen, (five establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	9	0
Salesmen, (six establishments),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	9	0
Salesmen, (three establishments),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Salesmen, (four establishments),	Dragston,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Dragston,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Carmel,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen, (three establishments),	Deerfield,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Deerfield,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen, (six establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Saleswomen,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	\$5 00	1	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	4 50	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Dorchester,	Female, minor,	4 30	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen (four establishments),	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	4 25	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	5 00	5	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Leesburg,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Leesburg,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Heislerville,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Heislerville,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Haileyville,	Female, adult,	5 50	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Haileyville,	Female, adult,	5 50	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen (eight establishments),	Mauricetown,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	9	9	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	15 00	1	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	7 50	3	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	7 00	4	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	7 50	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	5 00	3	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Newport,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen (five establishments),	Newport,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Rosehayn,	Female, adult,	7 50	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Rosehayn,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen (three establishments),	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	9	0
Saleswomen,	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATE.

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Saleswomen (three establishments),	South Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	South Vineland,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	3 50	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Medford,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Medford,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	22 50	4	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	21 00	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	20 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	17 50	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	17 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	13 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 50	5	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, minor,	5 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, minor,	4 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, minor,	3 50	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, minor,	3 00	2	9	6	0
Screw and nut factory,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Screw and nut factory,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Screw and nut factory,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Screw and nut factory, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Ship building (one establishment),†	Camden,	Male, minor,	22 50	5	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	21 00	7	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 50	6	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 00	8	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	17 00	12	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	15 50	13	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	14 50	9	9	6	0

* The men who work at the circular saws and planing machines suffer nervous, throat and lung diseases.

† Lumbago, caused by lifting heavy timbers. Rheumatism.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	\$14 00	9	6	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	13 50	10	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	13 00	11	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	12 50	12	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	12 00	13	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	11 00	17	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	10 50	12	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	10 00	14	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	9 50	12	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	9 00	14	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	8 50	12	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	8 00	11	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	7 50	10	9	9	0
Ship building.	Camden.	Male, adult.	7 00	14	9	9	0
Ship yard (one establishment).	Camden.	Male, adult.	12 00	1	9	9	0
Ship yard.	Mauricetown.	Male, adult.	9 00	3	9	9	0
Ship yard (one establishment).	Greenwich.	Male, adult.	12 00	3	9	9	0
Ship yard.	Greenwich.	Male, adult.	9 00	4	9	9	0
Ship yard.	Leesburg.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	9	6	0
Ship yard.	Leesburg.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	9	6	0
Ship yard.	Leesburg.	Male, adult.	9 00	9	9	6	0
Ship yard, iron work.	Leesburg.	Male, adult.	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shirts, cutters (two establishments).	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	15 00	2	10	6	0
Shirts, cutters.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	12 00	2	10	6	0
Shirts, cutters.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	10	6	0
Shirts, machine operators (two establishments).	Bridgeton.	Female, adult.	8 00	2	10	6	0
Shirts, machine operators.	Bridgeton.	Female, adult.	8 00	4	10	6	0
Shirts, machine operators.	Bridgeton.	Female, adult.	8 50	3	10	6	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATE.

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Shirts, men's, cutlers,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	16 00	3	10	0
Shirts, men's, cutlers,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	14 00	4	10	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	13 50	4	10	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	13 00	4	10	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	10 00	8	10	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	8 00	13	10	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	7 50	13	10	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	6 50	12	10	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	5 25	12	10	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	5 00	12	10	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	5 00	8	10	0
Shirts, men's, finishers,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, minor,.....	3 50	9	10	0
Shirts, men's, finishers,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, minor,.....	3 50	6	10	0
Shirts, men's, finishers, apprentices,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	4	10	0
Shirts, men's, launders,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	8 00	3	10	0
Shirts, men's, launders,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	7 50	3	10	0
Shirts, men's, packers,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Female, adult,.....	6 50	4	10	0
Shirts, men's, machine fixers,.....	Bridgeton,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	10	0
Shirtwaist, cutters (two establishments),.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	3	9	0
Shirtwaist, operators,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult,.....	7 50	3	9	0
Shirtwaist, operators,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult,.....	6 00	4	9	0
Shirtwaist, operators,.....	Millville,.....	Female, adult,.....	5 00	2	9	0
Shirtwaist, clerks,.....	Millville,.....	Male, adult,.....	12 00	1	9	0
Shirtwaist, makers (one establishment),.....	Woodstown,.....	Female, adult,.....	8 00	2	9	0
Shirtwaist, makers,.....	Woodstown,.....	Female, adult,.....	7 00	1	9	0
Shirtwaist, makers,.....	Woodstown,.....	Female, adult,.....	6 00	3	9	0
Shirtwaist, makers,.....	Woodstown,.....	Female, adult,.....	5 00	3	9	0
Shoe factories (one establishment),.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	4 50	3	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	25 00	1	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	22 00	1	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	18 00	6	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	16 50	5	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	7	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	15 00	11	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	14 00	10	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	13 50	12	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	13 00	9	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	11 50	11	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	10 00	14	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	9 00	16	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	18	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	7 50	15	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, adult,.....	5 00	22	10	0
Shoe factories,.....	Vineland,.....	Male, minor,.....	5 00	17	10	0

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	\$4 00	10	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	4 00	13	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	3 50	12	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	3 00	14	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	2 50	10	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	15 00	4	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	13 50	6	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	10 50	4	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	10 00	9	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 50	10	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 00	12	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	8 50	11	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 50	12	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	8	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	5 00	6	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	4 50	5	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	4 00	4	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	3 50	9	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	3 00	7	10	9	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	2 50	9	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 50	6	10	5 1/2	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 00	5	10	5 1/2	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	11 00	4	10	5 1/2	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 50	3	10	5 1/2	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	10	5 1/2	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	10	5 1/2	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 50	4	10	5 1/2	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	4 50	10	10	5 1/2	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATE.

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Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	11 00	1	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	9 50	1	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	8 50	1	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	7 50	3	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	6 50	3	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	5 50	2	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, minor,	4 50	6	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	20 00	3	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	12 00	14	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	10 00	29	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	8 00	20	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	7 00	5	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	8 00	8	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	9 00	10	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, minor,	6 00	2	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	11 00	2	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	6 00	6	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	5 50	1	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, minor,	4 00	1	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Female, minor,	3 50	2	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Vincland,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	10	5 11
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	15 00	9	9	6 6
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	12 00	7	9	6 6
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 50	6	9	6 6
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6 6
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 50	5	9	6 6
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	7 00	4	9	6 6
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	9	6 6
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	5 50	4	9	6 6
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	5 00	6	9	6 6
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	3 00	14	9	6 6

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Shoe factories,*	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	\$15 00	1	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	12 00	1	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	10 00	1	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	8 50	2	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	8 00	2	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	7 00	2	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	6 50	2	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	6 00	2	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	5 50	2	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor, ..	5 00	2	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor, ..	4 50	2	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor, ..	4 00	5	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor, ..	3 50	11	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor, ..	3 00	4	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult, ..	12 00	2	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult, ..	10 50	3	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult, ..	10 00	3	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult, ..	9 50	3	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult, ..	9 00	3	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult, ..	8 50	3	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult, ..	8 00	3	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult, ..	7 50	3	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	6 50	1	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	6 00	1	6	9	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult, ..	5 50	1	6	9	0

* Headache, sick stomach and bowel troubles.

Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	5 00	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor,	4 50	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor,	3 50	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Deerfield,	Female, minor,	3 00	3	10	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers (four establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers, apprentices,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Millville,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	10	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	12	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers, apprentices,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0

* Subject to liver and stomach diseases. Piles.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Shoemakers, (three establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	\$7 50	2	10	9	0
Shoemakers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0
Shoemakers, apprentices,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	9	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0
Shoemakers,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	9	0
Shoemakers,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers, apprentices,	Elmer,	Male, minor,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Shoemakers (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Shoemakers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 50	2	9	9	0
Shoemakers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	10	9	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	May's Landing,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers,	May's Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	9	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	9	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATE.

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Shoemakers, (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6
Shoemakers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Shoemakers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6
Shoemakers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6
Splint basket makers (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Stable help, hotel (two establishments),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	9	6
Stable help, hotel,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6
Stable help, hotel,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	10	6
Stable help, hotel,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	10	6
Stationery and news (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	7 00	2	10	6
Stationery and news, carriers,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6
Stationery store (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6
Steamboat, clerks,	May's Landing,	Female, adult,	6 50	1	10	6
Steamboat, hands,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6
Steamboat, engineers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	10	6
Steamboat, firemen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6
Stenographers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6
Stenographers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Minotola,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters (six establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	9 00	2	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters (one establishment),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters (one establishment),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters (five establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Vineyard,	Female, adult,	18 00	2	10	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Vineyard,	Female, adult,	18 00	2	10	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6
Stenographers and typewriters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6
Strawberry pickers (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6
Strawberry pickers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	5	10	6
Strawberry pickers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	15	10	6
Strawberry pickers,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	5 00	30	10	6
Strawberry pickers,	Swedesboro,	Female, minor,	4 00	35	10	6
Surveyor,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Tailors (one establishment),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Tailors, vest makers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Tailors (eight establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6
Tailors,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Tailors,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	18 00	5	10	6
Tailors,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	10	6
Tailors,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	10	6
Tailors,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	10	6
Tailors, finishers,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	18 00	4	10	6
Tailors,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6
Tailors,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6

* Headache, wrist cramps.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Tailors,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	\$8 00	3	10	9	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	5	10	9	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	7	10	9	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	9	10	9	0
Tailors, suits,	Millville,	Female, adult, ..	12 00	9	10	9	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Female, adult, ..	18 00	12	10	9	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Female, adult, ..	18 00	4	10	9	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Female, adult, ..	7 00	5	10	9	0
Tailors (two establishments), ..	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	9	0
Tailors,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	9	0
Tailors,	Clayton,	Female, adult, ..	9 00	2	10	9	0
Tailors, finishers,	Woodstown, ..	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	9	0
Tailors (two establishments), ..	Woodstown, ..	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	9	0
Tailors,	Woodstown, ..	Female, adult, ..	12 00	2	10	9	0
Tailors, apprentices,	Woodstown, ..	Female, adult, ..	6 00	2	10	9	0
Tailors, finishers,	Woodstown, ..	Female, adult, ..	12 00	1	10	9	0
Tailors (one establishment), ..	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Tailors,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	16 50	1	10	9	0
Tailors, vest makers,	Deerfield,	Female, adult, ..	15 00	1	9	9	0
Tailors (two establishments), ..	Swedesboro, ..	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	9	0
Tailors,	Swedesboro, ..	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0
Tailors,	Swedesboro, ..	Female, adult, ..	18 00	1	9	9	0
Tailors (three establishments), *	Vineland,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	9	0
Tailors,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	9	0
Tailors,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0

* Such diseases as piles and fistula.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATE.

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Tailors (four establishments),	Salerni,	Male, adult,	17 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Salerni,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Tailors,	Salerni,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Salerni,	Female, adult,	8 00	3	9	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Salerni,	Female, adult,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Elmer,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Medford,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Tailors,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	6 50	2	10	6	0
Tailors,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Quinton,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Telephone operators,*	Quinton,	Female, adult,	18 00	2	8	6	0
Telephone operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	15 00	2	8	6	0
Telephone linemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	8	6	0
Telephone operators,†	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	8	6	0
Telephone operators,	Millville,	Female, adult,	15 00	4	8	6	0
Telephone linemen,	Millville,	Female, adult,	12 00	10	10	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, engineers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, firemen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, moulders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, kilnmen,‡	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	18	10	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, wheelers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 50	6	10	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, pit men,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Tin workers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers, helpers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0

* Nervousness among operators.

† Headache and nervous diseases.

‡ Head and throat troubles, caused by dust and fumes from kiln.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Tin workers, apprentices.	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	9 00	2	6	9	0
Tin workers (two establishments).	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0
Tin workers, roofers.	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	9	0
Tin workers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	9	0
Tin workers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	9	0
Tin workers, roofers.	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	9	9	0
Tin workers, apprentices.	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	9	0
Tin workers (two establishments).	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	9	0
Tin workers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	9	0
Tin workers, roofers.	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	9	0
Tin workers, apprentices.	Port Norris,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	9	0
Tin workers (one establishment).	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	9	0
Tin workers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	9	0
Tin workers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	9	0
Tin workers, helpers.	Rosenhayn,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	9	0
Tin workers (two establishments).	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Tin workers, roofers.	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Tin workers, helpers.	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	9	0
Tin workers, apprentices.	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	15 00	4	9	9	0
Tin workers, roofers (three establishments).	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	9	9	0
Tin workers, roofers.	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	9	9	0
Tin workers, roofers.	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	9	9	9	0
Tin workers, roofers.	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	9	9	9	0
Tin workers, roofers.	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	9	9	9	0
Tin workers, roofers, helpers.	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	9	9	9	0

* Trouble with the eyes from glare, muscular cramps and rheumatism.

Tin workers (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	7	10	6
Tin workers, apprentices,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6
Tin workers, roofers (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6
Tin workers, roofers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6
Tin workers, roofers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	9	6
Tin workers (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6
Tin workers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Tin workers, roofers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	19 00	1	9	6
Tin workers, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	19 00	1	9	6
Tin workers, roofers (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6
Tin workers, roofers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	2	9	6
Tin workers, roofers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	3	9	6
Tin workers, roofers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 50	2	9	6
Tin workers (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6
Tin workers, roofers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6
Tin workers, helpers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Tin workers, roofers (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6
Tin workers, roofers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6
Tin workers, roofers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6
Tin workers, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	5	9	6
Tin and sheet iron workers,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	9	6
Tools and dies, lathe hands,*	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	12 00	10	10	6
Tools and dies, lathe hands,	Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	4	9	6
Tools and dies, die sinkers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	9	6
Tools and dies, die sinkers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	9	6
Tools and dies, polishers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 50	3	9	6
Tools and dies, packers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	3	9	6
Tools and dies, lathe hands,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	22 00	6	10	6
Tools and dies, lathe hands,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	5	10	6
Tools and dies, die sinkers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	5	10	6
Tools and dies, die sinkers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	10	6
Tools and dies, polishers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6
Tools and dies, packers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6
Tools and dies, engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6
Tools and dies, firemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Tool works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6
Traction company, engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6
Traction company, firemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6
Traction company, linemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6
Traction company, motormen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 80	9	10	6
Traction company, conductors,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 80	9	10	6
Trucks and teaming (four establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6
Trucks and teaming,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 50	4	9	6

* Nervous and liver diseases.

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	Sex. Adult or Minor.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	Time Employed.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Trucks and teaming.	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	\$10 00	1	9	9	0
Trucks (six establishments).	Salem.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0
Tugs, engineers.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	15 00	1	12	9	0
Tugs, firemen.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	15 00	1	12	9	0
Tugs, deck hands.	Bridgeton.	Male, adult.	18 00	1	12	9	0
Typewriters.	Clayton.	Female, adult.	8 00	1	9	9	0
Typewriters.	Clayton.	Female, adult.	7 00	1	9	9	0
Typewriters.	Woodstown.	Female, adult.	7 00	1	9	9	0
Typewriters.	Woodstown.	Female, adult.	7 00	1	9	9	0
Typewriters (twelve establishments).	Atlantic City.	Male, adult.	8 00	6	9	9	0
Typewriters.	Atlantic City.	Female, adult.	7 00	3	9	9	0
Typewriters.	Atlantic City.	Female, adult.	50	3	9	9	0
Typewriters.	Salem.	Female, adult.	8 00	4	9	9	0
Typewriters.	Millboro.	Female, adult.	18 00	4	10	9	0
Typewriters (seven establishments).	Vineland.	Female, adult.	8 00	4	10	9	0
Typewriters.	Vineland.	Female, adult.	6 00	1	10	9	0
Typewriters (three establishments).	Glassboro.	Female, adult.	6 00	2	10	9	0
Typewriters.	Glassboro.	Female, adult.	6 00	2	10	9	0
Typewriters.	Woodbury.	Female, adult.	6 00	3	10	9	0
Typewriters.	Woodbury.	Female, adult.	6 00	3	10	9	0
Typewriters.	Elmer.	Female, adult.	5 00	1	10	9	0
Typewriters.	Mays Landing.	Female, adult.	5 00	1	10	9	0
Typewriters.	Port Norris.	Male, adult.	7 00	1	9	9	0
Typewriters.	Port Norris.	Female, adult.	7 00	1	9	9	0
Typewriters.	Salem.	Male, adult.	10 00	1	9	9	0

* Cramps, wrist paralysis.

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATE.

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[illegible]

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Wagon makers, farm, painters.	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	\$10 00	1	9	9	0
Wagon makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00		9	9	0
Wagon makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	9	0
Wagon makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	9	9	0
Wagon makers, body (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	9	0
Wagon makers, body,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Wagon makers, iron work,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	9	0
Wagon makers, iron work,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Wagon makers, painters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	9	0
Wagon makers, painters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	9	0
Wagon makers, farm (three establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	9	9	0
Wagon makers, farm, iron work,	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	9	0
Wagon makers, farm, helpers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	9	0
Wagon makers, farm, painters,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	9	0
Wagon makers, farm, apprentices,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	9	0
Wagon makers, farm (one establishment),	Medford,	Male, minor,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm,	Rosehayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm,	Rosehayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, iron work,	Rosehayn,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Waiters, hotel (one establishment),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Waiters, hotel (three establishments),	Salem,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Waiters, hotel,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	2 50	2	10	6	0
Waiters, hotel (two establishments),	Millville,	Female, adult,	4 50	5	10	6	0
Waiters, restaurants,	Millville,	Female, adult,	5 00	12	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	12	6	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATE.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901.

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Wheelwrights, painters,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	\$6 00	1	0	9	0
Wheelwrights, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	0	9	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	0	9	0
Wheelwrights,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	0	9	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	0	9	0
Wheelwrights, helpers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	0	9	0
Wheelwrights,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	0	0
Wheelwrights,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	0	0
Wheelwrights,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	0	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	0	9	0
Wheelwrights,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	0	9	0
Wheelwrights,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	0	9	0
Wheelwrights (three establishments),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	9	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 50	4	9	9	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	0	0
Wheelwrights,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	0	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	0	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	0	0
Wheelwrights,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	0	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	0	0
Wheelwrights, helpers,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	7 50	1	10	0	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	0	0
Wheelwrights,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	0	0
Wheelwrights,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	0	0
Wheelwrights,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	7 50	1	10	0	0
Windmill factory,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	0	0
Windmill factory,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	0	0
Windmill factory,	Shiloh,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	10	0	0

CURRENT GRADED WEEKLY WAGE RATE.

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Woodchoppers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 50	14	10	6	0
Wooden box works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	4	9	6	0
Wooden box works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Wooden mill, clerks (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,*	Millville,	Male, minor,	8 00	5	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 50	5	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 00	4	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 00	4	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	11 50	9	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	7	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 50	4	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 50	4	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	7	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	8	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	9	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 00	9	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	6 50	10	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	6 00	6	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	5 50	8	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 50	7	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 00	13	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	9 00	5	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	7 50	8	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	7 00	10	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	6 00	9	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	5 00	8	9	6	0
Wooden mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	4 50	10	9	6	0

* In this occupation there are some cases of irritation of lungs and air passages, caused by the dust and fibrous particles of wool in the air. The weavers do not consider it serious.

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Retail Prices of a Selected List of Articles of Household Supplies from Leading Cities and Towns in all the Counties of the State for the Month of June, 1901.

The list of goods on which this presentation of the cost of living is based is the same substantially for each of the four years from and including 1898 to 1901. All the principal centers of population in the twenty-one counties of the State are represented by one report from each place. In the large cities and towns the reports were made by dealers who were the longest time established and carried on business on the largest scale.

Summary Table No. 1 shows the comparative cost of living so far as it can be ascertained from the prices paid for the bill of goods, which comprises the principal articles of table supplies and fuel. The locality showing the lowest price for the list of goods is entered first, other places following in the order in which they approach the one first named in cheapness.

Summary Table No. 2 gives the cost of the bill of supplies in each locality for the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901. The cost for 1901 is compared with that for 1898, and the absolute amount of increase or decrease is shown. The prices quoted, being for the month of June each year, are subject to the same season influences in all places alike.

Thirty-seven localities show an advance in the cost of the bill of supplies ranging from four cents to four dollars and sixty-two cents; twenty-five show decreases in cost ranging in amount from five cents to two dollars and forty-nine cents; one locality shows precisely the same cost of the bill of goods for both years of comparison, and in six others there was no report for 1898, and consequently no comparison is made with the year

1901. The items of increase and decrease in some few of the localities showing either, are large, but in the majority of places the difference is very trifling.

The aggregate net increase is \$24.14, which averages thirty-nine cents, or one and one-half per cent. increase in the cost of the bill of goods for the sixty-two places which reported for each of the years under consideration.

The average cost of the entire bill of goods throughout the State was \$26.12 for 1898, \$25.20 for 1899, \$25.35 for 1900, and \$26.51 for 1901. A steady but very small increase is thus shown to have taken place each year since 1899.

Summary Table No. 3 shows the price of each article of the bill, fifty-two in number, the standard trade measures being used to designate quantities. Comparison is here made, as in Summary Table No. 2, between the prices for the years 1898 and 1899, the figures compared being the average prices for each separate article instead of those for the entire list. Nineteen articles show a decrease in price, the greatest amount being in the two grades of family flour, which has fallen, the first quality \$1.767 and the second \$0.590 per barrel below the prices of 1898. All the varieties of coffee and tea on which prices are quoted also show small reductions. The total aggregate amount by which the nineteen articles were reduced is \$2.906. Twenty-nine articles show an increase in price, but the amounts on each are so small that in the aggregate the advance is only \$0.841. All kinds of meat, salt and fresh, show a small increase, as does also coal of the grades on which prices are quoted; potatoes, whites and sweets, are much higher than in 1900, but compared with the 1898 and 1899, the prices of both are lower by small amounts.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey.—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.

The comparative cost is shown by the position of each locality in the table; the cheapest being first and others following in the order in which the cost of the bill compares with the first named city or town.

<i>County.</i>	<i>City or Town.</i>	<i>Total cost of entire bill of goods.</i>
Morris,	Chester,	\$23 03
Sussex,	Monroe,	23 90
Hunterdon,	High Bridge,	24 22
Hunterdon,	New Germantown,	24 37
Warren,	Phillipsburg,	24 49
Warren,	Allamuchy,	24 56
Atlantic,	Egg Harbor,	24 58
Essex,	Newark,	24 60
Sussex,	Swartswood,	24 60
Hunterdon,	Califon,	24 68
Warren,	Port Colden,	24 76
Warren,	Hackettstown,	24 78
Sussex,	Stillwater,	25 09
Middlesex,	Metuchen,	25 17
Warren,	Oxford,	25 30
Morris,	Port Oram,	25 33
Morris,	Middle Valley,	25 36
Ocean,	Collier's Mills,	25 40
Warren,	Beattystown,	25 53
Warren,	Markaboro,	25 63
Bergen,	Hackensack,	25 69
Camden,	Camden,	25 76
Warren,	Blairstown,	25 79
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	25 80
Union,	Elizabeth,	25 81
Morris,	Flanders,	25 92
Hudson,	Harrison,	25 96
Essex,	Orange,	25 97
Burlington,	Burlington,	25 98
Hunterdon,	Glen Gardner,	26 18
Hudson,	Hoboken,	26 21
Sussex,	Newton,	26 21
Middlesex,	Cheesequake,	26 29
Morris,	Bartley,	26 39
Morris,	German Valley,	26 46
Ocean,	Manahawkin,	26 50
Essex,	East Orange,	26 52
Monmouth,	Freehold,	26 61
Middlesex,	Cranbury,	26 72
Atlantic,	Hammononton,	26 74
Burlington,	Bordentown,	26 79
Gloucester,	Clayton,	26 82
Hudson,	Jersey City,	26 84
Morris,	Drakestown,	26 93
Warren,	Belvidere,	26 94
Passaic,	Passaic,	26 96
Monmouth,	Seabright,	27 08
Passaic,	Paterson,	27 09

<i>County.</i>	<i>City or Town.</i>	<i>Total cost of entire bill of goods.</i>
Middlesex,	New Brunswick,	27 16
Monmouth,	Marlboro,	27 29
Warren,	Washington,	27 29
Morris,	Dover,	27 31
Salem,	Salem,	27 32
Burlington,	Mt. Holly,	27 38
Bergen,	Garfield,	27 49
Monmouth,	Matawan,	27 56
Essex,	Belleville,	27 61
Mercer,	Trenton,	27 68
Cape May,	Cape May,	27 69
Mercer,	Princeton,	27 82
Bergen,	Rutherford,	27 84
Cumberland,	Millville,	27 90
Morris,	Boonton,	28 07
Essex,	South Orange,	28 49
Burlington,	Moorestown,	28 81
Essex,	Montclair,	28 86
Middlesex,	Dunellen,	30 20
Atlantic,	Mays Landing,	30 25
Somerset,	Somerville,	30 41
Hunterdon,	Flemington,	31 20

Average cost of the entire list throughout the State, \$26.51.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns of the State During the Month of June—Comparison of the Cost of the List for the Years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	COST OF ENTIRE LIST OF ARTICLES.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1901 as compared with 1898.
		1898	1899	1900	1901	
Atlantic,	Egg Harbor,	\$25.32	\$23.98	\$28.21	\$24.58	— \$0.74
	Hammoncton,	26.14	24.49	26.21	26.74	— .60
	Mays Landing,	25.63	23.64	24.87	30.25	— 4.62
Bergen,	Garfield,	26.59	25.42	26.36	27.49	— .90
	Hackensack,	26.11	25.08	24.41	25.69	— .42
	Rutherford,	27.17	27.24	26.50	27.84	— .67
Burlington,	Bordentown,	27.07	23.82	25.27	25.98	— 1.09
	Burlington,	27.34	26.82	25.12	27.38	— .04
	Mt. Holly,	28.81	27.76	27.23	28.81	— .04
Camden,	Moorestown,	25.94	23.13	23.75	25.76	— .18
	Camden,	30.18	24.52	25.73	27.69	— 2.49
	Cape May,	25.75	25.19	25.84	25.80	— .05
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	29.01	25.05	26.15	27.90	— 1.11
	Millville,	27.37	27.08	26.16	27.61	— .24
	Belleville,	26.44	27.14	26.66	26.52	— .08
Essex,	East Orange,	26.44	25.18	24.76	28.86	— .42
	Montclair,	26.44	25.18	24.76	28.86	— .42
	Newark,	25.98	25.72	24.12	24.60	— 1.38
Gloucester,	Orange,	27.36	26.75	26.11	25.97	— 1.39
	South Orange,	25.79	26.46	30.01	26.82	— 1.03
	Clayton,	23.17	23.59	22.19	25.96	— 2.79
Hudson,	Harrison,	26.11	23.87	25.55	26.21	— .10
	Hoboken,	26.10	25.75	25.35	26.84	— .74
	Jersey City,	23.61	23.41	20.37	24.68	— 1.07
Hunterdon,	Califon,	28.93	28.19	28.11	31.20	— 2.27
	Flemington,	24.78	24.97	24.61	26.18	— 1.40
	Glen Gardner,	26.21	24.54	23.08	24.22	— 1.99
Mercer,	High Bridge,	24.42	23.68	25.62	24.37	— .05
	New Germantown,	28.61	23.68	26.78	27.82	— .79
	Princeton,	27.74	26.63	28.11	27.68	— .06
Middlesex,	Trenton,	26.85	23.88	23.96	26.72	— .13
	Cheesapeake,	27.91	27.12	27.35	30.20	— 2.29
	Cranbury,	27.76	25.28	26.76	25.17	— 2.59
Monmouth,	Dunellen,	25.81	22.77	22.93	27.16	— 1.35
	Metuchen,	27.35	26.21	25.64	26.61	— .74
	New Brunswick,	27.06	25.23	25.47	27.29	— .23
Morris,	Freehold,	26.20	22.73	24.06	27.56	— 1.36
	Marlboro,	28.26	28.38	28.41	27.68	— 1.18
	Matawan,	25.32	25.14	26.39	26.39	— .00
Somerset,	Seabright,	26.04	26.63	26.31	28.07	— 2.03
	Bartley,	25.27	24.79	25.41	23.03	— 2.24
	Boonton,	26.29	25.11	26.35	27.31	— 1.02
Ocean,	Drakestown,	22.81	24.40	23.79	25.92	— 3.11
	Flanders,	26.00	24.55	25.01	26.46	— .46
	German Valley,	24.45	22.87	23.63	25.36	— .91
Passaic,	Middle Valley,	27.58	24.91	26.83	25.33	— 2.25
	Port Oram,	26.53	25.45	24.90	25.40	— 1.13
	Collier's Mills,	27.48	25.35	26.50	26.50	— .00
Salem,	Manahawkin,	26.49	25.30	24.95	26.96	— .47
	Passaic,	26.26	27.50	26.68	27.09	— .83
	Paterson,	27.26	25.44	25.96	27.32	— .06
Somerset,	Salem,	28.37	27.86	27.59	30.41	— 2.04
	Somerville,					

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2—(Continued).

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns of the State During the Month of June—Comparison of the Cost of the List for the Years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	COST OF ENTIRE LIST OF ARTICLES.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1901 as compared with 1898.
		1898	1899	1900	1901	
Sussex,	Monroe,	\$21.67	\$23.37	\$22.71	\$23.90	+ \$2.23
	Newton,	26.79	26.44	25.49	26.21	— .58
	Stillwater,	25.84	24.43	24.02	25.09	— .75
	Swartswood,	22.43	24.73	23.92	24.60	+ 2.17
Union,	Elizabeth,	24.78	24.89	24.70	25.81	+ 1.03
Warren,	Allamuchy, .....	.....	23.85	24.03	24.56	.....
	Beattystown,	23.21	24.82	24.40	25.53	+ 2.32
	Belvidere,	26.99	24.47	26.55	26.94	— .05
	Blairstown,	25.91	24.76	24.73	25.79	— .12
	Hackettstown,	26.04	26.07	25.22	24.78	— 1.16
	Marksboro,	24.07	23.65	23.73	25.63	+ 1.56
	Oxford,	23.48	22.50	22.17	25.30	+ 1.82
	Phillipsburg,	25.42	22.34	25.21	24.49	— .93
	Port Colden,	25.52	22.69	25.52	24.76	— .76
	Washington,	23.34	23.47	25.09	27.29	+ 3.95
Average cost of the list for four years at each place,		26.12	25.20	25.35	26.51	.....

Aggregate increase (37 items), \$49.35.

Aggregate decrease (25 items), \$25.21.

Aggregate net increase, \$24.14.

Average increase, \$0.39.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices,
Month of June, for 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1901, as compared with 1898.
		1898	1899	1900	1901	
Flour, wheat, first quality.....	Barrel,	\$6.753	\$5.292	\$5.037	\$4.986	— \$1.767
Flour, wheat, second quality.....	Barrel,	5.958	4.312	4.135	4.368	— .590
Oatmeal, loose,	Pound,	.044	.040	.041	.041	— .003
Oatmeal, package,	Package,	.106	.104	.109	.099	— .007
Sugar, granulated,	Pound,	.059	.059	.059	.068	+ .009
Molasses, New Orleans,	Gallon,	.479	.491	.515	.523	+ .044
Syrup,	Gallon,	.401	.404	.410	.424	+ .023
Bread, large,	Loaf,				.082	
Bread, small,	Loaf,				.049	
Butter, first quality,	Pound,	.219	.232	.238	.235	+ .016
Butter, second quality,	Pound,	.169	.195	.201	.195	+ .026
Lard,	Pound,	.091	.088	.099	.111	+ .020
Eggs,	Dozen,				.173	
Cheese, best,	Pound,	.141	.143	.155	.154	+ .013
Cheese, medium,	Pound,	.110	.117	.121	.115	+ .005
Coffee, Rio,	Pound,	.190	.171	.182	.167	— .023
Coffee, Maracaibo,	Pound,	.250	.234	.239	.236	— .014
Coffee, Java,	Pound,	.320	.331	.314	.304	— .016
Tea, black, first quality,	Pound,	.641	.660	.657	.605	— .036
Tea, green, first quality,	Pound,	.627	.652	.647	.607	— .020
Tea, mixed, first quality,	Pound,	.587	.600	.622	.572	— .015
Potatoes, white,	Bushel,	1.161	.972	.675	.975	— .186
Potatoes, sweet,	Bushel,	1.208	1.080	.979	1.075	— .133
Beef, roast, rib,	Pound,	.156	.156	.160	.162	+ .006
Beef, roast, chuck,	Pound,	.118	.116	.123	.124	+ .006
Beef, steak, sirloin,	Pound,	.187	.190	.193	.195	+ .008
Beef, steak, round,	Pound,	.152	.146	.161	.164	+ .012
Beef, corned, round,	Pound,	.120	.106	.119	.134	+ .014
Beef, corned, brisket,	Pound,	.075	.072	.071	.079	+ .004
Beef, smoked,	Pound,	.249	.254	.260	.259	+ .010
Pork, fresh,	Pound,	.112	.112	.121	.127	+ .015
Pork, salt,	Pound,	.095	.094	.101	.117	+ .022
Bacon,	Pound,	.121	.121	.126	.141	+ .020
Ham,	Pound,	.119	.122	.137	.139	+ .020
Shoulder,	Pound,	.084	.072	.098	.099	+ .015
Mutton, leg,	Pound,	.145	.149	.151	.155	+ .010
Mutton, breast,	Pound,	.094	.091	.093	.098	+ .004
Mackerel, salt, No. 1,	Pound,	.154	.164	.170	.145	— .009
Mackerel, salt, No. 2,	Pound,	.128	.127	.128	.113	— .015
Tomatoes,	Can,	.109	.100	.098	.089	— .020
Corn,	Can,	.101	.098	.102	.094	— .007
Succotash,	Can,	.116	.111	.111	.111	— .005
Rice,	Pound,	.082	.082	.080	.076	— .006
Prunes, first quality,	Pound,	.086	.111	.107	.105	+ .019
Prunes, second quality,	Pound,	.102	.077	.076	.068	— .034
Raisins, seeded,	Pound,	.095	.103	.109	.115	+ .020
Vinegar,	Gallon,				.207	
Soap, common,	Cake,	.043	.041	.043	.048	+ .005
Kerosene oil,	Gallon,	.100	.097	.117	.111	+ .011
Coal, stove,	Ton,	5.025	5.010	5.025	5.182	+ .157
Coal, nut,	Ton,	4.855	4.830	4.731	5.017	+ .161
Coal, chestnut,	Ton,	4.789	4.660	4.785	4.935	+ .146

Total amount of decrease in prices in 1901, as compared with 1898, \$2.906.

Total amount of increase in prices in 1901, as compared with 1898, \$0.841.

Net decrease in price of entire list, \$2.065.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

LOCATION.		WHEAT FLOUR.			OATMEAL.		Sugar, granulated—per pound.	Molasses, N. O.—per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.
		First quality—25 pounds.	Second quality—25 pounds.	Prepared—per pound.	Per pound.	Per 2-lb. package.			
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.								
Atlantic,.....	Egg Harbor,.....	\$0.65	\$0.60	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.06½	\$0.48	\$0.40
	Hammoncton,.....	.62	.55	.05	.03	.10	.06½	.48	.32
	Mays Landing,.....	.70	.60	.05	.04	.08	.06½	.60	.40
Bergen,.....	Garfield,.....	.68	.62	.04	.03	.10	.06	.60	.50
	Hackensack,.....	.62	.57	.05	.03	.10	.05¾	.65	.40
	Rutherford,.....	.65	.59	.12	.04	.08	.06	.50	.45
Burlington,....	Bordentown,.....	.65	.60	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
	Burlington,.....	.70	.50	.07	.03	.10	.06	.40	.30
	Mt. Holly,.....	.68	.55	.05	.03	.10	.05¾	.40	.45
	Moorestown,.....	.65	.60	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.50
Camden,.....	Camden,.....	.65	.55	.03	.04	.10	.06	.40	.35
Cape May,....	Cape May,.....	.80	.70	.04	.05	.08	.06	.50	.45
Cumberland,....	Bridgeton,.....	.65	.55	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.30
	Millville,.....	.70	.60	.05	.05	.10	.06	.50	.40
Essex,.....	Belleville,.....	.70	.57	.08	.03	.12	.06	.60	.50
	East Orange,.....	.70	.60	.04	.04	.10	.06	.60	.50
	Montclair,.....	.70	.60	.06	.05	.10	.06	.75	.60
	Newark,.....	.70	.60	.05	.03	.10	.06	.45	.35
	Orange,.....	.70	.65	.05	.05	.10	.05¾	.50	.50
	South Orange,.....	.65	.60	.12	.04	.10	.06½	.60	.50
Gloucester,....	Clayton,.....	.70	.50	.05	.04	.10	.06½	.45	.45
Hudson,.....	Hoboken,.....	.65	.55	.04	.04	.10	.06	.55	.40
	Harrison,.....	.65	.60	.05	.03	.10	.06	.40	.40
	Jersey City,.....	.60	.55	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.50
Hunterdon,....	Califon,.....	.60	.50	.09	.02	.07	.05½	.38	.35
	Flemington,.....	.75	.50	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.55	.40
	Glen Gardner,.....	.75	.65	.16	.05	.15	.06	.50	.50
	High Bridge,.....	.60	.50	.10	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
	New Germantown,....	.60	.55	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.40
Mercer,.....	Princeton,.....	.75	.60	.05	.05	.10	.06	.60	.40
	Trenton,.....	.65	.55	.10	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
Middlesex,....	Cheesequake,.....	.70	.60	.06	.04	.10	.06½	.60	.40
	Cranbury,.....	.65	.50	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
	Dunellen,.....	.70	.55	.15	.05	.09	.06	.55	.50
	Metuchen,.....	.75	.50	.06	.03	.10	.06½	.75	.50
	New Brunswick,.....	.65	.54	.04	.05	.10	.06½	.55	.45
Monmouth,....	Freehold,.....	.65	.55	.05	.03	.10	.06	.40	.25
	Marlboro,.....	.65	.54	.03	.03	.07	.05¾	.40	.40
	Matawan,.....	.65	.50	.05	.05	.10	.06	.50	.40
	Seabright,.....	.75	.70	.05	.05	.12	.06	.40	.50
Morris,.....	Bartley,.....	.55	.45	.03	.04	.10	.06	.40	.40
	Boonton,.....	.70	.58	.05	.04	.12	.05½	.55	.45
	Chester,.....	.75	.60	.05	.04	.12	.06	.50	.50
	Dover,.....	.68	.58	.07	.04	.10	.06	.60	.40
	Drakestown,.....	.65	.58	.05	.04	.12	.06	.60	.40
	Flanders,.....	.65	.55	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.50
	German Valley,.....	.60	.50	.06	.05	.10	.06	.40	.40
	Middle Valley,.....	.55	.50	.05	.06	.12	.06	.70	.40
	Port Oran,.....	.63	.57	.05	.03	.10	.06	.60	.40
Ocean,.....	Colliers Mills,.....	.63	.50	.06	.05	.10	.06	.40	.48
	Manahawkin,.....	.70	.65	.12	.03	.07	.06	.60	.40
Passaic,.....	Passaic,.....	.60	.58	.05	.03	.10	.06	.70	.48
	Paterson,.....	.65	.58	.05	.04	.10	.06	.60	.40
Salem,.....	Salem,.....	.65	.55	.06	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
Somerset,....	Somerville,.....	.70	.60	.05	.05	.10	.06	.50	.35

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

LOCATION.		WHEAT FLOUR.			OATMEAL.		Sugar, granulated—per pound.	Molasses, N. O.—per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.
		First quality—25 pounds.	Second quality—25 pounds.	Prepared—per pound.	Per pound.	Per 2-lb. package.			
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.								
Sussex,.....	Monroe,	\$0.65	\$0.55	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.10	\$0.06	\$0.50	\$0.40
	Newton, .....	.57	.54	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
	Stillwater, .....	.60	.55	.05	.04	.10	.06½	.50	.35
Union,.....	Swartswood, .....	.60	.50	.05	.05	.10	.06	.50	.40
	Elizabeth, .....	.59	.53	.05	.03	.10	.05¾	.40	.40
Warren,.....	Allamuchy, .....	.65	.53	.07	.05	.08	.06½	.50	.40
	Beattystown, .....	.65	.55	.05	.05	.10	.06	.48	.48
	Belvidere, .....	.60	.50	.03	.05	.10	.06	.60	.45
	Blairstown, .....	.70	.50	.06	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.40
	Hackettstown, .....	.75	.55	.15	.05	.10	.06	.60	.50
	Marksboro, .....	.62	.50	.06	.05	.10	.06½	.55	.45
	Oxford, .....	.65	.55	.07	.03	.08	.06½	.60	.50
	Phillipsburg, .....	.65	.55	.03	.05	.10	.06	.40	.40
	Port Colden, .....	.55	.50	.10	.03	.10	.06¼	.60	.35
	Washington, .....	.55	.48	.05	.04	.10	.06½	.60	.50
Average price of each article,...		.658	.558	.061	.041	.099	.068	.523	.424

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

LOCATION.		BREAD.		BUTTER.		Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.	CHEESE.	
		Large—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.	First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.			Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.								
Atlantic,	Egg Harbor,	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.32	\$0.28	\$0.11	\$0.16	\$0.16	\$0.12
	Hammononton, . . . . .	.10	.05	.26	.20	.11	.15	.16	.12
	Mays Landing, . . . . .	.10	.05	.25	.22	.11	.16	.15	.12
Bergen,	Garfield, . . . . .	.10	.05	.22	.20	.12	.18	.14	.10
	Hackensack, . . . . .	.08	.05	.23	.20	.09	.16	.15	.10
	Rutherford, . . . . .	.10	.05	.25	.18	.11	.20	.18	.12
Burlington,	Bordentown, . . . . .	.10	.05	.26	.20	.11	.18	.16	.12
	Burlington, . . . . .	.10	.05	.25	.20	.11	.18	.14	.10
	Mt. Holly, . . . . .	.10	.05	.30	.25	.11	.20	.13	.10
Camden,	Moorestown, . . . . .	.10	.05	.28	.25	.10	.20	.16	.13
	Camden, . . . . .	.10	.05	.28	.25	.12	.18	.15	.12
	Cape May, . . . . .	.10	.05	.25	.23	.12	.18	.16	.15
Cumberland,	Bridgeton, . . . . .	.10	.05	.25	.15	.11	.19	.16	.13
	Millville, . . . . .	.08	.05	.28	.22	.12	.20	.16	.14
	Belleville, . . . . .	.10	.05	.25	.20	.12	.20	.16	.12
Essex,	East Orange, . . . . .	.08	.05	.23	.20	.12	.20	.14	.10
	Montclair, . . . . .	.08	.05	.25	.22	.14	.25	.15	.13
	Newark, . . . . .	.10	.05	.25	.21	.12	.18	.16	.12
Gloucester,	Orange, . . . . .	.08	.05	.24	.20	.10	.19	.15	.13
	South Orange, . . . . .	.08	.05	.25	.22	.12	.20	.16	.13
	Clayton, . . . . .	.10	.05	.28	.20	.11	.20	.15	.12
Hudson,	Hoboken, . . . . .	.08	.05	.25	.20	.12	.18	.15	.12
	Harrison, . . . . .	.05	.04	.23	.20	.10	.20	.14	.10
	Jersey City, . . . . .	.08	.05	.25	.20	.12	.20	.15	.10
Hunterdon,	Califon, . . . . .	.06	.05	.16	.12	.09	.14	.14	.11
	Flemington, . . . . .	.08	.05	.23	.18	.12	.16	.16	.12
	Glen Gardner, . . . . .	.08	.05	.16	.14	.10	.16	.16	.12
Mercer,	High Bridge, . . . . .	.06	.04	.18	.20	.10	.13	.16	.12
	New Germantown, . . . . .	.08	.05	.25	.16	.10	.30	.16	.10
	Princeton, . . . . .	.07	.05	.28	.23	.12	.15	.16	.10
Middlesex,	Trenton, . . . . .	.08	.04	.25	.20	.12	.18	.12½	.12
	Cheesequake, . . . . .	.08	.05	.26	.22	.12	.20	.15	.12
	Cranbury, . . . . .	.08	.05	.23	.18	.12	.15	.15	.12
Monmouth,	Dunellen, . . . . .	.07	.05	.24	.20	.12	.18	.16	.12
	Metuchen, . . . . .	.10	.05	.26	.22	.13	.22	.16	.12
	New Brunswick, . . . . .	.08	.05	.25	.20	.12	.20	.16	.12
Morris,	Freehold, . . . . .	.06	.04	.25	.20	.12	.18	.14	.10
	Marlboro, . . . . .	.06	.05	.25	.20	.12	.15	.14	.12
	Matawan, . . . . .	.08	.05	.27	.22	.12	.20	.15	.12
Passaic,	Seabright, . . . . .	.08	.05	.28	.25	.12	.20	.16	.12
	Bartley, . . . . .	.07	.05	.18	.16	.12	.16	.16	.12
	Boonton, . . . . .	.07	.05	.22	.18	.10	.16	.15	.12
Somerset,	Chester, . . . . .	.08	.05	.25	.18	.10	.15	.16	.10
	Dover, . . . . .	.10	.05	.25	.20	.10	.18	.13	.10
	Drakestown, . . . . .	.07	.05	.18	.16	.12	.15	.16	.12
Ocean,	Flanders, . . . . .	.07	.05	.18	.16	.10	.14	.16	.12
	German Valley, . . . . .	.07	.05	.20	.16	.10	.14	.16	.10
	Middle Valley, . . . . .	.07	.05	.16	.16	.10	.14	.16	.12
Passaic,	Port Oram, . . . . .	.08	.05	.25	.22	.12	.20	.16	.07
	Colliers Mills, . . . . .	.08	.05	.25	.20	.11	.15	.15	.10
	Manahawkin, . . . . .	.08	.05	.28	.25	.12	.18	.15	.10
Salem,	Passaic, . . . . .	.10	.05	.23	.21	.12	.18	.14	.12
	Paterson, . . . . .	.10	.05	.23	.20	.12	.18	.18	.10
	Salem, . . . . .	.10	.05	.26	.22	.10	.20	.16	.12
Somerset,	Somerville, . . . . .	.08	.05	.25	.18	.11	.16	.16	.10

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

COFFEES.			TEA.			POTATOES.		BEEF.						
Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black—per pound.	Best green—per pound.	Best mixed—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.	Roast, rib—per pound.	Roast, chuck—per pound.	Steak, sirloin—per pound.	Steak, round—per pound.	Corned, round—per pound.	Corned, brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.
\$0.14	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$1.20	\$0.75	\$0.18	\$0.22	\$0.18	\$0.16	\$0.13	\$0.09	\$0.25
.18	.18	.32	.60	.60	.60	.85	1.00	.16	.14	.22	.16	.12	.10	.22
.20	.37	.38	.60	.60	.60	2.00	1.00	.16	.12	.20	.18	.16	.10	.30
.18	.25	.28	.70	.70	.50	1.00	1.00	.16	.13	.18	.16	.13	.08	.30
.13	.23	.31	.75	.50	.63	.75	.75	.20	.16	.20	.14	.12	.12	.28
.15	.22	.30	.75	.75	.75	.65	.80	.16	.13	.18	.16	.14	.05	.30
.12	.25	.32	.50	.50	.50	.80	1.00	.16	.15	.20	.16	.18	.12	.30
.13	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.00	.80	.14	.12	.22	.16	.16	.06	.16
.15	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	.90	.80	.16	.12	.20	.18	.14	.08	.24
.15	.18	.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.20	.16	.28	.18	.14	.10	.22
.20	.38	.38	.60	.60	.60	1.15	.90	.10	.08	.20	.18	.12	.10	.30
.20	.25	.32	.60	.60	.60	1.00	1.00	.14	.12	.22	.18	.14	.06	.30
.20	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	.75	.60	.18	.12	.22	.18	.10	.07	.35
.25	.28	.30	.60	.60	.60	.80	1.10	.16	.14	.22	.18	.14	.07	.20
.20	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.00	1.00	.12	.10	.20	.18	.15	.10	.32
.20	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.60	1.00	.16	.12	.22	.14	.15	.07	.25
.20	.23	.25	.40	.50	.40	1.10	2.00	.20	.08	.23	.18	.14	.08	.30
.15	.25	.27	.60	.60	.60	.70	.70	.14	.10	.18	.16	.12	.05	.30
.17	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.00	1.25	.16	.12	.18	.16	.12	.05	.25
.12	.25	.32	.80	.75	.75	1.50	1.00	.20	.16	.20	.16	.14	.10	.25
.15	.22	.30	.60	.60	.60	.75	.75	.16	.12	.18	.15	.12	.10	.25
.18	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	.90	1.00	.16	.10	.20	.16	.12	.07	.30
.15	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.25	1.00	.20	.14	.18	.16	.14	.12	.30
.15	.20	.35	.60	.60	.60	.85	1.00	.14	.10	.18	.16	.12	.06	.30
.13	.16	.25	.60	.60	.60	.75	1.00	.12	.12	.16	.16	.10	.10	.18
.13	.25	.30	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	.12	.12	.18	.16	.12	.10	.16
.28	.35	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.40	1.40	.16	.10	.20	.18	.16	.12	.30
.15	.24	.30	.50	.60	.60	1.40	1.00	.14	.12	.20	.14	.14	.10	.26
.14	.20	.30	.60	.80	.48	.40	.60	.14	.12	.16	.13	.12	.08	.22
.20	.25	.30	1.00	.80	.50	1.25	1.00	.16	.12	.18	.16	.12	.10	.22
.15	.20	.35	.60	.60	.60	.90	1.10	.18	.14	.22	.16	.12	.05	.25
.20	.28	.32	.45	.45	.45	1.00	1.10	.16	.14	.18	.14	.12	.10	.28
.13	.22	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.00	1.10	.18	.14	.20	.16	.16	.08	.30
.18	.25	.35	.75	.75	.75	2.00	1.50	.20	.12	.20	.16	.15	.06	.30
.15	.20	.34	.75	.75	.75	1.25	1.10	.16	.12	.20	.16	.16	.06	.30
.16	.25	.34	.60	.60	.60	1.20	1.10	.16	.12	.20	.16	.14	.06	.30
.12	.25	.30	.80	.80	.80	.60	.70	.16	.12	.20	.16	.10	.06	.20
.12	.18	.25	.50	.50	.50	.50	1.20	.16	.12	.22	.18	.06	.06	.30
.18	.22	.28	.60	.60	.60	1.10	1.50	.18	.14	.18	.14	.12	.08	.30
.15	.30	.35	.50	.50	.50	1.00	1.10	.16	.12	.20	.16	.14	.06	.30
.15	.25	.34	.60	.60	.60	.90	1.10	.18	.14	.20	.16	.14	.12	.20
.15	.18	.24	.50	.50	.50	1.50	2.00	.18	.16	.20	.16	.12	.25	.25
.20	.25	.35	.80	.75	.50	.50	1.00	.15	.13	.18	.16	.10	.08	.25
.18	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.00	1.20	.16	.12	.20	.16	.14	.06	.25
.18	.25	.30	.70	.60	.70	1.00	1.10	.16	.12	.20	.16	.14	.06	.30
.15	.25	.28	.50	.50	.50	.90	1.10	.18	.14	.20	.18	.14	.06	.25
.18	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	.75	1.40	.22	.18	.22	.20	.14	.12	.22
.15	.22	.32	.50	.50	.50	1.00	1.10	.11	.12	.18	.16	.14	.06	.30
.20	.25	.20	.40	.40	.40	.80	1.10	.18	.12	.18	.16	.10	.06	.25
.25	.25	.25	.45	.45	.45	1.00	1.00	.16	.12	.24	.18	.10	.10	.25
.15	.25	.32	.50	.50	.50	.75	.90	.14	.10	.20	.16	.16	.08	.20
.15	.22	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.50	1.00	.16	.14	.22	.16	.18	.06	.20
.15	.18	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.00	1.20	.16	.12	.22	.16	.14	.06	.30
.13	.20	.32	.75	.75	.75	.65	1.20	.20	.12	.22	.20	.16	.06	.18

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

LOCATION.		BREAD.		BUTTER.				CHEESE.	
		Large—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.	First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.			Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.					Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.		
Sussex,	Monroe,	\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.23	\$0.18	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.13	\$0.10
	Newton, .....	.07	.05	.26	.24	.11	.16	.16	.10
	Stillwater, .....	.06	.05	.20	.16	.12	.14	.15	.10
	Swartswood, .....	.07	.05	.20	.15	.10	.15	.15	.10
Union,	Elizabeth, .....	.09	.05	.22	.20	.09	.16	.12	.10
Warren,	Allamuchy, .....	.08	.07	.22	.20	.10	.13	.18	.16
	Beattystown, .....	.06	.04	.16	.14	.12	.14	.16	.12
	Belvidere, .....	.10	.05	.22	.15	.12	.17	.16	.12
	Blairstown, .....	.07	.05	.25	.20	.12	.13	.18	.15
	Hackettstown, .....	.06	.03	.25	.20	.14	.15	.16	.12
	Marksboro, .....	.08	.08	.20	.20	.10	.14	.16	.12
	Oxford, .....	.10	.05	.18	.14	.12	.15	.16	.10
	Phillipsburg, .....	.08	.04	.26	.20	.10	.16	.16	.12
	Port Colden, .....	.07	.05	.16	.14	.12	.16	.15	.12
	Washington, .....	.10	.05	.16	.12	.12	.14	.16	.12
Average price of each article, .....		.082	.049	.235	.195	.111	.173	.154	.115

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

COFFEE.			TEA.			POTATOES.		BEEF.						
Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo— per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black— per pound.	Best green— per pound.	Best mixed— per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.	Roast, rib— per pound.	Roast, chuck— per pound.	Steak, sirloin— per pound.	Steak, round— per pound.	Corned, round— per pound.	Corned, brisket— per pound.	Smoked—per pound.
\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.32	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$0.16	\$0.10	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.10	\$0.06	\$0.25
.20	.20	.30	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	.14	.12	.22	.20	.14	.06	.28
.10	.16	.32	.50	.60	.60	.60	1.10	.16	.12	.18	.16	.14	.06	.25
.15	.20	.30	.50	.50	.50	.75	1.10	.14	.12	.16	.12	.14	.06	.25
.15	.20	.27	.50	.50	.60	.90	1.25	.20	.12	.20	.16	.14	.12	.28
.20	.25	.30	.60	.50	.40	.85	1.10	.13	.12	.20	.18	.14	.06	.25
.15	.30	.32	.50	.80	.50	.70	1.10	.20	.16	.22	.20	.14	.10	.30
.21	.25	.35	.80	.80	.80	1.60	1.60	.16	.10	.17	.15	.16	.08	.20
.18	.25	.20	.80	.75	.60	.50	1.10	.16	.10	.16	.14	.14	.08	.22
.20	.25	.35	.80	.70	.70	.75	1.20	.18	.11	.18	.16	.10	.08	.30
.20	.22	.28	.50	.50	.50	.60	1.10	.15	.12	.15	.12	.14	.08	.20
.15	.25	.30	.60	.60	.50	.60	.80	.20	.14	.16	.14	.12	.08	.25
.15	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.00	1.20	.20	.10	.18	.18	.25	.06	.30
.15	.20	.30	.50	.80	.50	.90	1.10	.12	.12	.15	.15	.10	.06	.25
.18	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.50	1.10	.16	.12	.20	.18	.18	.06	.25
.167	.236	.304	.605	.607	.572	.975	1.075	.162	.124	.195	.164	.134	.079	.259

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	PORK.					MUTTON.		MACKEREL.	
		Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Salt mackerel, No. 1—per pound.	Salt mackerel, No. 2—per pound.
Atlantic,	Egg Harbor,	\$0.13	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.14	\$0.11	\$0.18	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.12
	Hammononton, .....	.14	.11	.14	.14	.11	.20	.12	.15	.13
	Mays Landing, .....	.14	.13	.15	.14	.12	.16	.11	.12	.12
Bergen,	Garfield, .....	.13	.11	.14	.15	.09	.18	.09	.15	.12
	Hackensack, .....	.14	.12	.14	.13	.09	.18	.16	.15	.10
	Rutherford, .....	.13	.16	.13	.12	.07	.14	.05	.20	.15
Burlington, ...	Bordentown, .....	.12	.12	.16	.13	.10	.18	.12	.20	.16
	Burlington, .....	.15	.10	.15	.13	.09	.12	.08	.15	.08
	Mt. Holly, .....	.12	.10	.15	.13	.09	.16	.08	.15	.12
Camden,	Moorestown, .....	.14	.12	.17	.14	.11	.16	.12	.18	.12
	Camden, .....	.13	.12	.14	.13	.11	.12	.05	.15	.12
	Cape May, .....	.14	.14	.15	.20	.12	.16	.11	.15	.10
Cumberland, ...	Bridgeton, .....	.15	.12	.15	.14	.14	.16	.05	.15	.10
	Millville, .....	.15	.12	.14	.14	.10	.16	.08	.18	.16
	Bellefonte, .....	.14	.13	.15	.15	.12	.15	.06	.20	.12
Essex,	East Orange, .....	.12	.12	.15	.13	.09	.16	.12	.18	.12
	Montclair, .....	.14	.15	.20	.25	.11	.14	.05	.25	.12
	Newark, .....	.14	.13	.14	.13	.10	.12	.08	.15	.12
Gloucester, ...	Orange, .....	.13	.13	.15	.14	.09	.14	.05	.15	.12
	South Orange, .....	.14	.15	.15	.14	.09	.16	.12	.20	.14
	Clayton, .....	.12	.10	.15	.13	.10	.18	.11	.16	.12
Hudson,	Hoboken, .....	.15	.14	.16	.13	.08	.12	.10	.13	.12
	Harrison, .....	.15	.14	.16	.15	.09	.16	.10	.15	.12
	Jersey City, .....	.13	.14	.16	.14	.10	.13	.05	.15	.10
Hunterdon, ...	Califon, .....	.12	.06	.10	.12	.09	.16	.10	.10	.08
	Flemington, .....	.12	.14	.14	.16	.10	.15	.08	.14	.07
	Glen Gardner, .....	.18	.12	.12	.16	.12	.18	.20	.13	.10
Mercer,	High Bridge, .....	.12	.10	.14	.13	.09	.20	.20	.15	.12
	New Germantown, ...	.06	.10	.12	.14	.10	.14	.10	.14	.10
	Princeton, .....	.12	.13	.16	.15	.11	.16	.11	.16	.09
Middlesex, ...	Trenton, .....	.10	.10	.15	.12	.09	.12	.05	.15	.10
	Cheesequake, .....	.12	.12	.12	.14	.10	.14	.10	.12	.10
	Cranbury, .....	.16	.12	.14	.13	.10	.16	.10	.12	.10
Monmouth, ...	Dunellen, .....	.15	.14	.14	.13	.09	.14	.06	.16	.10
	Metuchen, .....	.14	.14	.16	.14	.10	.16	.06	.20	.13
	New Brunswick, ...	.12	.14	.14	.16	.10	.16	.10	.16	.10
Morris,	Freehold, .....	.10	.10	.15	.14	.10	.14	.16	.15	.10
	Marlboro, .....	.12	.10	.13	.13	.10	.16	.14	.09	.08
	Matawan, .....	.14	.12	.16	.14	.10	.16	.10	.15	.10
Ocean,	Seabright, .....	.12	.12	.15	.14	.12	.16	.10	.10	.10
	Bartley, .....	.12	.12	.10	.13	.10	.20	.10	.13	.12
	Boonton, .....	.12	.12	.14	.15	.10	.14	.10	.12	.10
Passaic,	Chester, .....	.12	.10	.10	.14	.08	.18	.18	.12	.10
	Dover, .....	.14	.11	.12	.14	.10	.14	.16	.16	.12
	Drakestown, .....	.12	.10	.14	.14	.10	.16	.10	.14	.10
Salem,	Flanders, .....	.12	.12	.16	.13	.10	.14	.10	.12	.10
	German Valley, .....	.10	.10	.14	.14	.08	.16	.12	.12	.10
	Middle Valley, .....	.12	.12	.14	.14	.10	.16	.10	.10	.10
Somerset, ...	Port Oram, .....	.14	.11	.12	.13	.10	.14	.10	.15	.12
	Colliers Mills, .....	.12	.10	.14	.12	.10	.18	.16	.10	.08
	Manahawkin, .....	.12	.10	.14	.15	.12	.16	.10	.14	.12
Salem,	Passaic, .....	.14	.12	.14	.13	.09	.12	.08	.14	.12
	Paterson, .....	.12	.12	.16	.14	.10	.16	.08	.15	.12
	Salem, .....	.13	.12	.14	.18	.08	.14	.07	.18	.15
Somerset, ...	Somerville, .....	.16	.12	.16	.13	.10	.18	.05	.20	.12

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

CANNED GOODS.			Rice—per pound.	PRUNES.		Seeded raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Babbitt's laundry soap—per cake.	Oil, kerosene—per gallon.	COAL.			Totals.
Tomatoes—per 2-lb. can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.		First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.					Stove—per ton.	Nut—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	
\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.05	\$0.12	\$4.50	\$4.60	\$4.70	\$24.58
.09	.09	.11	.05	.09	.07	.10	.18	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.74
.10	.08	.10	.07	.08	.05	.14	.20	.05	.12	6.00	6.00	5.40	30.25
.09	.10	.13	.07	.12	.09	.13	.20	.05	.11	5.25	5.25	5.25	27.49
.05	.06	.09	.05	.10	.05	.12	.25	.04	.11	5.00	5.25	4.50	25.69
.08	.10	.10	.08	.12	.06	.12	.20	.04	.12	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.84
.10	.08	.13	.06	.06	.04	.08	.24	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.79
.06	.06	.12	.05	.10	.05	.10	.16	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.00	25.98
.07	.09	.12	.07	.10	.05	.10	.15	.05	.10	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.38
.10	.11	.12	.10	.10	.08	.12	.18	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	28.81
.05	.05	.10	.05	.10	.05	.09	.15	.04	.10	5.25	5.25	4.25	25.76
.10	.14	.11	.08	.10	.05	.13	.20	.05	.10	5.35	5.25	4.85	27.69
.10	.10	.12	.08	.12	.09	.12	.20	.05	.10	5.50	5.50	4.00	25.80
.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.14	.18	.05	.12	6.00	4.25	6.00	27.90
.09	.10	.13	.07	.10	.05	.12	.25	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	27.61
.10	.08	.12	.07	.12	.08	.12	.25	.05	.12	5.25	5.25	4.00	26.52
.08	.10	.15	.09	.16	.09	.12	.25	.05	.13	5.25	5.25	5.25	28.86
.09	.10	.12	.08	.12	.08	.10	.20	.05	.10	5.00	5.00	4.00	24.60
.08	.09	.10	.08	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.11	5.00	5.00	4.30	25.97
.09	.10	.10	.07	.12	.08	.14	.25	.05	.12	5.00	5.25	5.25	28.49
.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.05	.15	.20	.05	.10	5.50	5.00	5.50	26.82
.08	.08	.10	.07	.10	.08	.10	.20	.04	.09	5.00	5.00	4.90	26.21
.06	.08	.10	.08	.15	.10	.12	.20	.04	.10	5.25	5.25	4.50	25.96
.05	.05	.08	.05	.10	.07	.10	.15	.04	.09	5.00	5.00	5.00	24.68
.10	.10	.10	.05	.10	.05	.12	.20	.05	.12	6.50	6.50	6.50	31.20
.10	.10	.15	.10	.12	.08	.16	.25	.05	.12	4.75	4.75	3.50	26.18
.10	.10	.12	.07	.08	.05	.12	.15	.05	.10	4.75	4.60	3.60	24.22
.08	.10	.12	.08	.10	.06	.10	.20	.05	.10	4.75	5.00	4.50	24.37
.10	.10	.12	.10	.15	.10	.12	.25	.05	.11	5.00	5.00	5.25	27.82
.10	.10	.10	.08	.12	.10	.12	.20	.05	.09	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.68
.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.07	.12	.25	.05	.12	5.50	5.50	4.00	26.99
.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.06	.10	.20	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.72
.10	.10	.12	.08	.12	.07	.12	.20	.05	.12	5.50	5.50	5.50	30.20
.10	.10	.10	.05	.20	.05	.13	.25	.05	.14	5.00	4.75	3.75	25.17
.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.13	.22	.05	.13	5.00	5.00	5.25	27.16
.10	.10	.12	.08	.10	.07	.10	.15	.05	.10	5.25	5.30	5.40	26.61
.09	.07	.10	.08	.08	.04	.10	.15	.05	.11	5.75	5.75	5.75	27.29
.07	.10	.12	.08	.10	.06	.12	.20	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	27.56
.12	.12	.15	.08	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.12	5.00	5.00	5.25	27.08
.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.20	.05	.12	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.39
.10	.10	.12	.08	.12	.08	.10	.18	.04	.12	5.25	5.25	5.00	28.07
.10	.10	.12	.08	.08	.05	.13	.25	.05	.11	4.50	3.25	4.00	23.03
.08	.10	.12	.08	.10	.05	.12	.20	.04	.12	5.35	5.35	5.35	27.31
.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.25	.05	.12	5.00	5.00	5.25	26.93
.08	.10	.10	.06	.08	.05	.10	.20	.05	.10	5.00	5.00	5.25	25.92
.08	.10	.10	.06	.10	.06	.12	.25	.05	.12	5.20	5.00	5.00	26.46
.10	.10	.10	.08	.07	.08	.10	.20	.05	.10	5.00	5.00	4.50	25.36
.10	.10	.10	.05	.10	.07	.10	.20	.05	.12	5.25	5.25	4.00	25.33
.05	.10	.10	.08	.10	.06	.12	.12	.05	.10	5.00	5.00	5.25	25.40
.09	.09	.09	.08	.10	.06	.10	.20	.05	.12	5.00	5.00	5.25	26.50
.08	.10	.10	.07	.10	.06	.12	.20	.05	.12	5.50	5.50	5.50	26.96
.07	.10	.13	.08	.12	.10	.12	.20	.05	.12	5.00	5.00	5.00	27.09
.08	.10	.10	.10	.10	.07	.12	.20	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	27.32
.10	.08	.12	.07	.12	.08	.12	.20	.04	.12	6.25	6.25	6.25	30.41

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

LOCATION.		PORK.					MUTTON.		MACKEREL.	
		Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Salt mackerel, No. 1—per pound.	Salt mackerel, No. 2—per pound.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.									
Sussex,	Monroe,	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.14	\$0.10	\$0.16	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.12
	Newton, .....	.14	.12	.16	.13	.10	.16	.06	.20	.16
	Stillwater, .....	.12	.10	.14	.14	.10	.16	.10	.15	.12
Union,	Swartswood, .....	.16	.10	.14	.14	.12	.14	.10	.12	.10
	Elizabeth, .....	.12	.12	.14	.12	.09	.12	.05	.15	.12
Warren,	Allamuchy, .....	.12	.10	.10	.13	.10	.20	.10	.14	.12
	Beattystown, .....	.10	.12	.16	.13	.10	.16	.16	.14	.12
	Belvidere, .....	.12	.14	.14	.14	.10	.16	.08	.16	.12
	Blairstown, .....	.08	.10	.16	.14	.10	.14	.06	.13	.12
	Hackettstown, .....	.14	.14	.16	.13	.10	.14	.06	.16	.12
	Marksboro, .....	.12	.12	.14	.13	.10	.16	.15	.15	.12
	Oxford, .....	.07	.12	.12	.14	.10	.14	.10	.12	.10
	Phillipsburg, .....	.16	.12	.10	.12	.09	.18	.20	.16	.12
	Port Colden, .....	.12	.10	.16	.13	.10	.16	.06	.12	.12
	Washington, .....	.12	.10	.14	.14	.10	.16	.06	.14	.10
Average price of each article, ....		.127	.117	.141	.139	.099	.155	.098	.145	.113

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

CANNED GOODS.			Rice—per pound.	PRUNES.		Seeded raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Babbitt's laundry soap—per cake.	Oil, kerosene—per gallon.	COAL.			Totals.
Tomatoes—per 2-lb. can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.		First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.					Stove—per ton.	Nut—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	
\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.06	\$0.12	\$0.25	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$23.90
.10	.10	.10	.08	.15	.10	.10	.20	.04	.09	4.50	4.50	4.75	26.21
.10	.10	.10	.06	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.11	5.60	4.50	4.50	25.09
.10	.10	.10	.03	.08	.06	.12	.20	.05	.12	4.75	4.75	4.75	24.60
.08	.08	.10	.07	.12	.09	.10	.20	.04	.12	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.81
.10	.09	.10	.10	.10	.05	.10	.20	.05	.12	4.70	4.50	4.50	24.56
.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.05	.10	.24	.05	.12	4.75	4.75	4.75	25.53
.05	.08	.12	.03	.12	.10	.10	.20	.05	.12	5.40	3.35	5.10	26.94
.10	.10	.14	.05	.08	.04	.12	.25	.05	.12	4.90	4.90	4.90	25.79
.10	.10	.12	.08	.12	.05	.13	.20	.05	.10	5.00	3.75	4.00	24.78
.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.12	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.63
.08	.10	.15	.10	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	5.00	4.75	5.00	25.30
.10	.05	.10	.05	.10	.06	.10	.25	.05	.10	5.00	3.00	5.00	24.49
.10	.10	.13	.08	.10	.06	.10	.20	.04	.12	4.75	4.50	4.75	24.76
.10	.10	.13	.09	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	6.00	4.75	4.75	27.29
.089	.094	.111	.075	.105	.068	.115	.207	.048	.111	5.182	5.017	4.935	26.51

PART III.

Trade Unions of New Jersey—Their Membership and Benefit Features.

**Diseases and Disease Tendencies of Occupations
—The Glass and Hatting Industries.**

PART III.

The Trade Unions of New Jersey, 1901.

The study of the trade unions of New Jersey, began in the report of last year, is continued in the following tables.

The number of unions whose reports are considered is sixty-three; these are divided as to trades as follows: Fifteen locals of Carpenters, nine of Glass Bottle Blowers, four of Iron Moulders, three of Metal Polishers and Buffers, seven of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and seven of the International Typographical Union. In addition to these there are eighteen local unions grouped under the head of "Miscellaneous," each of which represents a separate trade. These are of the following crafts: Malsters, Brewers, Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, Waiters and Bartenders, Hat Finishers, Coopers, Engineers, Musicians, Machinists, Jewelry Workers, Cotton Spinners, Railroad Telegraphers (two locals), Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Fitters' Helpers (two locals), Stair Builders, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers (two locals).

One local, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, was organized in 1866, and is therefore thirty-five years old. With the exception of this and one union of Spinners and one of Machinists, which are twelve and ten years old respectively, all the above organizations were formed within the past three years; six of them are under two years old, five are only one year in existence, and three less than one year. Only twenty-three of the other unions presented by trade groups in the tables are less than ten years in existence, and several have an age of from thirty to forty-five years.

The national or international organizations to which these locals are attached are as follows: Two unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are affiliated with the American Federation of Trades; all the others, thirteen in number, are controlled by the national organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Of the Glass Bottle Blowers, two are under the American Federation of Labor and the remaining seven under the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. One local of Iron Moulders is under the American Federation of Labor and the other three are controlled by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America. The three locals of the Polishers and Buffers are affiliated with the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union. The American Federation of Labor has jurisdiction over three of the seven local unions of Painters and Decorators; the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America controls one union, and the three remaining appear to have no national or international affiliation, but are connected with a district organization known as the "United Building Trades Council of Hudson County." Five locals of the International Typographical Union report themselves as under the control of the international organization of that name; one local of this craft is under the American Federation of Trades, and one under the New Jersey Federation of Labor Unions. Five of the locals classed as "Miscellaneous" unions acknowledge the American Federation of Labor as their superior body, and the others of that group, thirteen in number, are connected with national bodies bearing the same names as the locals.

The foregoing are the principal items of interest relating to the unions which are shown on Table Number 1.

Table Number 2 gives the number of members which the several locals had at the date of organization, the number now in good standing, and the number who have either resigned or who have been expelled since the union was organized.

The fifteen unions of Carpenters report having had a membership at organization which ranged from ten to forty. The total aggregate number of members was 322, and the average per

union, 21.7. The total number enrolled as members since the date of organization is 2,035; of these 756 have either voluntarily withdrawn or were expelled, leaving the total membership in good standing, at the present time, 1,279.

One local of Flint Glass Workers does not report the number at organization. The range of members with which the others began was from 14 to 165, the aggregate membership being 639. These nine locals report a membership in good standing at present of 9,046. The number who have withdrawn or were expelled is not reported.

The Metal Polishers and Buffers report a range of membership in their three locals at organization of from 25 to 70, the aggregate being 131. Twenty-eight members were expelled or had voluntarily withdrawn, leaving the present number in good standing 418.

The seven locals of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers have enrolled 565 members since the date of organization; of these 83 were expelled or withdrawn from the unions voluntarily, leaving 482 as the present aggregate membership in good standing; the joint membership of these unions at organization was 242.

Four of the seven unions of Printers give their aggregate membership when organized as 44, and three make no report on the number. The total number enrolled up to the date of this report was 654; 77 of that number have severed their connections with the union either by withdrawal or expulsion, leaving the present membership, in good standing, 577.

Of the eighteen unions classed as "Miscellaneous," one does not report the membership at organization and one states that they have no record which shows the number. The aggregate membership of the other sixteen was 384. The total number taken into these unions since organization was 1,016; 76 of these have dropped out voluntarily or were expelled, which leaves the present strength of these eighteen organizations 940 members.

Table Number 3 gives the birthplace of the workmen in the various trades. Of the eighteen unions of Carpenters only twelve furnish this information, the other six have either passed it over or state that they have never had any record of

the kind. The unions reporting birthplaces have an aggregate membership of 930; of these, 570, or 61.5 per cent., were born in the United States; 182, or 19.5 per cent., in Germany; 76, or 8 per cent., in Ireland; 39, or 4.2 per cent. in England; 11, or 1.2 per cent., in Italy, and 52, or 6.6 per cent., in other foreign countries. Three of the nine unions of Glass Workers do not report birthplaces of members; the six who do report have an aggregate membership of 387, of which 381 were born in the United States. No report on the birthplace of members is made by either of the four unions of Iron Moulders, no records of that kind being kept. Two of the three unions of Metal Polishers and Buffers report 296 members born in the United States, 75 in Germany, 15 in Ireland, 12 in England, and 10 in other foreign countries. Of the 278 members reported by the Painters and Decorators, 173, or 63 per cent., are natives; 46, or 17 per cent., were born in Germany; 30, or 11 per cent., in Ireland; 11, or 4 per cent., in England; 2 in Italy, and 16, or 5 per cent., in other foreign countries. Only two of the seven unions of Printers report the birthplace of members; the others state that no records of that kind are kept. The total membership of the two that report is 92, 87 of these being native born. Sixteen of the trades classed as "Miscellaneous" report a membership of 688; of these 470, or 68 per cent., are native born; 105, or 15 per cent., were born in Germany; 55, or 8 per cent., in England; 45, or 6 per cent., in Ireland; 4 were born in Italy, and 9 in other foreign countries. The birthplace of members is not reported by either of the four unions of Iron Moulders. The number whose birthplace is reported by all the unions that have given information on the subject is, in the aggregate, 2,774; of these, 1,987, or 72 per cent., are native born; 412, or 15 per cent., were born in Germany; 170, or 6 per cent., in Ireland; 110, or 4 per cent., in England; 17, or about one-half of one per cent., in Italy, and 87, or 3 per cent., in other foreign countries.

Table Number 4 gives the current wage rates for union and non-union workmen, the periods at which wages are paid, and the manner of payment, whether in cash, part cash and part store goods, or wholly in store goods; the increase in wages secured through the influence of the union and the change in wage rates—

increase or decrease that has taken place during the calendar year 1900.

Twelve of the fifteen unions of Carpenters reporting are paid weekly; the other three are paid semi-monthly, and all are paid in cash; company stores are unknown to the trade.

One union located in Philipsburg reports the prevailing rate of wages before organization as \$1.75 per day, which is the amount now paid to non-union workmen, while union carpenters are paid \$2.25 per day. The range of wages before organization, as reported, is from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per day, the largest number receiving \$2.00. The rates at present paid to union men range from \$2.20 to \$3.00, the largest number receiving \$2.50. Thirteen of the fifteen unions of Carpenters report that in their several localities union men are paid from 25 cents to \$1.00 more per day than non-union men. One union reports no difference in wages, and one makes no report on the subject. No change in wages is reported as having taken place during the past year.

With one exception, all the Glass Workers' unions report semi-monthly payments of wages; this single union is paid weekly, and all are paid in cash. This would seem to indicate that the company store and the pressure said to have been applied to compel glass workers to trade at them is a thing of the past. The wages paid glass workers before the unions reporting were organized are given as ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00. The present union rates are from \$5.00 to \$6.50 per day for bottle blowers and \$3.00 per day for flint-glass workers. Only two unions report present non-union wage rates; these are in one instance \$2.00, and \$3.00 in the other. In the districts occupied by the other unions, the glass bottle trade is completely unionized, and so there are no non-union workmen in these places. The increase in wages secured through the union ranges from 50 cents to \$3.00 per day. No change in wages is reported as having been made during the year 1900.

The Iron Moulders all report that wages are paid weekly and in cash. The range of wages before the unions were organized was from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per day, and the union rates paid when these reports were made are from \$2.40 to \$3.08. Only two

reports are made on present non-union rates of wages; these are \$2.25 in one locality and \$2.88 in the other. The increase in daily wages attributable to the influence of the unions is from 20 to 25 cents per day.

Two unions of Metal Polishers and Buffers report that wages are paid weekly and one semi-monthly; all are paid in cash. Wages before organization ranged from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day; the present union rates are from \$2.25 to \$2.80. Two reports give the present prevailing wage for non-union workmen at \$1.25 and \$2.00 per day; the increase gained through the unions is from 25 cents to \$1.00 per day.

The Painters and Decorators are all paid weekly and in cash. Wages before organization were from \$1.50 to \$2.75 per day, and the union rates are now from \$2.25 to \$2.75. The prevailing non-union wages in the several localities from which these reports come is from \$1.80 to \$2.50 per day. Union men are receiving from 25 to 75 cents per day more than their unorganized fellow-workmen. The Printers all report that wages are paid weekly in cash. Five of the seven unions report the range of wages before organization at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. The union rates are now from \$2.30 to \$3.50. Three unions report non-union wages as ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and four report the increase in daily wages gained through the unions as from 70 cents to \$1.50 per day.

Of the eighteen organizations grouped under the head of "Miscellaneous Unions," twelve report that wages are paid weekly; two, both Railroad Telegraphers, are paid monthly, and two others, the Cotton Spinners and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, are paid semi-monthly; three unions do not report the form in which wages are paid, and thirteen state that wages are paid in cash only.

With only a few exceptions these unions were organized at a comparatively recent date, and sufficient time has not elapsed to allow the movement to have its full effect on wages. Eleven out of the eighteen organizations report that no change has as yet taken place in that respect since the unions were formed; the other seven report increase of from 25 cents to \$1.00 per day.

Table Number 5 contains the hours of labor per day worked

before organization, the present union hours, and the hours now worked by non-union men; the number of members who were idle at the time of making the report and the years of greatest prosperity and depression is also given.

Four unions of Carpenters, located respectively at Roselle (two), East Rutherford and Westfield, were working nine hours a day before their organizations were formed; the others, with the exception of one that has made no statement on the subject, report having worked ten hours.

The union hours is now eight per day in the following places: Plainfield, Elizabeth, Atlantic City, Hoboken, Newark and Jersey City. In the localities represented by the other organizations of Carpenters nine hours is still the standard day's work. Ten unions report that employers in their localities generally prefer union workmen, and would rather employ them than non-union men; one makes no report as to that point; two state that employers are impartial in dealing with the two systems of labor, and two report that employers positively do not prefer their members. None of the union carpenters were idle for want of work at the time these reports were made.

The number of hours which constituted a day's work for glass workers before the organizations reporting were formed was $8\frac{1}{2}$ at Woodbury and Swedesboro, $8\frac{3}{4}$ at Glassboro, 9 at Salem and Medford, and 10 at Bridgeton and Millville. The union hours at present established are $8\frac{1}{2}$ at all the above-named places, except Millville, where 9 hours is the standard union day. Non-union men are now required to work 10 hours a day in Salem, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in Bridgeton, and 9 in Millville. The glass workers unanimously report that employers in the districts covered by their organizations show a decided preference for union over non-union labor, and that there is not one union man of their craft who is at present idle for want of work.

The Iron Moulders report ten hours as the standard day's work, both before and since unions were organized. There has as yet been no general movement in the trade looking to the reduction of the hours of labor and not likely that one will be inaugurated soon. The four unions report that they enjoy the cordial good-will of their employers, who prefer them to non-union

workmen. One union reports only two of its members out of employment for want of work; the others state that all have steady jobs.

The three unions of Polishers and Buffers report no change in the hours of labor having followed organization. One at Elizabeth has 9½ hours a day, the other two, at Rockaway and Paterson, were and are still working 10 hours. All report that their members are preferred by employers to non-union men, and that they are, without exception, steadily employed.

Three unions of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers report that in Rahway, North Hudson and Jersey City the hours of labor before the unions were formed was 10 per day. In Hoboken, Atlantic City and Trenton it was 9, and in Montclair 8; in four of these places the hours have been reduced to 8, and in the others to 9 per day since the unions were organized.

These workmen, according to the reports, are preferred by their employers to non-union men. The North Hudson, Jersey City and Montclair unions report 10, 12 and 20 respectively of their members who are at present unemployed by reason of not being able to procure work.

The Printers appear to have been the most successful of the trades reporting in dealing with the question of a shorter work-day; 10, and in one instance 12, hours was the customary day's work in the several places covered by these unions before they were organized. In Newark, Camden and Paterson the hours of labor have been reduced to 8, and in towns in which the other four unions are organized to 9 hours a day. Forty-four members are reported as being at present unemployed and unable to find work. All report cordial relations between the unions and employers. In the matter of hours of labor before and after organization, the unions grouped under "Miscellaneous" report but few changes; one of these is the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' union, the members of which are now working only 10 hours a day, where before the union was formed they worked 15. The Brewers' union has reduced the working hours of its members from 12 to 10 hours. The Plumbers, Steam Fitters and their Helpers, the Stair Builders, and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers have secured the 8-hour day, where

before organization they worked 9 hours. The Railroad Telegraphers are still working 12 hours per day, as they were before organization. Twelve out of these eighteen unions report the most cordial relations with employers, who prefer their members to non-union men; the remaining six unions make no report on the subject. Forty-four members are reported as now idle for want of employment.

Table Number 6 deals with the subject of strikes, the date relating to such of these trade disturbances as the various unions were engaged in since date of organization. Six unions of Carpenters report strikes in which their members were involved; one occurred in 1889, two in 1900, and two in 1901; the date of one is not given. The others took place in 1889, 1891, 1897 1900 (two), and 1901, respectively. The number who took part in them was 574. Two unions only report the number of days idle, which is, in the aggregate, 70. Reports on the amount of wages lost through these strikes are made by only three of the six unions who have been engaged in them; \$15,200.00 is the amount given. In two instances these strikes were total failures, the men having failed to gain that for which they had entered upon them; the other four were partly successful; some part of the demands were conceded, and others, after being refused by the employers, were abandoned by the workmen. Strikes of this kind were quite frequent in the building trades in the spring and early summer of this year, many of them having made an effort to reduce hours and advance wages at the same time. In most instances settlements were reached which secured either an advance in wages or a reduction of time, but very few resulted in both these advantages being gained.

The Glass Workers report only one strike in the entire history of the nine unions; this took place in 1892. The Iron Moulders report one in 1896; the Metal Workers, none; the Painters and Decorators, one, the date of which is not given; and the Printers, two, one of which occurred in 1889; the date of the other is not reported. Among the eighteen trades grouped under "Miscellaneous Unions" there are five strikes reported; these were all, apparently, of very petty proportions, and only meager details are given, as dates, number involved, wage loss, etc. The results of

these strikes are reported by only three unions; one was a failure and two were successful. A convincing evidence of the decline of sympathetic strikes is afforded by these reports; not one trade organization of the sixty-three reporting appears to have taken part in any such movement.

Table Number 7 exhibits the benefits provided by each of the unions reporting. Of the fifteen organizations of Carpenters, eleven give sick benefits, two do not, and two make no report on the subject. Only one union pays members when out of work, two make no report as to what is done in that respect, and the remaining twelve state that no out-of-work benefits are paid.

Strike benefits, death benefits for members and wives of members are paid by all. Six of the Carpenters' unions report that they extend financial aid to other trade organizations who are engaged in strikes; six do not do so, and three pass the question without answer.

The Glass Workers, at least so far as they have reported benefits, appear to have limited them to strikes and death of members; nothing is paid on account of sickness, out of work, death of member's wife, or to assist other organizations who are engaged in strikes.

The four unions of Iron Moulders report that all the specified benefits are paid by them except that for the death of a member's wife.

The Polishers and Buffers pay benefits on account of strikes and for the death of members; one union contributes to the assistance of other trades who are engaged in strikes; outside of these no other benefits are paid.

One union of Painters and Decorators pays strike benefits and also for the death of members and members' wives; this organization also extends help to others engaged in strikes. The benefits paid by the other unions of this craft are limited to insurance on the lives of members and their wives.

One union of Printers pays all the benefits specified in the table, but does not assist other organizations. Three pay strike benefits and five insure the lives of members; these are the only benefits paid.

Of the group of unions classed as "Miscellaneous," the Amal-

gamated Society of Engineers, the Cotton Spinners, two organizations of Railroad Telegraphers, and the Plumbers and Steam Fitters are the only ones who pay sick benefits. Five unions give assistance to members out of work, eight pay an allowance to members on strike, nine insure the lives of members, four pay a sum on the death of a member's wife, and eight contribute to the support of other unionists who are on strike.

Table Number 8 shows the amount expended for all the specified benefits during the twelve months ending May 30th, 1901.

The following summary table shows the amounts paid by the various groups of unions and the purposes for which the money was disbursed. Many of the unions have made no report of the moneys paid out by them for these purposes, having no record of them or because benefits are paid only by the national bodies without the intervention of the locals. The figures given below, therefore, do not in all probability represent more than one-half of the sums actually paid out.

	Carpenters, 15 Unions.	Glass Workers, 9 Unions.	Iron Moulders, 4 Unions.	Polishers and Buffers, 3 Unions.	Painters and Decorators, 7 Unions.	Printers, 7 Unions.	Miscellaneous, 18 Unions.
Sickness,	\$1,409 95	. . . .	\$180 00	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	\$315 00
Out of work, . .	216 00	\$10 00	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	196 00
Strikes,	3,503 63	. . . .	65 00	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	598 00
Death of member, Death of member's wife,	1,561 00	1,608 25	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	175 00
To assist other or- ganizations, . .	293 50	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	\$50 00	. . . .	130 00
	785 00	50 00	357 00	\$950 00	57 00	\$42 00	458 80
Total,	\$7,769 08	\$1,668 25	\$602 00	\$950 00	\$107 00	\$42 00	\$1,872 80

Table Number 9 gives the benefit expenditures of all the unions from the date of organization to the time of making these reports. The details given are so meager that there is no material for a generalization of the work accomplished by the unions on these lines. Almost the entire number of organizations provide for the payment of the benefits specified in the tables, but comparatively few of them appear to have any record of the sums paid

out; many answers are given under evident misunderstanding of what is meant by the questions, such as giving the amounts allowed per week for the various benefits in the cases of those entitled to them, instead of the sums which had been actually disbursed for these purposes.

Table No. 10, which is the last of the series, gives the amount of annual dues and assessments paid by each union, their total income, the amount paid to the national body and that which was expended for other purposes of the locals, for the twelve months ending May 30th, 1901. The total amount paid by the local unions to their national bodies since the date of organization and the sums now in the treasuries of the locals are given.

The Carpenters report annual dues ranging from \$6.00 to \$18.20; one union, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, reports the latter amount; the lower sum, \$6.00, is paid by eleven unions, and three pay \$7.80. The total income from all sources, that is to say, dues and assessments, aggregates for the twelve unions who report on the subject \$10,146.91. Three of them make no report on income. The money is divided by the Carpenters as follows: \$2,604.25 as per capita tax and dues to maintain the national union and \$5,659.63 for the expenses of the local organizations. The various benefits paid by the local unions are included in this latter amount. \$1,883.00 of the year's income went into the reserve funds of the local unions, which at the time of reporting amounted in the aggregate to \$3,678.66. The annual dues as reported by the Glass Workers are probably the lowest known among the organized trades; the range is from \$1.80 to \$3.00. The total income of the six unions who report on the subject is \$14,990.47, of which amount \$13,173.92 was paid over to the national organizations with which they are affiliated, and \$1,945.03 was expended for the various purposes of local administration. The expenditures for the year were \$128.48 greater than the income, the excess being paid out of the reserve funds of the locals, which left \$1,477.00 in their treasuries on May 1st, 1901.

The Iron Moulders charge annual dues ranging from \$3.00 to \$13.00, there being two unions who collect the smaller and two the larger amounts. No assessments were collected, and

the total income of the four unions for the year was only \$275.00; of this \$198.00 was paid to the national organization and \$77.00 used in the local administration. One local union only reports having any money in its treasury, the amount being \$325.00.

The Metal Workers report uniform annual dues of \$6.00 and no assessments. \$3,609.25 was their total income for the year; \$1,576.00 was paid as dues to the national union and \$1,098.55 was spent for local purposes. One union does not report the amount in its treasury, and two state that theirs contain jointly a reserve fund of \$3,800.00.

The Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers collect from their members dues ranging in amount from \$4.20 to \$5.40 annually. The assessments were few in number and small in amounts, the total being only \$69.25. Total income is reported by only three of the seven unions, the aggregate amount being \$835.35; of this \$270.65 went to the national union and \$378.97 to the necessary expenses of the local organization. The reserve fund now in their treasuries, as reported by four of these organizations, is \$383.03.

Printers' annual dues are, as reported by four locals, \$6.00; one local \$7.20, and one \$31.20; no assessments were collected. Only three of the seven unions report total income, which, as given by them, amounts to \$874.06. These same organizations state that \$447.90 was paid to the national body and \$139.49 expended for local administration.

There is a very wide difference in the amounts paid as annual dues by the eighteen unions grouped under the title "Miscellaneous."

Two, the Waiters and Bartenders, and the Jewelry Workers, charge \$3.00. Among the others the amounts range from \$6.00 to \$24.30. Only seven unions report having collected assessments, the amount being \$456.00. Eleven unions report their total income, which aggregates \$5,175.74. Of this amount, \$1,285.71 was paid to the national bodies and \$2,911.37 was disbursed for the various expenses of the locals. Sixteen of these unions report reserve funds in their treasuries ranging from 7 cents to \$628.00, the aggregate being \$2,826.21.

It is much to be regretted that one of the principal purposes

in view in publishing these statistics is at least partially defeated by the meager details given regarding the finances and the distribution of income as provided for by the benefit features of each organization.

The older unions' reports are, generally speaking, fairly satisfactory in this respect, but those whose organization is of recent date are very deficient in records of the character desired. In answer to the question "How has foreign immigration affected wages in your trade?" ten unions of Carpenters answer that it has had no influence whatever on wages; two state that its tendency is to keep wages down, one of these asserting that foreigners work from twenty-five to fifty cents per day less than American workmen; three make no report on the subject. There are very few of the unions included in the entire tabulation who have any complaint to make against immigration as affecting wages, and these are of a vague and general kind containing no definite charge.

The unions were requested to state how far and in what way their trades had been benefited by the labor laws at present on the statute books, and what new legislation would, in their judgment, be conducive to their interests.

Answering the first question, six of the Carpenters' unions state that they derive no advantage whatever from any of the existing labor laws; one takes the ground that somehow wages are kept up by these laws; and one states that the Mechanics' Lien Law has proved a beneficial measure to carpenters in securing them wages that were earned and that would have been lost through the failures of the contractors if it were not for the provisions of the lien law. Six of the Carpenters' unions pass the question by, without answer of any kind.

Three unions of Glass Workers say that the cash payment of wages law and the act relating to child labor have each done those working at their trade a great deal of good, the first named being regarded as particularly beneficial. One union answers emphatically that the labor laws have wrought no good to their craft, and five return no answer of any kind.

One union of the Iron Moulders indicate the semi-monthly pay bill as the one that has helped them most. This organization

is located in Dover, and its officers say that before the passage of the above bill wages were paid monthly, which necessarily resulted in the men being short of money much of the time; under those circumstances they were *obliged* to buy their supplies at a store owned by the estate that controlled the works in which they are employed, which state of things was presumably regarded by them as being to their disadvantage. Two unions state that the labor laws have been of no benefit to their members, and one expresses no opinion on their value.

The Metal Polishers and Buffers speak in high terms of the benefits derived by men working at their trade from the use of exhaust fan technically known as the "blower," which carries away and discharges in a safe place the fine dust arising from their work. This great safeguard to health has been introduced voluntarily by the owners of many shops, and in others the Factory Inspector has compelled its introduction. Its general use in shops is due to the factory laws. All the unions of Polishers commend the "blower," and one also refers to the fifty-five hour law as being beneficial to them.

The Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, seven unions, all agree in saying that labor laws at present on the statute books are in no respect beneficial to their members. Two unions of printers indicate the label laws as being in a high degree advantageous to them. Through its use only can those who desire to encourage and support union labor do so with certainty. Three of the Printers' organizations say the labor laws have been no use to them so far as they have observed, and two express no opinion regarding their usefulness.

Only one of the unions grouped as "Miscellaneous" say anything in commendation of the present labor laws; that one, an organization of jewelry workmen, indicate the child-labor law as the only act of the labor series that has done their trade any good; nine others say they know of no advantage that has come to them through labor legislation, and seven make no report whatever on the subject.

As to the legislation which the unions desire for the improvement of trade conditions, such recommendations as are made may be grouped under three headings, viz., a law to make eight hours a legal day's work, some asking in addition for a half holi-

day on Saturday; the restriction or total stoppage of immigration, and a law taking from the Court of Chancery the power which it has recently exercised in Paterson of enjoining strikers against molesting non-union workmen or otherwise interfering with or in any way hindering or impeding the business of a manufacturer whose former employes are on strike. One union of Carpenters suggest an amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Law which shall give claims for labor performed an absolute preference over those for material supplied. One organization of glass workers asks for a law suppressing company stores and making them illegal in any form; the same union expresses dissatisfaction with the present alleged careless enforcement of the child-labor law and demands that hereafter the Factory Inspector be required to carry out its provisions with greater vigor. Another asks for a higher tariff on imported glass so as to lessen the quantity brought into the country from abroad. One union of Metal Polishers and Buffers suggests that all shops in which polishers work be equipped with the suction fan, saying that nothing which the Legislature could do would prove such a boon to men engaged in their business. Another union of this trade complains of the feeble way in which the factory act, particularly the part of it relating to the legal age of children employed in workshops, is enforced; fault is also found with the non-enforcement of the fifty-five hour law.

One union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers demands a law which shall secure to union men the exclusive right to work on all public buildings, National, State, county and municipal, and forbidding the giving of any such work to non-union men.

Each one of the seven Printers join in recommending a law which shall make the use of the union label obligatory on all public printing, thus insuring that all work of that character shall be done by union men. In addition to the label recommendation, one of the Printers' locals suggests "a weekly wage payment law, so drawn as not to be declared unconstitutional, as laws relating to labor generally are." These other recommendations of legislation are made by some of the unions grouped under the head of "Miscellaneous." Brewers—"adopt the entire pro-

gramme of the Socialists"; Malsters—"reduce the working hours to ten per day in the malting trade; the work is very laborious, and the hours are now twelve per day for every day in the week, Sunday included"; Hat Finishers—"laws at present on the statute books are all right, but we want no more of them"; Coopers—"prohibit the refilling or second use of foreign-made barrels"; Amalgamated Society of Engineers—"a nine-hour work day, and an employers' liability bill"; Machinists—"change the manner of appointing the Factory Inspector and his deputies; give the unions the right to select these officers, leaving the power of confirmation or rejection with the Legislature."

The Cotton Spinners' union offer the following suggestions on the subject of legislation: 1. "Abolish all piece-work." 2. "Reduce the hours of labor." 3. "All employers of labor to allow employes two weeks' vacation with full pay during the summer months." 4. "Require all employers of labor to pay a fixed per capita tax to the State toward establishing a system of old age or disability pensions for workingmen." The union of Railroad Telegraphers want "a ten-hour work day and an examining board to pass on the qualifications of men who seek to enter the business." The Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' union want an official board of practical men to examine master plumbers as to their knowledge of the trade and general qualifications for carrying it on. The Stair Builders recommend a sweeping act by Congress which shall close the country to all foreigners.

Asked to name the principal grievances of which they at present complain, the answers of the unions show a wide variety of causes for dissatisfaction. Eight unions of Carpenters say they have nothing to complain of at present; the grievances set forth by the others of that trade are as follows: "Refusal of employers to recognize the union"; "can't get hours of labor reduced low enough"; "should have a minimum wage rate of \$2.50 per day for nine hours' work"; "carpenters do not join the union"; "men on strike are restrained from picketing"; "non-union men are employed on government work"; "injunctions restraining strikers issued by the Court of Chancery." The grievances advanced by the glass workers are as follows: "Employers are not paying cash wages, and children under age are working in fac-

tories in this district (Minatola)"; "cash payment of wages' law is not observed by some employers, and children under age working in the factories; neither of these laws are properly enforced by the Factory Inspector." The Iron Moulders claim that "the ratio of apprentices to journeymen is too high"; "wages are too low," and "employers are not friendly to the unions"; "ten hours is too long for a day's work."

The grievances advanced by the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers are limited to two in number—"wages are too low," and "men who have never had any training as apprentices at the trade are permitted to work at it, and are in many instances preferred by the bosses because of their willingness to accept much lower wages than a real painter."

The only complaint advanced by the Printers is that their label does not appear on all public printing, which would give the unions a monopoly of that kind of work.

The Malsters complain of "long hours and Sunday work"; the Bakers and Confectioners of "long hours, filthy sleeping rooms, and, in some instances, workshops also"; Waiters and Bartenders, "long hours and varying wage rate"; Jewelry workmen, "present hours of labor are too long and wages too low"; Spinners complain that "changes in the material on which they work very frequently results in a material reduction in wages through difficulty in handling it." "This is a constant source of trouble."

The Railroad Telegraphers refer to their twelve-hour work-day as the principal grievance of the craft; they are required to work Sundays also.

The grievances complained of by the Stair Builders are peculiar in that their fellow unionists of the same craft are responsible for them and not the employers; this union states that if a New Jersey contractor obtains a job in New York city he is not allowed by the New York union to bring more than one-half of his workmen from this State, the other half must be employed where the work is being done.

It will be noticed that a great majority of the trades make no complaints, and may, therefore, be supposed to be now working contentedly under conditions that are satisfactory to them.

TABLE No. 1.—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 NAME, LOCATION, DATE OF BEGINNING AND PRESENT AGE OF ORGANIZATION.

Office Number.	Local No. of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	WHERE LOCATED.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	Present Age of Organization.	NATIONAL ORGANIZATION WITH WHICH IT IS AFFILIATED.
CARPENTERS.						
1	338	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Roselle.	Sept. 15, 1899	2	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Plainfield.	Mar. 17, 1886	15	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	East Rutherford.	Mar. 21, 1900	1	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Westfield.	Aug. 12, 1881	20	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Long Branch.	Nov. 8, 1890	11	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Vineland.	July 1, 1901	1	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Elizabeth.	Mar. 29, 1886	15	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Atlantic City.	Jan. 12, 1900	1	American Federation of Labor.
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Rahway.	April 1, 1900	1	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Phillipsburg.	April 23, 1888	13	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Hackensack.	Feb. 11, 1891	10	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Hoboken.	Nov. 11, 1888	13	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Newark.	April 18, 1894	7	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
14	...	Amalg. Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	Newark City.	June, 1877	20	American Federation of Labor.
14 1/2	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Dover.	May 8, 1900	1	American Federation of Labor.
GLASS WORKERS.						
6	14	Glass Bottle Blowers.	Salem.	1891	10	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
15	18 1/2	Glass Bottle Blowers.	Woodbury.	1881	20	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers.	Bridgeton.	1899	2	American Federation of Labor.
16 1/2	25	Glass Bottle Blowers.	Clayton.	Mar. 20, 1898	3	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers.	Glassboro.	April 13, 1898	3	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
18	...	Glass Bottle Blowers.	Medford.	Sept., 1899	16	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers.	Millville.	Oct. 10, 1885	24	American Federation of Labor.
19 1/2	46	American Flint Glass Workers.	Millville.	Oct. 10, 1885	24	American Federation of Labor.
19 1/4	53	Glass Bottle Blowers.	Sweedsboro.	June, 1899	2	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.

TABLE NO. 1—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 NAME, LOCATION, DATE OF BEGINNING AND PRESENT AGE OF ORGANIZATION.

Office Number.	Local No. of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	WHERE LOCATED.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	Present Age of Organization.	NATIONAL ORGANIZATION WITH WHICH IT IS AFFILIATED.
20	114	IRON MOULDERS.	Newark,	1866	5	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.
21	208		Dover,	Feb. 7, 1867	4	
22	267		Trenton,	Mar. 29, 1900	1	
22½	81		Elizabeth,	May, 1856	45	
23	9	METAL WORKERS.	Elizabeth,	Dec. 17, 1896	5	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Int. Union.
24	36		Rockaway,	Sept. 12, 1895	6	
25	121		Paterson,	June, 1899	2	
26	41		Paterson,	June, 1899	2	
27	78	PAINTERS, DECORATORS, ETC.	Rahway,	Mar. 21, 1900	1	Union County Trades Council.
28	89		Hoboken,	April, 1899	2	
29	169		North Hudson,	May 15, 1899	2	
30	241		Jersey City,	June 13, 1890	11	
31	277	Brohd. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers.	Montclair,	Nov. 9, 1900	1	American Federation of Labor.
32	301		Atlantic City,	Jan. 24, 1901	....
		Brohd. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers.	Trenton,	Feb. 28, 1901	American Federation of Labor.

PRINTERS.						
333	8	International Typographical Union,.....	Newark,.....	Mar. 4, 1883	18	International Typographical Union of North America.
334	71	International Typographical Union,.....	Trenton,.....	June 19, 1867	37	International Typographical Union of North America.
335	103	International Typographical Union,.....	Newark,.....	June 19, 1867	34	Federation of Labor.
336	134	International Typographical Union,.....	Camden,.....	Feb. 23, 1887	14	International Typographical Union of North America.
337	150	International Typographical Union,.....	Elizabeth,.....	April 23, 1886	15	International Typographical Union of North America.
338	195	International Typographical Union,.....	Paterson,.....	Dec. 8, 1885	16	New Jersey Federation of Labor Unions.
339	235	International Typographical Union,.....	Rahway,.....	Sept. 18, 1897	4	International Typographical Union of North America.
MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.						
40	26	Brewers' Union,.....	Trenton,.....	April 15, 1900	1	National Union of United Brewery Workmen.
41	171	Maltsters' Union,.....	Newark,.....	April 15, 1899	2	American Federation of Labor.
42	64	Journymen Bakers' & Confectioners' Union,.....	Elizabeth,.....	May 31, 1900	1	Bakers' and Confectioners' Union of America.
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,.....	Trenton,.....	Jan. 1, 1891	10	American Federation of Labor.
44	40	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,.....	Bloomfield,.....	Feb. 21, 1899	2	United Hatters of North America.
45	40	Coopers' International Union,.....	Jersey City,.....	Feb. 21, 1899	2	American Federation of Labor.
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,.....	Paterson,.....	May 4, 1900	35	American Federation of Labor.
47	62	International Association of Musicians,.....	Trenton,.....	May 4, 1900	1	American Federation of Musicians.
48	329	International Ass'n of Machinists,.....	New Brunswick,.....	May 4, 1900	1	International Association of Machinists.
49	49	Inter. Jewelry Workers' Union of America,.....	Newark,.....	Sept. 8, 1899	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.
50	...	Operative Cotton Spinners' Pro. As. of N. J.,.....	East Newark,.....	Jan., 1889	12	American Federation of Labor.
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,.....	Camden,.....	Jan. 27, 1901	...	Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America.
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,.....	Trenton,.....	Jan. 28, 1901	...	Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America.
53	124	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,.....	Passaic,.....	May, 1898	3	United Ass'n of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of U. S. and Canada.
54	181	Plumbers' Union,.....	Bayonne,.....	Sept. 16, 1899	2	United Ass'n of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of U. S. and Canada.
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,.....	Jersey City,.....	June 5, 1899	2	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
56	20	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,.....	Atlantic City,.....	April 11, 1900	1	United Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,.....	Trenton,.....	Jan. 6, 1901	...	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

* No record.

TABLE No. 2—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.
Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

MEMBERSHIP.

Office Number.	Local Number of (Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS WHEN ORGANIZED.			NUMBER AT PRESENT IN GOOD STANDING.			Number who have been ex- pelled or have voluntarily withdrawn.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in membership since date of organization.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
CARPENTERS.											
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	13	.....	13	22	.....	22	6	9
2	515	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	25	.....	25	130	.....	130	175	+100
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	12	.....	12	18	.....	18	1	+
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	34	.....	34	26	.....	26	15	+
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	40	.....	40	125	.....	125	.....	85
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	27	.....	27	45	.....	45	.....	18
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	14	.....	14	301	.....	301	.....	287
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	38	.....	38	205	.....	205	500	+212
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	12	.....	12	41	.....	41	.....	12
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	.....	10	35	.....	35	.....	25
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	19	.....	19	70	.....	70	25	51
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	30	.....	30	81	.....	81	.....	51
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	18	.....	18	91	.....	91	10	73
14	...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	15	.....	15	49	.....	49	.....	34
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	15	.....	15	40	.....	40	12	35
			322	.....	322	1279	.....	1279	756	† +985

TABLE No. 2—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 MEMBERSHIP.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS WHEN ORGANIZED.			NUMBER AT PRESENT IN GOOD STANDING.			Number who have been expelled or have voluntarily withdrawn.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in membership since date of organization.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.											
40	26	Brewers' Union,	15	...	15	55	...	55	3	+ 40	
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	25	...	25	23	...	23	...	+ 25	
42	64	Journymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,	7	...	7	16	...	16	...	+ 9	
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,	10	...	10	50	...	50	30	+ 40	
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	...	...	...	35	30	65	...	+ 16
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	20	...	20	36	...	36	8	+ 16	
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	+ 55
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	20	...	20	75	...	75	...	+ 23	
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	28	...	28	51	...	51	4	+ 23	
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	...	...	...	200	...	200	...	+ 11
50	...	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of New Jersey,	42	...	42	31	...	31	12	+ 43	
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	32	...	32	75	...	75	2	+ 23	
52	85	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	29	...	29	52	...	52	...	+ 5	
53	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	42	...	42	47	...	47	4	+ 14	
54	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	9	...	9	23	...	23	3	+ 13	
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	18	...	18	22	...	22	2	+ 13	
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	63	...	63	50	...	50	...	+ 13	
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	24	...	24	24	...	24	3	+ 40	
			384	...	384	910	30	940	76	† +246	

* Not reported. ** No record. † Net.

TABLE No. 3.—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
MEMBERSHIP, BIRTHPLACE, INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS WHO WERE BORN IN					
			United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
CARPENTERS.								
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	17	6	5	5	..	..
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	..	13	..	..	9
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	26	..	..	2	..	..
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	99	8	10	2	1	..
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	38	..	..	..	..	..
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	175	50	40	25	3	8
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	35	2	..	..	..	..
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	32	..	2	1	..	4
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	20	10	25	3	7	28
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	28	..	..	..	..	..
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	..	..	..	..	..	..
			570	76	182	39	11	52

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 3—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 MEMBERSHIP, BIRTHPLACE, INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS WHO WERE BORN IN					
			United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
		GLASS WORKERS.						
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers.	*	*	*	*	*	*
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers.	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers.	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers.	111	2	2	.....	.....	.....
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17½	.....	Glass Bottle Blowers.	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	7	American Flint Glass Workers.	32	*	1	1	*	.....
19	46	American Flint Glass Workers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19½	53	Glass Bottle Blowers.	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		IRON MOULDERS.						
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.	381	2	3	1	.....	.....
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.	*	*	*	*	*	*
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.	*	*	*	3	.....	1
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.	*	*	*	*	*	*
		METAL WORKERS.						
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.	241	3	70	2	.....	10
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.	55	12	5	10	.....	.....
			296	15	75	12	.....	10

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.

26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	31	1	1	1	1
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	43	16	3	2	4
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	40	20	6	12	12
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	59	9	6	1	1
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	50	1	1	1	1
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	173	30	47	12	71
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.					

PRINTERS.

33	8	International Typographical Union.	10	5	40		
34	71	International Typographical Union.	1	22	12		
35	103	International Typographical Union.	15	35	35		
36	132	International Typographical Union.	25	3	7		
37	150	International Typographical Union.	34	20	20		
38	195	International Typographical Union.	20	5	12		
39	235	International Typographical Union.	59	1	3		
			44	3	3		
			7	8	16		
			25	1	1		
			43	1	1		
			18	3	1		
			24				
			470	45	105	55	9

MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.

40	26	Brewers' Union.	87	2	1	2	
41	171	Malsters' Union.	10	5	40		
42	64	Journymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.	1	22	12		
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union.	15	35	35		
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union.	25	3	7		
45	40	Coopers' International Union.	34	20	20		
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers.	20	5	12		
47	62	American Federation of Musicians.	59	1	3		
48	329	International Association of Machinists.	44	3	3		
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.	7	8	16		
50	84	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of New Jersey.	25	1	1		
51	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	50	1	1		
52	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union.	43	1	1		
53	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union.	18	3	1		
54	157	Stair-builders' Union.	24				
55	79	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union.					
56	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union.					
57							

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 4—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 WAGES—CURRENT RATES FOR UNION AND NON-UNION WORKMEN.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Periods on which wages are paid.	MANNER IN WHICH WAGES ARE PAID.			CURRENT WAGES PER DAY.				Amount of increase per week.	Amount of decrease per week.	
				Cash.	Part cash and part store goods.	Wholly in store goods.	Before union was organized.	Present union rates.	Present non-union rates.	Increase through union.			
CARPENTERS.													
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Semi-monthly.	Yes	.....	.....	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50	.....	\$3.00	.....
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 00	2 75	2 00	\$0 75	.....	.....
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 00	2 50	2 00	50	1 50	.....
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Semi-monthly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 25	2 50	2 25	25	3 00	.....
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Semi-monthly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 25	2 50	2 25	25	1 50	.....
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 00	2 25	2 00	25	3 00	.....
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 25	2 75	2 50	25	2 50	.....
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 25	2 50	2 50	25	3 00	.....
9	337	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 00	2 50	1 75	75	3 00	.....
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	1 75	2 25	1 75	50	1 50	.....
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 25	2 50	2 25	25	1 50	.....
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 75	3 00	2 00	1 00	1 50	.....
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 50	3 00	2 00	1 00	1 50	.....
14	594	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 00	2 20	2 00	20	1 50	.....
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Weekly.	Yes	.....	.....	2 00	2 20	1 75	45	3 00	.....

GLASS WORKERS.									
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	3 50	5 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
15 1/2	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	5 00	6 00	3 00	1 00	2 50
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	3 00	5 00	2 00	3 00	10 00
16 1/2	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	3 00	5 00	2 00	3 00	3 00
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	3 00	5 00	2 00	3 00	3 00
17 1/2	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	2 50	4 50	2 00	2 00	4 00
18	7	American Flint Glass Workers,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 50	3 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
19	46	American Flint Glass Workers,.....	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	2 50	3 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
19 1/2	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	5 00	6 50	1 50	5 88	5 88
IRON MOULDERS.									
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 50	2 75	2 25	25	1 50
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 50	2 40	2 25	25	1 50
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 25	2 50	2 25	25	1 50
22 1/2	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	3 50	3 08	2 88	20	1 50
METAL WORKERS.									
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 00	2 80	1 25	80	1 14
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,.....	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	2 25	2 50	1 25	1 00	1 00
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 00	2 25	2 00	25	1 00
PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.									
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 00	2 25	2 00	25	1 50
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 50	2 75	2 00	75	3 00
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 25	2 75	2 00	75	3 00
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 25	2 75	2 00	75	3 00
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 75	2 75	2 00	25	1 50
31	477	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	1 50	2 50	1 80	30	2 00
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 25	2 50	2 00	50	1 50
PRINTERS.									
33	8	International Typographical Union,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 50	3 50	1 00	1 00	1 00
34	71	International Typographical Union,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 50	3 50	2 00	1 50	1 50
35	103	International Typographical Union,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 00	2 50	1 80	70	1 50
36	132	International Typographical Union,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 00	2 50	1 80	70	1 50
37	150	International Typographical Union,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 50	2 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
38	195	International Typographical Union,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 00	2 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
39	235	International Typographical Union,.....	Weekly, ..	Yes	2 00	2 50	1 50	1 50	1 50

* Not reported. ** \$40.00 semi-monthly; balance at end of season.

TABLE No. 4—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 WAGES—CURRENT RATES FOR UNION AND NON-UNION WORKMEN.

Office Number.	Local Organization Number of	MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.	Periods on which wages are paid.	MANNER IN WHICH WAGES ARE PAID.			CURRENT WAGES PER DAY.				INCREASE OR DECREASE OF WAGES DURING 1900.	
				Cash.	Part cash and part store goods.	Wholly in store goods.	Before union was organized.	Present union rates.	Present non-union rates.	Increase through union.	Amount of increase per week.	Amount of decrease per week.
40	26	Brewers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	\$2 15	\$2 65	\$2 15	\$0 50	\$3 00	..
41	171	Mailsters' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	2 15	2 15	..	..	..	..
42	64	Journymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	2 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	6 00	..
43	100	Waiters and Bartenders' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	Semi-monthly,	Yes	..	..	3 00	3 00	3 00	..	..	..
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	2 50	4 00	2 50	..	..	..
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	4 00	4 00	2 50	25	1 50	..
50	...	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of N. J.	Semi-monthly,	Yes	..	..	2 25	2 50	2 25	..	..	..
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	Monthly,	Yes	..	..	3 00	3 00	3 00	..	..	..
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	Monthly,	Yes	..	..	1 50	1 50	1 50	..	..	..
53	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	3 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	6 00	..
54	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	1 50	1 50	2 00	..	..	..
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	3 00	3 00	2 00	..	..	..
56	20	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	2 50	3 00	2 50	50	1 50	..
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	..	..	2 50	3 00	2 50	50	3 00	..

* Not reported. *** Piece-work.

TABLE No. 5—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.				Do employers prefer union to non-union men?	Number of members who are now idle from inability to find work.	Year when employment was hardest to find and wages lowest.	Year when employment was most abundant and wages highest.
			Before union was organized.	Present union hours.	Present non-union hours.	Reduction in hours through union.				
CARPENTERS.										
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	9		9	.....	No	.....	1873	1901
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10		9	.....	Yes	.....	1897	1901
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	9	9	9	2	No	.....	1897	1891
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	9	9	9	.....	Yes	.....	1893	1891
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	9	9	1	Yes	.....	1889	1900
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	6	10	1	Yes	.....	1896	1901
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	8	.....	2	Yes	.....	1894	1901
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	9	8	.....	1	Yes	.....	1893	1901
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	9	9	1	Yes	.....	*	1901
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	9	10	1	**	.....	1873	1901
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	8	9	1	Yes	.....	1895	1899
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	8	9	2	*	.....	1894	1901
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	8	10	2	Yes	.....	*	*
14	...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	8	8	.....	Yes	.....	*	*
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	10	9	10	1	Yes	.....	*	*

* Not reported. ** No preference.

TABLE No. 5—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.

Office Number.	Local Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.				Do employers prefer union to non-union men?	Number of members who are now idle from inability to find work.	Year when employment was hardest to find and wages lowest.	Year when employment was most abundant and wages highest.
			Before union was organized.	Present union hours.	Present non-union hours.	Reduction in hours through union.				
GLASS WORKERS.										
5	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	8½	8½	10	½	Yes	.....	1895	1900
5½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	8½	8½	.....	.....	Yes	.....	1893	1901
6	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	10	8½	9½	1½	Yes	.....	1897	1900
6½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	8½	8½	.....	.....	Yes	.....	1896	1900
7	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	8½	8½	.....	.....	Yes	.....	1893	1901
7½	7	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	9	9	.....	1	Yes	.....	1895	1901
8	7	American Flint Glass Workers,.....	10	9	9	.....	Yes	.....	1893	1901
9	46	American Flint Glass Workers,.....	10	9	9	.....	Yes	.....	1895	1901
9½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,.....	10	9	9	.....	Yes	.....	1893	1901
9¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	8½	8½	.....	.....	Yes	.....	1896	1901
IRON MOULDERS.										
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	10	10	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	10	10	.....	.....	Yes	.....	1893	1900
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	10	10	12	2	Yes	.....	1893	1901
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	10	10	10	.....	Yes	2	1892	1901

METAL WORKERS.

23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	10	10	10	Ycs	1893	1901
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	10	10	10	10	10	10	Ycs	1901	1896
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	10	10	10	10	10	10	Ycs	1893	1901
PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.											
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	10	10	9	9	9	9	Ycs	1895	1901
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	9	9	9	9	9	9	Ycs	1873	1900
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	10	10	8	9	2	10	Ycs	1889	1900
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	10	10	8	9	2	12	Ycs	12	1900
30	30	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	8	8	8	8	8	20	Ycs	*	1901
31	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	9	9	9	9	9	1	Ycs	*	1901
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	9	9	9	9	10	1	Ycs	1877	1900
PRINTERS.											
33	8	International Typographical Union,	10	10	8	8	2	2	Ycs	*	*
34	71	International Typographical Union,	10	10	9	9	2	35	Ycs	*	*
35	103	International Typographical Union,	12	12	9	9	3	1	Ycs	*	*
36	132	International Typographical Union,	10	10	8	10	2	1	Ycs	1898	1900
37	150	International Typographical Union,	10	10	9	9	1	6	Ycs	1884	1900
38	195	International Typographical Union,	10	10	8	10	2	1	Ycs	*	*
39	235	International Typographical Union,	10	10	9	9	1	1	Ycs	*	*
MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.											
40	26	Brewers' Union,	12	12	10	10	2	2	*	1893	1888
41	171	Malsters' Union,	12	12	10	10	16	10	Ycs	1884	1900
42	64	Journeyman Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,	15	15	10	10	6	10	Ycs	1889	1900
43	109	Waiters and Bartenders' Union,	10	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	9	10	Ycs	1892	1878
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	10	10	10	10	10	10	Ycs	1893	1901
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	10	10	10	10	10	10	Ycs	1888	1901
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	10	10	10	10	10	10	Ycs	1895	1900
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	10	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	10	Ycs	1893	1900
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	10	10	10	10	10	10	Ycs	1893	1900
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	10	10	10	10	10	10	Ycs	1901	1901
50	...	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of N. J.	10	10	10	10	10	10	Ycs	1901	1901
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	12	12	12	12	12	12	Ycs	1895	1901
52	85	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	9	9	8	8	9	1	Ycs	1888	1901
53	181	Starbuilders' Union,	9	9	8	8	9	1	Ycs	1889	1901
54	157	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	9	9	8	8	9	1	Ycs	1889	1901
55	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	9	9	8	8	9	1	Ycs	1889	1901
56	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	9	9	8	8	9	1	Ycs	1889	1901

* Not reported. ** No preference. *** No regular hours.

TABLE No. 6—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 STRIKES.

Office number.	Local number of organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Has the union been engaged in any strikes since organization on account of trade matters?	Date when such strike began.	Cause for which such strikes were undertaken.	Number of members who took part in strikes.	Number of days idle in consequence of strikes.	Total amount lost in wages on account of strikes.	Was the strike successful? (Yes.) (No.)	Number of sympathetic strikes engaged in since date of organization.
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.										
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	No.	June 1, 1900	.	18	†	.	Partly so.	.
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	No.	.	.	.	.	.	No.	.
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	No.	.	.	.	.	\$3,000 00	.	.
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes.	.	.	150	10	.	.	.
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes.	June, 1899	.	†	†	5,000 00	Partly so.	‡ Yes.
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes.	April, 1901	.	250	†	.	.	.
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	No.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	No.	May, 1891	.	65	60	7,200 00	Partly so.	.
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes.	{ Mos. not given 1897, 1900.	.	91	†	.	Partly so.	.
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	.	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	No.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14 1/2	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	No.	.	.	574	70	\$15,200 00	.	.

* 1/2 for an eight-hour day, and a minimum wage-rate of \$2.50.
 † Not reported.
 ‡ A compromise was made—\$2.50 a day was gained, but not the eight hours.
 § Reduction of working hours.
 ¶ In sympathy with the bricklayers in their strike of June, 1901.
 †† From time to time a few contractors gave in. Some of the strikers are still out.

CLASS WORKERS.

GLASS WORKERS.		No.	Bet. 1890 & '92	30	†	No.
15	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
16	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	Yes.				
17	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
18	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
19	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
20	American Flint Glass Workers, . . .	No.				
21	American Flint Glass Workers, . . .	No.				
22	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
23	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
24	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
25	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
26	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
27	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
28	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
29	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
30	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
31	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
32	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
33	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
34	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
35	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
36	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
37	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
38	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
39	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
40	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
41	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
42	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
43	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
44	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
45	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
46	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
47	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
48	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
49	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
50	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
51	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
52	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
53	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
54	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
55	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
56	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
57	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
58	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
59	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
60	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
61	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
62	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
63	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
64	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
65	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
66	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
67	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
68	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
69	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
70	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
71	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
72	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
73	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
74	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
75	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
76	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
77	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
78	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
79	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
80	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
81	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
82	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
83	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
84	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
85	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
86	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				
87	Glass Bottle Blowers, . . .	No.				

[illegible]

TABLE No. 6—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

STRIKES.

Office number.	Local number of organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Has the union been engaged in any strikes since organized matters?	Date when such strike began.	Cause for which such strikes were undertaken.	Number of members who took part in strikes.	Number of days idle in consequence of strikes.	Total amount lost in wages on account of strikes.	Was the strike successful? (Yes.) (No.)	Number of sympathetic strikes engaged in since date of organization.
MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.										
40	26	Brewers' Union.	No.							
41	171	Maltsters' Union.	No.							
42	64	Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' Union.	No.							
43	109	Walters and Bartenders' Union.	No.							
44	40	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union.	No.							
45	40	Coopers' International Union.	Yes.	May, 1899	†	15	†	\$50 00	Yes.	
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers.	No.							
47	62	American Federation of Musicians.	No.							
48	329	International Association of Machinists.	No.	May, 1901	†	32	†	‡	†	
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.	Yes.							
50	84	Co-operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Ass'n of New Jersey.	No.							
51	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	No.							
52	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers' Union.	Yes.	†	†	47	†	†		
53	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers' Union.	No.							
54	157	Shoemakers' Union.	No.							
55	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union.	Yes.	April, 1900	•	24	†	150 00	Yes.	
56	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union.	Yes.	1900	•	24	†	150 00	No.	
57			Yes.			168		\$200 00		

* Increase in wages. † Not reported. ‡ To reduce the hours of labor per day. § Information refused. ¶ Strike still on.

TABLE No. 7—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 BENEFIT FEATURES.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.		Does Union provide assistance for members or their families in case of					
Office number.	Local number of organization.	Sickness.	Out of work.	Strike.	Death of member.	Death of mem-ber's wife.	To assist other or-ganizations.
CARPENTERS.							
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	+	+	+	+
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	No	+	Yes	Yes	+
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	+	+	Yes	Yes	No
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	No	No	No	No
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	392	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
14	594	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14 1/2		Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	+	+	+	Yes	No
GLASS WORKERS.							
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers.	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
15 1/4	14	Glass Bottle Blowers.	+	+	Yes	Yes	No
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers.	+	+	Yes	Yes	+
16 1/2	25	Glass Bottle Blowers.	+	+	+	Yes	+
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers.	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
18		Glass Bottle Blowers.	+	+	Yes	Yes	No
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers.	No	No	Yes	No	+
19 1/2	46	American Flint Glass Workers.	+	+	Yes	+	No
19 3/4	53	Glass Bottle Blowers.	+	+	Yes	+	+

+ Not reported.

TABLE No. 7—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 BENEFIT FEATURES.

Office number.	Local number of organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Does Union provide assistance for members or their families in case of					
			Sickness.	Out of work.	Strike.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist other organizations.
20	114	IRON MOULDERS.						
21	268	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	+	+
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
23	9	METAL WORKERS.						
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
26	41	PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.						
27	48	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
32	391	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
33	8	PRINTERS.						
34	71	International Typographical Union,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
35	101	International Typographical Union,	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
36	132	International Typographical Union,	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
37	150	International Typographical Union,	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
38	196	International Typographical Union,	No	No	No	No	No	No
39	235	International Typographical Union,	+	+	+	+	+	+

MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.

40	26	Brewers' Union.	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	+
41	171	Maltsters' Union.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+	+
42	64	Journymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.	No	No	No	No	No	No	+
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union.	No	No	No	No	No	No	+
44	40	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union.	No	No	No	No	No	No	+
45	40	Coopers' International Union.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
47	62	American Federation of Musicians.	No	No	No	No	No	No	+
48	329	International Association of Machinists.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
49	2	International Jewelleryworkers' Union of America.	No	No	No	No	No	No	+
50	84	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of New Jersey.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
51	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
52	124	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
53	181	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union.	No	No	No	No	No	No	+
54	157	Starbuilders' Union.	No	No	No	No	No	No	+
55	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union.	No	No	No	No	No	No	+
56	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
57			+	+	+	+	+	+	+

*The union has no funds for these purposes, the International Union paying them.

TABLE No. 8.—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF BENEFIT FEATURES FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING MAY 30th, 1901.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	AMOUNT EXPENDED BY THE UNION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MAY 30TH, 1901, ON ACCOUNT OF					
			Sickness.	Out of work.	Strikes.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist other organizations.
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	•	•	•	•	•	•
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	\$255 00	•	\$25 00	\$311 00	\$58 50	\$48 00
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	2 50	•	•	•	•	10 00
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	•	•	•	•	•	5 00
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	250 00	•	•	•	•	14 00
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	•	•	•	•	•	100 00
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	400 00	•	50 00	800 00	•	100 00
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	325 25	•	3,000 00	•	•	100 00
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	6 00	•	•	•	•	8 00
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	•	•	•	50 00	50 00	•
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	49 00	•	35 00	•	•	•
12	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	100 00	•	50 00	200 00	100 00	250 00
13	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	•	•	300 00	200 00	50 00	•
14	•	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.	22 20	\$216 00	43 63	•	35 00	250 00
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	•	•	•	•	•	•
			\$1,409 95	\$216 00	\$3,503 63	\$1,561 00	\$593 50	\$785 00

GLASS WORKERS.

15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	10	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	43	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	...	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IRON MOULDERS.

20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

METAL WORKERS.

23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.

26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRINTERS.

33	8	International Typographical Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	71	International Typographical Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	103	International Typographical Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	132	International Typographical Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	150	International Typographical Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	195	International Typographical Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	235	International Typographical Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 8—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF BENEFIT FEATURES FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING MAY 30th, 1901.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	AMOUNT EXPENDED BY THE UNION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MAY 30th, 1901, ON ACCOUNT OF					
			Sickness.	Out of work.	Strikes.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist other organizations.
40	26	Brewers' Union,						\$200 00
41	171	Maltsters' Union,			\$25 00	\$75 00		25 00
42	64	Journymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,						3 00
43	109	Walters and Bartenders' Union,						
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,						
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	\$40 00		7 50			1 80
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	148 00	\$174 00			\$30 00	40 00
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,						
48	329	International Association of Machinists,		12 00	553 00			10 00
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	67 00				100 00	50 00
50	84	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of New Jersey,						
51	51	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	10 00					
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	50 00	10 00		100 00		25 00
53	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,						15 00
54	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,			11 00			10 00
55	157	Starbuilders' Union,						36 00
56	20	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,						
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,						
			\$315 00	\$196 00	\$598 50	\$175 00	\$130 00	\$415 80

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 9.—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR BENEFITS FROM THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION TO MAY 30th, 1901.

		NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	TOTAL AMOUNT EXPENDED DURING THE ENTIRE PERIOD SINCE THE UNION WAS ORGANIZED UP TO MAY 30TH, 1901, ON ACCOUNT OF					
Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.		Sickness.	Out of work.	Strikes.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist others. Organizations.
CARPENTERS.								
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	\$1,180 00			\$579 00	\$138 00	\$31 00
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	2 50					20 00
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	3,000 00		\$1,000 00	2,500 00	250 00	25 00
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.						500 00
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	5,500 00		400 00	4,000 00	500 00	100 00
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	300 25		3,000 00			8 00
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	6 00					
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.				50 00	100 00	
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.						
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	3,000 00		500 00	1,200 00	450 00	1,000 00
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.			400 00	1,200 00	150 00	
12	301	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.						
13	723	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.						
14	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	\$12,988 75		\$5,300 00	\$9,529 00	\$1,588 00	\$1,684 00

* Not reported. ** No record.

TABLE No. 9—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR BENEFITS FROM THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION TO MAY 30th, 1901.

TOTAL AMOUNT EXPENDED DURING THE ENTIRE PERIOD SINCE THE UNION WAS ORGANIZED UP TO MAY 30TH, 1901, ON ACCOUNT OF													
Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Sickness.		Out of work.	Strikes.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist others.				
GLASS WORKERS.													
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	•	•	•	•	\$3,000 00	•	•				
15 1/2	14	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	•	•	•	•	500 00	•	\$50 00				
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	•	•	\$10 00	•	5,000 00	•	•				
16 1/2	25	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	•	•	•	•	500 00	•	•				
18	•	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
19 1/2	46	American Flint Glass Workers.....	•	•	•	•	211 50	•	•				
19 3/4	53	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	•	•	\$10 00	•	\$9,211 50	•	\$50 00				
IRON MOULDERS.													
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....	•	•	•	•	\$100 00	•	•				
21	203	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....	•	•	•	•	•	•	\$67 00				
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....	\$35 00	\$2 42	•	•	•	•	•				
22 1/2	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....	\$35 00	\$2 42	•	•	\$100 00	•	\$67 00				

METAL WORKERS.

33	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$8 00
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150 00
									\$158 00

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.

26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$9 00
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 00
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 00
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$71 00
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$50 00

PRINTERS.

33	8	International Typographical Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	71	International Typographical Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	103	International Typographical Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$165 00
36	132	International Typographical Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 00
37	150	International Typographical Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$31 00
38	195	International Typographical Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	235	International Typographical Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.

40	26	Brewers' Union.	\$50 00	\$25 00	\$50 00	\$100 00	\$225 00	\$31 00	\$200 00
41	171	Malsters' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 00
42	64	Journeyman Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	40	Coopers' International Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
47	62	American Federation of Musicians.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
48	329	International Association of Machinists.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	50	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of New Jersey.	150 00	.	555 00	3,000 00	150 00	\$125 00	.
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	10 00	.	.	.	.	.	.
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	300 00	50 00	.	.	100 00	50 00	100 00
53	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
54	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
56	20	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union.	\$510 00	\$75 00	\$3,616 00	\$425 00	\$175 00	\$313 00	.

* Not reported. ** No record.

GLASS WORKERS.

15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	\$2 00	*	\$8,000 00	\$7,500 00	\$500 00	\$500 00	*
15 1/4	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	2 40	500 00	1,417 29	1,000 00	375 00	42 00	*
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	3 00	980 81	1,287 02	980 81	167 00	167 00	*
16 1/4	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	3 00	110 00		110 00	425 00	75 00	*
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	2 50	2,389 59	2,954 44	2,389 59	564 85	475 00	*
18	..	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	3 00	720 82		600 00	50 00	200 00	*
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,.....	3 00	575 00		600 00	50 00	200 00	*
19 1/4	46	American Flint Glass Workers,.....	3 00			593 52	30 18	18 00	\$51 00
19 3/4	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	1 80						\$51 00

IRON MOULDERS.

20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	\$3 00	*	\$275 00	\$198 00	\$72 00	\$325 00	*
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	13 00						*
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	3 00						*
22 1/4	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,.....	13 00						*

METAL WORKERS.

23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,.....	\$6 00		\$3,059 25	\$1,260 00	\$683 55	\$3,500 00	*
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,.....	6 00				300 00		*
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,.....	6 00		550 00	316 00	115 00	300 00	*

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.

26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	\$4 80	*	\$3,609 25	\$1,576 00	\$1,098 55	\$3,800 00	*
27	28	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	5 40						*
28	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	5 40	\$25 00	\$491 95	\$178 20	\$170 53	\$143 22	\$70 10
29	86	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	5 40						*
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	4 20	17 00	264 65	70 85	182 29	200 00	70 85
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	4 80	7 50	78 75	21 60	20 15	28 30	1 80
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,.....	4 80	19 75					*

PRINTERS.

33	8	International Typographical Union,.....	\$31 20	*	\$835 35	\$270 65	\$378 97	\$383 03	\$132 55
34	71	International Typographical Union,.....	6 00						*
35	103	International Typographical Union,.....	7 20		\$368 55	\$154 00	\$68 80	166 66	*
36	132	International Typographical Union,.....	6 60		231 58	141 50	74 60	39 80	*
37	150	International Typographical Union,.....	6 00		258 98	152 40		43 80	*
38	195	International Typographical Union,.....	6 00						*
39	235	International Typographical Union,.....	6 00						*

* Not reported. ** No record.

TABLE No. 10—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).
 Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.
 INCOME, ANNUAL DUES AND ASSESSMENTS, PAYMENTS TO NATIONAL UNION.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	TOTAL INCOME FROM DUES AND ASSESSMENTS, AND DIVISION OF INCOME BETWEEN THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL UNION, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MAY 30TH, 1901.					Amount of money now in treasury of local union.	Total amount paid to national organization.	
			Amount dues per member.	Amount collected as assessments.	Total income for the twelve months.	Amount paid to national union.	Amount expended for purposes of local union.			
MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.										
40	26	Brewers' Union,	\$6 00	\$200 00	\$700 00	\$160 00	\$539 93	\$0 07	*	\$150 00
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	18 00	25 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	100 00		12 00
42	64	Journymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,	6 00	.....	150 00	89 75	3 00	23 82		187 56
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,	3 00	.....	125 00	50 05	62 75	83 00		
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	4 80	16 50	125 00	50 00	55 00	25 00		80 00
45	40	Coppers' International Union,	24 30	42 50	1,146 00	50 00	1,028 00	312 00		37 50
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	9 00	6 00	300 00	154 85	209 40	50 00		154 85
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00		*
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	13 00	.....	656 09	12 80	2 50	400 00		323 13
49	2	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of N. J.,	9 00	*	.....	326 46	95 79	230 42		26 00
50	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	9 00	.....	.....	79 00	200 00	200 00		280 00
51	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	9 00	141 00	912 00	140 00	380 00	68 00		30 00
52	124	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	6 00	*	.....	.....	.....	.....		30 00
53	181	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	6 00	25 00	226 00	47 80	15 00	38 90		47 80
54	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	6 00	.....	435 65	25 00	250 00	170 00		50 00
55	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	10 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00		*
56	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	10 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		*
57	...	.....	.....	\$456 00	\$5,175 74	\$1,285 71	\$2,911 37	\$2,826 21		\$1,378 84

* Not reported. ** No record.

Diseases and Disease Tendencies of Occupations.

The health of the workingman and the extent to which it is affected by the occupation he follows has been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, a matter of much interest and concern to the general public.

This regard is largely sentimental, although it has a material basis also. We like to know that those on whose labor we are dependent for the necessities and luxuries of life are, while serving us, as free from physical suffering and deterioration due to their work as its character and circumstances will permit.

Substantially all modern factory legislation is based on the conviction that every possible protection to the workingman against accidents and things injurious to health that are peculiar to his work-day life is a public duty. Laws for the protection of communities or neighborhoods against the presence of noxious or unhealthy industrial establishments, forbidding their being operated within a certain distance of the homes of population, are intended for the protection and prolongation of human life and the removal from its surroundings of causes that endanger or even tend to render it uncomfortable.

Science points the way to improved hygienic conditions, and law-makers willingly do their part toward insuring these being established and observed in the workshop and the home.

The factory laws of the past twenty years have done a great deal in the way of conserving the health of operatives and removing the causes of accidents to which they have been subject while at work. Factory buildings must be structurally safe, properly ventilated and provided with commodious fire escapes. Rooms must be large enough to provide a certain number of cubic feet

of air for each person employed in it; contrivances to carry away the dust arising from operations must be used and machinery or belting of a character likely to cause accidents are required to be covered or guarded against so far as their use permits.

To insure factory operatives the full benefit of these wise and humane laws the State has provided a Department of Factory Inspection consisting of a Chief Inspector with a staff of deputies among whom the State is divided into districts with a deputy assigned to each. These officials are constantly traveling over their jurisdictions visiting the factories and workshops located in them to see that the laws are obeyed.

The State has done its part toward properly protecting the worker at his or her occupation, and will, no doubt, go further in the same direction if experience demonstrates that doing so is necessary and practicable.

To ascertain, at least approximately, what has been accomplished toward improving the health conditions of factory life and to bring out some suggestions as to what may be still further done in that direction, this inquiry has been undertaken by the Bureau. It will be extended through the entire range of trades, presenting as many as complete data can be obtained from each year, until all are covered.

In this report the Glassworkers and Hatters are considered. The plan of presentation is by separate establishments engaged in each of these industries, the questions and answers in each instance being given *verbatim* as received.

The information was furnished by owners or managers of the establishments represented, and also by physicians who practice largely among the workmen engaged in these industries and have thus become familiar with such disease tendencies as may be peculiar to them. The workman's own version of how his health is affected by the conditions surrounding his labor is given in a monograph on each of the industries treated, the material for which was furnished by intelligent operatives of both trades.

The glass industry is represented by twenty-four establishments of which five are located in Bridgeton, three in Millville, three in Vineland, two in Woodbury, two in Clayton, two in Salem, and one each in Camden, Swedesboro, Minatola, Quinton.

Fairton, Medford and Williamstown. The range in the dates of their establishment is from 1775 to 1899, and in age from two to one hundred and twenty-six years. Only five establishments are in operation less than ten years, eight are between ten and twenty years, three between twenty and thirty years, and two between thirty and forty years; of the other six factories, one is forty-six, one fifty-four, one sixty-eight, two seventy-seven, and one one hundred and twenty-six years in practically continuous operation, or an average of a little less than thirty years for each of the twenty-four establishments. The opportunity for studying the disease tendencies of occupations in the glass industry are, therefore, unusually good in the matter of time for making necessary observations. Workmen in the glass industry, as a rule, stick to the trade more persistently than almost any other class of mechanics, which is a circumstance of great value in studying the effect of the occupation on their health and habits.

The aggregate number of persons employed during the year 1900 in the twenty-four establishments reporting was 7,224; the smallest number engaged in any one factory was 12; the greatest 1,161, and the average 301.

The number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900 was 12, or less than one-sixth of one per cent.; five of these deaths occurred in one establishment in which 375 men were employed, and were all of men past sixty years of age. All of the establishments report no fatal accidents having occurred during the year 1900.

In answer to the question as to what diseases, if any, are peculiar to the industry, eighteen firms declare that there are none so far as they have observed, one of them emphasizing that statement by saying that it is the result of forty years' intimate association with the glass industry, during which he has been a close observer of those who work at the trade. Three firms state that indigestion and liver complaint are very prevalent, and three others specify lung and throat troubles as the principal diseases; one of these reports two deaths among its employes from consumption during the year 1900.

Twenty-three of the twenty-four firms reporting say that there are no particular branches of the industry regarded as unhealthy

by either themselves or the workmen so far as known; one reports that "grinding" in stoppers, an operation in which fine emery is used, does sometimes result in injury to the throat and lungs of the workman through inhaling the fine emery dust and particles of glass necessarily thrown off in performing the work. All state that everything possible is done in the works to guard against anything which may be injurious to health. Six firms give the necessarily great heat in which all employed in a glass-house must work, and the carelessness of the workmen in going from high temperatures into draughts for the comfort of "cooling off" as the principal ill-health producing factor in the industry. One firm refers to the strain on the throat and lungs of the blowers in addition to the heat; all the others state that there are no ill-health producing factors peculiar to the employment which the workmen themselves by the exercise of common prudence cannot render harmless.

Nineteen establishments, employing 4,157 men, report the number of employes absent from the works on account of sickness during the year 1900 as 518, or nearly 12½ per cent. The principal complaints were la grippe, liver and stomach troubles and throat affection; there were also some cases of pneumonia and a few of typhoid fever. Five establishments, in which 3,067 men are employed, have either made no report on the subject or state that there were but few absent from their working force, and of these they could not say how many had been sick, as no records of the kind are kept.

The branches of the business in which liability to accident is greatest are reported generally as being those in which boys are engaged; their work consists of carrying the hot glass from the furnaces to the blowers and taking the partly made article from them to other workingmen; in the transit from one place to another the boys must move rapidly to insure the piece being finished before the glass becomes too cool for working; collisions between the boys occur occasionally resulting in painful burns, which, however, are very seldom of a serious character.

In answer to the question as to the number of foreigners employed, twenty-two firms, who employ 6,129 men, answered specifically, giving the number of nationalities of that class of

workmen in their shops, who, in the aggregate, number only 180, or a little less than three per cent. The two establishments who made no definite report on the subject state that there are a number of foreigners in their shops, but a great majority of the workmen are native-born.

In answer to the question as to the drinking habits of the workmen, fifteen firms say that intemperance among their workmen is very rare, a majority adding that they would not under any circumstances have a habitually intemperate man about the works, no matter how superior he might be as a workman. The other nine firms report intemperance as common, and that they have much trouble in managing their employes on that account; several of these latter firms say, however, that the habits of the men in that respect have shown decided and encouraging signs of improvement during recent years.

Without exception, all the firms reporting state that during recent years improvement have been introduced in the various departments of their works, which were intended to, and actually has, reduced in a very marked degree the ordinary disease and accident liability of the industry; indeed, almost all reports on this subject are made in such earnest terms as to indicate the high sense of obligation under which the employer regards himself as resting, in the matter of protecting his employes as far as possible against physical injury from their work.

The diseases or health affections most prevalent among glass workers are, according to the statements of physicians whose professional practice is largely among them, as follows, the diseases being named in the order of their importance as shown by the extent of their prevalence: Billiousness, indigestion, disordered liver, inflammation of throat, inflammation of kidneys, pleurisy and pneumonia. Many other ailments are mentioned such as physicians everywhere meet in their general practice; these have no special significance, but the diseases specified above would seem, from the unanimity with which the physicians report them, to be at least to some extent, peculiar to and resulting from the occupation.

The fur and felt hat industry is represented in the inquiry by eleven establishments, of which number seven are located in

Newark, three in Orange and one in Orange Valley. Reports were obtained from a much larger number, but many were so deficient in necessary details as to render them useless.

The date of establishment of these eleven shops range from 1843 to 1900. Five of them have been operated without a break in time for fifty-eight, forty-four, twenty-nine, nineteen and eighteen years respectively. The others have been running for from eleven down to one year, the average for all being a little less than ten years.

Although the average period of experience for the observation of disease tendencies is very much below that of the glass industry, it is still sufficient to bring into view such as may exist.

The aggregate number of persons employed in these eleven establishments during the year 1900 was 1,128; the smallest number employed in any one factory was 30, the greatest 222 and the average 103. Nine firms report no deaths among employes during the year 1900; one reports three and one reports the occurrence of one death during the same period. Three deaths in one year among one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight persons, many of whom are, doubtless, past middle age, is an exceedingly good health showing for any occupation. All report that no fatal accidents had occurred during the year.

Three firms state that they know of no disease which, accurately speaking, can be traced to the occupation; two name rheumatism and consumption; one consumption only; one rheumatism only and one gives rheumatism and swelling of the finger joints from constant immersion in hot water as the diseases that are directly associated with the trade. One of the others state, not in a flippant or cynical spirit, but with perfect seriousness, that work at the trade develops an inordinate craving for strong drink.

Answering the inquiry as to the branches of the trade that are considered unhealthy, one firm makes the statement that men in all the subdivisions of the work are subject to both rheumatism and consumption; "sizing" is said by three firms to be the branch which is particularly unhealthy, and the remaining seven firms assign that distinction to "pouncing" and "making."

Although there is some difference of opinion shown in the reports as to which branch of the industry is most unhealthy, they are all in substantial accord as to the factors which are most dangerous to health. The atmosphere of the rooms in which "making" and "sizing" is done is so beclouded with steam arising from the kettles as to render men invisible to each other who are working only a few feet apart. The least possible quantity of clothing is worn while at work; passing, while thus wet and superheated, into the comparatively dry and cool air outside the work-room, is quite liable to result finally in the workman contracting some of the diseases above referred to as being peculiar to the industry. The branches in which accidents are most liable to occur are, according to the reports of eight firms, variously as follows: Sizing department, pouncing, making and blowing. Three firms state that there is no special liability to accident associated with any branch or part of the trade. "We," one of these firms say, "have never had an accident of any kind, and one cannot occur save through the grossest kind of carelessness on the part of the operators who are employed on the few and simple machines which are in use."

Machinery and belting are referred to by all as the only possible accident-producing factors, one firm adding that there is also a liability to being scalded by hot water.

The nationalities of those employed in the hatting industry appear from the reports to embrace almost all those of Continental Europe. Only one firm reports the proportion of American workmen in his factory force as about one-third. The others say that at least 90 per cent. of their employes are foreigners, Russian and Polish Hebrews and Italians greatly outnumbering all the other nationalities combined.

Referring to the drinking habits of workmen, only two firms report intemperance among them as rare; all the others state that the habit of drinking to excess prevails very generally among their hands.

Three firms say that no changes have been made in the workshops during recent years for the purpose of lessening the disease and accident liability of those employed in the industry, and the remaining ones, eight in number, state that many changes hav-

ing these objects in view have been made, and they will welcome and adopt without regard to cost any device which will make their shops safer and healthier places to work in.

Diseases Incident to the Glass Industry.

In making the investigation of the diseases prevalent in the glass industry some difficulty has been experienced in securing the data from which a fairly accurate exposition of the health conditions could be made.

The records of the glassblowers were examined, health records carefully investigated, reports had from leading physicians who have large practice among the employes in this industry, and information obtained from glassblowers whose observations cover a period of many years. Everything possible has been done to make this paper reliable in all particulars, and while exact accuracy is not claimed, under the peculiar circumstances in which the data was obtained, it will be found that in all essential respects it is approximately correct.

GLASS FACTORIES.

First as to the factories in which the men are employed. In the last two decades some improvements have been made in the conditions surrounding the glassblowers while at work, especially in the new factories built within that period. For many years the factory buildings were the merest shells, affording but slight shelter and protection to the workman. The exposure particularly to the severe storms of winter was very great, and draughts of icy air were continually passing over the blowers so that they were almost burning upon the one side and freezing upon the other. Then, too, they stood upon the bare ground, which frequently became sodden with dampness from the water splashed around them when the pipes were being cooled. Many old blowers declare that while their bodies were bathed in perspiration from the heat of the furnace, their feet were aching from

the cold. These conditions were very prejudicial to health, and coughs, colds and rheumatic pains were engendered which frequently developed into acute diseases of the throat and lungs which resulted fatally, and the mortality among glassworkers from these causes was alarmingly high. In later years the manufacturers have given more attention to improving the surroundings of the workmen; the factories are, as far as practicable, weather proof, and in many instances the furnaces have been so constructed that workmen can stand upon raised wooden platforms instead of the damp ground or brick pavements. These improvements have removed some of the most serious causes of ill-health and greatly lessened the workman's liability to contract disease while at work.

TANK FURNACES.

But new elements of danger to health have been brought into play by the introduction of the "continuous tank furnace." The men employed in factories in which these are installed begin work at 5 P. M. and continue until 2:30 A. M., alternate weeks. It is severe upon all blowers, and especially so on the older men who have been accustomed for years to work out of a pot furnace and only during the day. The heat of a tank furnace is much greater than that of a pot furnace. There is an immense body of molten glass and a corresponding increase in the body of the fire. The alteration from day to night work weakens the system and reduces its power of resistance to attacks of disease. The alternation keeps the men under a continuous strain and they cannot become accustomed to the recurring changes. They are to a great extent victims of insomnia, being unable to sleep in the day time after night work, and cannot enjoy a sound night's sleep in the week of their day work; the men, in consequence, become nervous and depressed. The irregular meals, hurriedly partaken of, disorder the stomach and seriously affect all the organs of digestion, and thus a great deal of time is lost from illness. Not only are the workmen compelled to endure higher degrees of heat, but in the arrangement of a tank furnace the men are

crowded more closely together and have not the same opportunities to obtain air as in factories where pot furnaces only are in use. The working conditions, which are severe enough during the day, become infinitely more trying to physical endurance at night, the atmosphere then being usually close and moisture-laden, greatly intensifies the enervating effects of the heat and makes work under such circumstances very exhausting in its effects.

To particularize: The night shift goes to work at 5 P. M., probably partaking of food before starting to the factory; about 8 o'clock a lunch is taken, and at 12 midnight there is a half hour's rest and another meal is eaten; at 2:30 A. M. the men leave the factory and repair to their homes where they must wash and change underwear, so that it is 3:30 or 4 o'clock when they finally reach their beds to seek rest and sleep.

Interviews with a large number of the blowers show that with many sound sleep is out of the question; they may doze fitfully for two or three hours, but the street noises which begin with dawn arouse them, and they cannot get to sleep again, and arise unrested and unrefreshed. This is the status for one week; the ensuing week presents entirely different conditions. Work is in the daytime, the meals are more regular and the entire night is before them for sleep. But this alternation injuriously affects the workman; his meals are not enjoyed and his nights are restless, his sleep broken and lacking in that refreshment that should come naturally to the tired worker.

John W. Wade, M.D., Health Physician of the city of Millville, says: "These are conditions in a sanitary point of view that are now menacing the health of the hollowware blower as well as that of the windowglass worker—one is the wearying night hours which places a great strain on the vitality of the workman; another is the careless exchange of pipes while working; numerous instances showing the transmission of throat and mouth diseases, acute and chronic, by this means have come to my notice. A third is the too free use of ice water in which the workmen in glass factories indulge."

These are the conditions which tell upon the health of the glass worker; he becomes nervous, depressed and shaken; he suffers

the horrors of dyspepsia and indigestion, with a sure and certain weakening of the system which predisposes him to become the victim of some organic disease.

It is no wonder, then, that throughout the West and some portions of the East there is already strong agitation for the abandonment of all night work. Two methods are spoken of—one, abolishing night work altogether; the other, that men shall be employed to work continuously at night, and thus prevent the evils arising from the alternation from day to night work. So far as it has been possible to obtain the views of the glassblowers, they favor the entire abolition of night work.

TENDING-BOYS.

If the conditions heretofore spoken of so seriously affect the strong men, what shall be said of their ultimate effect upon the health of the tending-boys? At a period of life when it is essential that their habits should be regular, particularly as to eating and sleeping, so that healthy physical growth should not be impeded or interfered with in any way, these little fellows, many of them of very tender years, are forced by the nature of the work assigned them to violate continuously the laws of health, and it would be a miracle indeed if some were not cut off before reaching the years of manhood, while many others attain that period of life prematurely decrepit and without the mental and bodily vigor that should be the best heritage of young manhood. The boys who work through the night, when they should be enjoying sound and refreshing sleep, exhibit clearly to the observer the pernicious and baneful effects of this disregard of natural laws in their pallid and drawn features, stunted growth and shrunken chests and limbs. If they reach the years of manhood, many of them will be constant sufferers from painful and distressing complaints.

This, to say nothing of their reaching maturity without education and without a trade. Unfortunately, glass factories cannot be run without boys. Large sums have been expended by the manufacturers in experiments to find a way of doing by machinery, at least in part, the work now being done by them, but these efforts have resulted in failure in every instance.

Many of these boys bear the scars of severe burns. In the crowded factories where so many of them are constantly moving to and fro carrying the hot bottles, occasional collisions are inevitable, and some of the boys show the marks of these terrible burnings in the form of scars which they will bear all through their lives. Another evil, but one for which the factory owners are not responsible, is the habit of many boys after work is over to lie down and sleep in the factory. It is dark and stormy perhaps when work is done, and the little fellows are afraid to face the darkness and the storm, and so try to get what sleep they can near the furnaces until the day dawns. This is another health-demoralizing condition. It is indeed a hard and trying life they lead, these boys of nine, ten, eleven years and upwards, for many such are in the factories, despite the provisions of the law.

THE GLASSBLOWERS.

Contributory negligence and carelessness of the workmen are certain incentives to slight attacks of disease. Glassblowers do not take proper care of themselves. Working as they do in a temperature of 100° to 130° , varying as the direction of the wind may be, their clothing saturated by perspiration, they take no precautions when leaving the factory, even in the depth of winter, to guard against the chill of the air outside, and in consequence many who are thus imprudent find themselves suddenly prostrated by illness and obliged to call in a physician to obtain relief from the results of their own imprudence.

Irregularity in eating and sleeping, disregard of ordinary precautions, the habitual use of large draughts of ice water, are the prime factors in creating acute attacks of dyspepsia and indigestion, from which glass workers suffer so much, and imprudent and unnecessary exposure aggravate and intensify diseases which attack the air passages. There is scarcely a glassblower to be found who does not suffer from some form of catarrh. Forethought and care exercised in guarding against the change from a high temperature to a low one would greatly improve the health conditions of men who work in the intense heat of the glass works. When a workman leaves the high temperature of the

factory, say 90° to 100° , in midwinter to face the temperature outside, say 10° to 12° , his underclothing wet with perspiration, without preparing himself thoroughly for the great change, he certainly invites disease to fasten upon his throat and lungs or give a dangerous chill to the circulatory system, no matter how stalwart his frame or how robust his general health may be. The reaction is too sudden and severe.

An instance of the effect of this sudden change with fatal results was recently noted. A glassblower was called from his work to go to the gate to see a friend on a matter of business; the time was about 7 P. M.; he had been at work from 5 o'clock, and had become very greatly heated. He laid aside his pipe, and, without providing in the least against the danger of a chill, went to meet his friend. He was absent from the factory less than five minutes, and as he entered on his return he staggered and fell dead before he reached the foot-bench. A sudden chill paralyzed the action of the heart, and, although accounted one of the strongest and healthiest men among all the workmen, he succumbed to the shock.

Noting this peculiar incident, fifteen glassblowers, ranging in age from eighteen to forty, were examined by a physician for the purpose of this paper, and the heart's action was found to be irregular in every one of them. Now, these fifteen men should be extremely cautious about subjecting themselves to sudden and violent changes of temperature, never going out of the factory without wrapping up well as a protection against the danger of sudden and severe shock to the system, but it is doubtful whether any of them will ever take such precaution.

EFFECT ON THE EYES.

One disease which has become very noticeable among glassblowers is inflammation of the eyes. The cause of this is that in approaching the furnace to gather glass the position is such that the eye, right or left as the blower may be right or left-handed, is brought close to the intense heat and glare of the opening through which the glass is gathered, and the result is to cause progressive dimness of the sight. In many cases the eyes of the workman are affected to such an extent that he is no longer

able to pursue this occupation, and is compelled to seek other employment.

Quite recently there was a convention of leading oculists and opticians in the village of Clayton in this State. They had assembled to ascertain if some system of protection for the eyes of the glass workers could not be devised in the shape of glasses or other device that would relieve the blowers from the effects of the intense heat and glow of the furnace. A large number of men were examined, the conditions under which they did their work investigated, but no effective measure of relief suggested itself to these noted specialists.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this paper it may be well to say that it is not claimed that all the diseases noted in the appended tables are necessarily peculiar to the glass industry, but it is certain that the environments of the workmen create tendencies to disease, which, taken with their own lack of care, have greatly aggravated attacks of sickness and in many cases caused them to assume characteristics very difficult to treat.

The thanks of the Bureau are due and hereby tendered to the following named gentlemen for kind and zealous assistance rendered in the work of collecting the data used in the preparation of this study: John W. Wade, M.D., Health Physician of the city of Millville; M. H. C. Smith, M.D., member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners; M. L. Newell, M.D., late member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, all of whom have large practice among glass workers; L. H. Hogate, City Recorder of Millville; Richard Beckett, manager of Moore Brothers glass works at Clayton, and Messrs. Jacob Bennet, Joseph Congdon, William Syfer, Joseph Shields and other glass workers of many years' experience.

As managers of or workmen in some of the largest plants in which the industry under consideration is carried on, and as physicians whose practice has given them a perfect knowledge of the subject, these names are a guarantee that the conclusions reached are, at least approximately, correct.

TABLE No. 1.

LOST TIME FROM SICKNESS IN FIVE FACTORIES IN 1900. *

	Number sick.	Number of days.
One day, and less than one week,.....	133	266
One week, and less than two weeks,.....	72	576
Two weeks, and less than one month,.....	34	544
One month, and less than three months,.....	22	1,320
Three months, and less than six months,.....	18	2,160
More than six months,.....	12	2,520
Entire ten months,.....	9	2,600
	<hr/> 300	<hr/> 10,026

In many factories there are a large number of substitutes, and these substitutes have almost continuous work during the entire blast in consequence of the sickness of one or another of the blowers.

TABLE No. 2.

NATURE OF SICKNESS IN FIVE FACTORIES IN 1900.

Pneumonia,	18
Inflammation of lungs,.....	21
Inflammation of throat,.....	16
Bronchitis,	10
Inflammation of liver,.....	26
Inflammation of bowels,.....	11
Obstruction of bowels,†	6
Disease of kidneys,	13
La grippe,	76
Catarrh of stomach,	15
Typhoid fever,	9
Ophthalmia,	12
Alcoholism,‡	44
Dysentery,	6
Disease of the heart,.....	7
Disease of the brain,.....	3
Abscesses,	21

* 1,500 workmen.

† Obstruction of the bowels caused by eating hard boiled eggs, fried oysters and other food difficult of digestion during the night work

‡ In some of the factories the drinking habits of the men cause great loss of time and provoke attacks of illness which sometimes have fatal results.

TABLE No. 3.

DEATHS.—FIVE FACTORIES IN 1900.

Pneumonia,	5
Consumption, lung,	3
Consumption, throat,	2
Diseases of liver,	4
Inflammation of bowels,	2
Bright's disease,	1
Diabetes,	1
Obstruction of bowels,	1
Apoplexy,	1
Paralysis,	2
Disease of heart,	2
Typhoid fever,	4
La grippe,	3
Suicide,	1
Railroad accident,	1
	<hr/>
	33

TABLE No. 4.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DISEASES FROM WHICH DEATH OCCURRED,
1890 to 1900.

Pneumonia,	32
Consumption, lung,	23
Consumption, throat,	17
Bronchitis,	10
Diseases of liver and stomach,	20
Inflammation of bowels,	8
Obstruction of bowels,	2
Diseases of kidneys,	15
Dysentery,	6
Typhoid fever,	8
La grippe,	12
Alcoholism,	9
Diseases of the brain,	6
Diseases of the heart,	5
Suicide,	1
Railroad accident,	1
Drowned,	2
	<hr/>

The Health Conditions of the Hatting Industry.

The manner in which conditions surrounding daily labor affect the health of an operative employed in any given industry is best understood by himself; what he may say on the subject is the result of concrete experience derived from direct and continuous contact with his labor year after year, and should therefore have more weight than the abstract theories formulated by those who merely observe and study him at work from the outside.

The ordinary observer evolves his theory on what he sees, but the intelligent workman knows unerringly from experience to what extent his health is really impaired by his occupation, and how far the danger, if any there be, is intensified or modified by his own habits.

In almost every line of employment there is more or less potential danger to health or liability to accidents of a kind that endangers life; but men who are prudent and possess the ordinary instinct of self-preservation soon learn how these may be mitigated or totally avoided. Of course, in the matter of conserving the health of employes, much, perhaps the most, depends upon the employer.

The workman is seldom in a position to refuse a job or to throw one up because of the unsanitary condition of the workshop, and he must be content to use such tools as his employer provides, although he may know they are neither the best nor safest for the purpose.

The law steps in here, and, through the factory act and the statutes relating to health, commands that these shall both be of a kind which insures the highest degree of protection to the life and limb of the operative.

But these safeguards sometimes fail of the purposes intended from want of proper vigilance on the part of those whose duty it is to enforce the laws, or through timidity on the part of working-

men in not denouncing obvious violations of them. That employees are slow to make such complaint is not surprising; the employer who is deliberately indifferent to the well-being of his workmen, and who subjects them to avoidable exposure, would be almost certain to show his displeasure at having the attention of the Factory Inspector called to his manner of conducting business by discharging the one among them responsible for it.

The great majority of New Jersey manufacturers are honorable, high-minded men, who discharge their duty in this respect by every practicable means without the stimulus of laws and penalties. Many have gone voluntarily much beyond the requirements of factory laws in providing their establishments with features which go far toward making work in them comfortable as well as safe. As a rule, the best hygienic conditions and the most advanced safeguards against accidents are found in the great plants where large amounts of capital are invested.

The wise and far-seeing managers of these establishments provide these advantages as a matter of sound business policy, and for the same reason, if for no higher one, that the best and most perfect types of machinery and tools are procured, because production is improved thereby. A healthy, vigorous man, untainted by disease, does more and better work than one whose energies are impaired by the sickening influence of his surroundings.

The idea of protecting the health of the workingman at his employment and guarding him against accidents was coincident in growth with that of the new and improved form of industry management, and probably the best claim of the modern factory system to superiority is not that better goods at lower prices are produced, steadier employment given and higher wages paid, but that along with all these great and important advantages the workman enjoys healthful surroundings and a comparative immunity from accident unattainable in the small shops of a generation or more ago.

The United States Census Bulletin of Deaths that occurred in 271 cities of 5,000 population or more shows that 18.6 persons died in 1900 out of every thousand; whereas in 1890 the number who died in the same cities was 21 out of every thousand; the average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years, and in 1900 it

was 35.2 years. If these statistics be accurate, and there is no reason to regard them as otherwise, the saving in human life that has taken place in a decade is enormous. Four years added to its duration is a great achievement of science and an unquestionable proof of the attention now being given to sanitation in the construction and operation of large factories and workshops.

But while this is undoubtedly the rule almost without exception in the great industries where large capital and expensive machinery is used, it is quite different with some others that are conducted on a much smaller scale with little or no machinery and in which hand labor is still the most important factor in production.

Industries of this character may be started with comparatively small capital, and hence are often necessarily carried on without that regard for the operatives' comfort and safety, which has become such a marked and gratifying characteristic of the great establishments.

The hatting industry is among those in which hand work still largely predominates over machinery. With the exception of the fur-blowing, blocking and ironing machines, the tools at present in use differ but little from those known to the trade from time immemorial.

It is not the purpose of this paper to go into even a general description of how hats are made, or to notice any of the processes in use outside of those known to be of a character injurious to the health of the operative, and these only so far as is necessary to describe the danger.

The forming mill is where the first operation in hat-making is performed. The fur, as cut from the skin, is blown with some force upon a cone-shaped block or form until a hat body of the desired weight is obtained, the material being kept in place and knitted together by steaming; after removal from the block, the body is sufficiently strong to permit its being handled through the several successive operations required for making a finished hat. The feature of this operation that constitutes the greatest menace to health is inhaling the fine fur dust with which the air in the forming mill is always thickly laden.

In the making or sizing department, water heated to the boiling point and containing a strong mixture of vitriol is used in a large kettle, which is surrounded by a heavy platform of wood. The upper surface of this platform is given a sharp pitch toward the tank, so as to carry back the water squeezed from the hat bodies in rolling; kettle and platform together is known in the trade as the "battery." Live steam, carried by pipes, keeps the water in the battery up to the boiling point, and the workmen, who stand in a circle about it, are wet from head to foot. The work must be done very rapidly and much physical strength is required.

Steam from the kettles rises in clouds so dense as to obscure everything in the room; even the workmen surrounding the battery, who are almost touching elbows, being visible to each other only when an open door admits a draught of air that causes a momentary rift in the thick fog. This is the case in damp weather particularly.

Everything about the room in which this work is done is necessarily wet; the floors are covered with water, the workmen, with feet encased in wooden clogs, standing in it; they breathe steam impregnated with the distillation of vitriol, and their bodies from head to foot are dripping with condensed vapor mingled with the natural perspiration engendered by rapid and continuous bodily exertion. Employers and workmen alike agree that no other branch of the trade uses up vitality or makes such serious inroads on health as this does. The only chance to breathe dry air is when, having reached the limit of endurance, the workman, forgetting prudence, goes outside for a few moments at the risk of receiving a shock to his system from the sudden change, which may result in a severe or even fatal attack of disease.

Another very painful feature of this operation is that the hands, from constant immersion in boiling water in which vitriol is mingled, become badly disfigured.

Consumption, pneumonia and rheumatism are the serious diseases to which workmen in this branch of the hatting trade are most liable.

The blocking department is where the hat goes next in its progress toward completion. The body, softened with hot water,

is placed upon the blocking machine, and there pressed or formed into its final shape.

From here the hat goes to the coloring department. The colors used are almost all poisonous, but the danger from this cause is not so much to those engaged in that part of the work as to the men who handle the hats afterward in the pouncing department.

Pouncing is the technical name for reducing the unevenness on the hat body, which is done by rubbing it down to a smooth surface on the outside.

A peculiar kind of emery paper is used for this purpose, and the danger to the workman lies in the fact that the air about him is laden with fine particles of fur dust, now doubly dangerous to inhale because of the dye it contains.

The hat goes next to the finishing department, where it is ironed—by hand if of a superior quality or by the machine if it be of common grade. A second and final pouncing is done here, and again the air about the workman is thick with fine dust resulting from it.

This practically finishes the hat, at least so far as work upon it containing any particular menace to health is concerned. There is still the trimming, which consists of binding, putting on the band and the sweat-leather. This work is done by women, and there is nothing particularly detrimental to health about it.

What has been said here of the dangers to health is only partly applicable to the best shops, but it fairly describes the conditions under which many of those engaged in the industry are conducted.

Some of the factories were built for the trade, and in them the evils here referred to have been guarded against as far as possible in construction. Exhaust fans or blowers are also provided for carrying away dust and steam, and the floors are grated over, so that the operatives do not walk or stand in water while at work.

In such shops the hard and disagreeable features that are under any circumstances inseparable from the trade are so modified as to make life in them endurable. The workman has the satisfaction of knowing that his employer is using every practicable means to preserve his health, and he is therefore contented if not cheerful.

In other shops, and there are many of them, little or no care is taken to protect the health of employes. The buildings as a rule are old and dilapidated, and almost without exception were built to house some other kind of industry. Factories of this kind are for the most part operated by foreigners and filled by workmen of their own race—Hebrews, Polacks or Italians; but few of them speak or understand the English language, and are run without regard for anything but making profit.

In these places open doors and windows, even in winter, affords the only means of escape for dust and steam; with icy blasts from without and hot vapors from the boiling water over which he bends sweeping over him alternately, the workman whose health is not soon shattered must possess a vitality much beyond that of the average man.

The worst of these conditions are found in the making and sizing shops that are not a part of any regular factory, but are carried on by contractors who take this class of work from the manufacturers on commission. The prices paid are lower than the work can be done for in the regular shops, and consequently everything connected with these shops, labor included, must be on a correspondingly cheap scale.

The contractor, who is generally a foreigner, leases the lowest-priced structure he can find for a shop; it makes no difference how nearly a ruin it may be in condition if it is sufficiently intact to shelter his boiler and hot-water kettle; engages the required number of men, and carries on work under the health-destroying and distressing conditions before referred to.

The commission shops for making and sizing have become established in the hatting trade, because, on account of the disagreeable character of the work, some manufacturers are not averse to having it done outside of their shops, particularly if the contractor is willing to accept prices much below the figures demanded by trained American workmen within them.

In this branch of the business it is endurance rather than skill that counts, and the competition of foreigners of the races before named has so lowered wages in it as to practically exclude American and all other English-speaking workmen.

Hebrew, Polack and Italian immigrants do most of this work

even in the regular factories and monopolize it entirely in the commission shops.

It is in these places that the worst conditions are found; the buildings used as shops, often mere sheds or barns, are seldom of a kind to permit the introduction of proper safeguards to health, even if the contractor were willing and able to provide and the workmen desired to have them, which is not always the case. As a rule these poor men know but little of such things, their lives or health in the past never having been a matter of solicitude on the part of anyone. Their attention is all given to solving the terrible problem of how to live, and the contractor has little thought for anything but profits.

The relation of this kind of employer to those who work for him is likely to be transitory; it seldom continues long enough to develop in him that sense of personal responsibility for their welfare which is a marked characteristic of most regular and permanent employers of labor, and his workmen, by reason of past environment and present poverty, are without the power and perhaps also the desire to successfully insist on improvement.

A highly intelligent operative hatter, who has worked at the trade thirty years and is expert in all its branches, says that there are no disease-producing features peculiar to it that may not be successfully guarded against, or at least largely mitigated, by constructing the factory building so as to provide ventilation, protection from draughts through open doors, cement floors, well drained and covered with grating, and the installation of exhaust fans or blowers to carry off steam and dust.

All these safeguards in the highest state of efficiency are to be found in some of the hat factories of New Jersey; in them, if his personal habits are good, the health of the workman need not suffer seriously.

Many others have only some of these improvements, but even in such shops the exercise of self-help and prudence will go far toward protecting the operative against the consequences of his employer's neglect.

It is only in the places described above as contract shops that the workman is left to struggle unaided by the resources of science against the health-destroying influences of his trade.

Diseases of Occupation Inquiry.

A Study of Diseases, Disease Tendencies, and Accident-producing Factors Peculiar to Occupation—1901.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

Establishment No. 1.

Location of factory,.....Woodbury, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1889
Principal product manufactured,.....Cut-glass ware
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....12
Total number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None that are really unhealthy. Emery dust used in grinding does occasionally cause an irritation of the throat, but results in nothing of a serious character.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—The small particles of glass released by cutting and the diffusion in the air about the workmen of fine emery dust used in grinding.

Number of employes absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900.—Two.

In what branch of the industry is the liability to accident greatest?—Cutting; although where any degree of care is exercised there are no accidents.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None that are especially so.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Three French, two German.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; cannot afford to employ intemperate men.

Have improvements been introduced during the year tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of your industry?—Yes.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Name the diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—According to best recollection, two; one for inflammation of the throat and one for pleurisy.

Establishment No. 2.

Location of factory, Woodbury, N. J.
 Date of establishment, 1881
 Principal product manufactured, Bottles
 Average number employed during the year 1900, 160
 Total number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900, One (boy)
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None; there is nothing about the occupation that produces disease.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There are none so considered; cases of illness among the hands are always of a very trivial kind, never keeping them from work more than a day or two.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—There are none.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About sixteen, from other causes than very trifling illness; several of these were cases of la grippe that occurred during the winter.

In what branches of the industry is the liability to accident greatest?—None; have had no accidents since the present manager assumed charge of the works.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Hot glass; accidental contact with it often causes severe burns.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Two, German.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; employes are very seldom under the influence of drink.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—None having that special object. Any improvement that is helpful in the direction indicated is adopted without hesitation, no matter as to its cost.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Have no exact record, but to the best of my knowledge and belief have treated twenty cases for bilious and stomach complaints and obstruction of the bowels. One, a boy, died.

Establishment No. 3.

Location of factory, Clayton, N. J.
 Date of establishment, 1855
 Principal product manufactured, Hollow glass ware
 Average number employed during the year 1900, 375
 Total number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900,
 Five. (None under sixty years old.)
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, None

- What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—During forty years' connection with the business I have found none traceable to it.
- What branches of the business are considered unhealthy?—There are none; there is absolutely nothing about the works calculated to produce disease; careless habits of the workmen sometimes produce temporary and for the most part trifling ailments among them.
- What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None peculiar to the work itself, and the buildings are kept in good sanitary condition.
- How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About fifty-six, or fifteen per cent. of the total number employed.
- In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—None; have not had an accident in the works in many years.
- What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None; workmen who exercise ordinary care incur no risk of being injured.
- Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—There are a number; how many not known. Irish and German.
- Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Too common; but great improvement noted in this respect during past decade.
- Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes, many such. Indeed, every change likely to lead to that result has been made.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

- Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Only the ordinary run of complaints to which almost all persons are subject; biliousness and other stomach complaints. I treated about fifteen of these workmen during the year.

Establishment No. 4.

Location of factory,.....Clayton, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1888
 Principal product manufactured,.....Medicine bottles
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....92
 Total number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

- What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None; the employes are very generally healthy.
- What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None necessarily so; there is some biliousness and indigestion caused by the careless habits of the employes, but nothing of a more serious character.
- What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None so far as has been noticed.
- How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—During the winter months about one-fourth, from la grippe, and a few from other causes.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There is no such branch.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—None; all are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Very rare. Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; many such.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Biliousness and other stomach troubles; a few for disordered kidneys, and quite a number for la grippe.

Establishment No. 5.

Location of factory,.....Bridgeton, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1888
 Principal product manufactured,.....Glass bottles
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....85
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None; employes all appear to enjoy good health.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None. I have had no sickness among the hands, except a few cases of a trivial kind. Two or three cases of la grippe is all that the manager can recall.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None so far as has been noticed.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About twenty-two were sick at some time during the winter months from la grippe, and a few additional from other causes.

In what branch of industry is the liability to accident greatest?—But little, if any, liability; have been running for years without an accident.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—There are none.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Three; two German, one English.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; will not keep intemperate men employed.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—There has been none.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900?—Have no records to refer to, but there were but very few ill; all I recall were from attacks of la grippe.

Establishment No. 6.

Location of factory,Bridgeton, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1890
 Principal product manufactured,Glass bottles
 Average number employed during the year 1900,306
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?—None traceable to occupation.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None; employes are a healthy lot of men and boys, and seldom need a physician.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None; sanitary arrangements are all good.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Very few, and these from only ordinary causes; none serious.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—No branch particularly so. All men employed in the works are liable to burns from contact with hot glass, but this can be avoided by the exercise of care.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None; have had no serious accident in years.

Number of foreigners engaged in the industry; their race or nationality?—Two; Poles. All the rest are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—It has been common, and prevails now to some extent, but there has been much improvement in this respect for some years back.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; several have been made with that end in view.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Have treated very few from these works during the year 1900, and, with the exception of ten or twelve who had a mild attack of la grippe, these were all for biliousness or some other form of stomach complaints.

Establishment No. 7.

Location of factory,Bridgeton, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1888
 Principal products manufactured,Glass bottles
 Average number employed during the year 1900,74
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None; employes are usually healthy.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None; every department of the works is kept in the best possible sanitary condition.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in your industry?—Nothing that will in any way produce disease.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Four. About five per cent. of the total number employed.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—None; there have been some accidents to employes from careless handling of hot glass, but no one department or branch is more liable to such injuries than another.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None; with only ordinary care accidents are almost impossible.

Number of foreigners engaged in the industry; their race or nationality?—None; all are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; will not have intemperate men in the works.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Nothing specially designed for that purpose. Adopt all improvements that promise to be of advantage to the business.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Have treated a few for biliousness and indigestion; had some cases of la grippe last winter.

Establishment No. 8.

Location of factory,Bridgeton, N. J.

Date of establishment,1880

Principal products manufactured,Window glass and glass bottles

Average number employed during the year 1900,955

Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900.—No record; believe two died.

Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Indigestion and liver complaint are very prevalent.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None specially so; there is nothing about the business that necessarily produces disease, unless it be as was stated in answer to the previous question.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None; careful attention is paid to sanitary regulations.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Very few that we know of; but no records are kept of the reasons for men being absent.

- In what branch of industry is liability to accident greatest?—Those employed about the glass furnaces are sometimes burned slightly through contact with hot glass.
- What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None, except that snappers-up and carriers-in sometimes come in collision with the hot glass, and are more or less seriously burned.
- Number of foreigners engaged in the industry; their race or nationality?—A few Irish and Germans. At least ninety-five per cent. are native born.
- Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; employes, as a body, are of temperate habits.
- Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; several improvements of that kind have been made.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

- Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Cannot give exact information, having no records of the necessary kind. From memory I may say that I have treated ten or twelve, each for biliousness and for indigestion.

Establishment No. 9.

Location of factory,Bridgeton, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1847
 Principal products manufactured,Glass bottles
 Average number employed during the year 1900,327
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,3
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

- What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Men are occasionally attacked by stomach and liver complaints.
- What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There is no branch so considered; there is nothing peculiar to the business productive of real ill-health.
- What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None.
- How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Have no records; the number, however, was not large, and the periods of absence were brief.
- In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Cannot say; have had no accidents in years.
- What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Liability to contact with hot or molten glass is the only possible cause of accident.
- Number of foreigners engaged in the industry; their race or nationality?—There are none; all the employes are native born.
- Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Very common.
- Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; everything that could be done to insure safety and improve the efficiency of labor.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—I have treated probably thirty of the employes of this factory for chronic headache or for indigestion. A few old men were treated by me for liver trouble.

Establishment No. 10.

Location of factory, Millville, N. J.
 Date of establishment, 1824
 Principal products manufactured, Flint glass ware of all kinds
 Average number employed during the year 1900, 1,161
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, 2
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Lung and throat troubles.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There are none that from their nature are necessarily productive of ill-health; employes, who are subjected for several hours a day to intense heat, are often too careless in exposing themselves to draughts; in some instances serious ailments follow. This applies to all employes whose duties require them to be in the glass house.

What are the principal ill-health producing factors in the industry?—There are none, except as stated in answer to the previous question.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Unable to answer this question, as we keep no record of why men are absent.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Among the boys in the different lines of their employment. So many hurrying about carrying molten or very hot glass, collisions occur, from carelessness perhaps, or it may be that a certain number of them are unavoidable; at all events, severe burns usually follow such accidents.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—As stated in answer to the question next above.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Twenty-seven. They are Germans, Irish, English and French. Cannot say how many of each nationality.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—It is rather common, but conditions are improving in that respect. Intemperance is not so general nor extreme as it was say ten years ago.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; to secure such results every appliance obtainable has been adopted.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Diseases of the throat and lungs, also stomach and liver troubles. Glassblowers suffer greatly from indigestion. Have treated about forty for throat and lung troubles, and seventy-five for the stomach and liver. Nearly one hundred and fifty were treated for la grippe.

Establishment No. 11.

Location of factory,.....Millville, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1824
 principal products manufactured,Green glass bottles
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....750
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....One
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Throat and lung diseases.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None are necessarily so. Blowers who are careless in exposing themselves are quite likely to suffer impairment of health.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—The extreme heat in which the men must work.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Something over one hundred; most of them from la grippe.

In what branch of industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the lines filled by the boys.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Liability of being burned by contact with hot glass.

Number of foreigners employed; their race or nationality?—There are many Germans, English and Irish; but a majority are native born.

Is intemperance among employes common or of rare occurrence?—Common, but markedly decreasing.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; every known appliance is introduced to insure these results.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Throat and lung diseases and stomach and liver complaints. Have treated thirty men for throat and lungs, and fifty to sixty for the stomach and liver. Glassblowers generally suffer from indigestion.

Establishment No. 12.

Location of factory, Vineland, N. J.
 Date of establishment, 1897
 Principal products manufactured, Glass tubing
 Average number employed during the year 1900, 35
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, None
 Total number of accidents during the year 1900, None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Blowers are subject to stomach and liver complaints.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None are especially so; blowers, as stated above, show a tendency toward the complaints named.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None.
 How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Cannot state positively how many. There were not more than six or seven, and the periods of absence were not above three days in any of the cases.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—None in any one branch more than another, and but little in the entire business outside of the chances of coming in contact with hot glass, which need not occur if care is exercised.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Molten and hot glass.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Six; four French, one English and one Bohemian.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry.—Have treated probably six for stomach and liver trouble.

Establishment No. 13.

Location of factory, Vineland, N. J.
 Date of establishment, 1899
 Principal products manufactured, Window glass
 Average number employed during the year 1900, 130
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we are aware of.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None of them.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Ten or twelve; most of this number were suffering from la grippe.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Have had none of any kind since starting, and therefore cannot say.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None. Number of foreigners employed; their race or nationality?—None; all native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—We started with a perfectly-equipped works and are supplied with all the latest safeguards.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Several were treated for bilious affections and a few for la grippe.

Establishment No. 14.

Location of factory,.....	Vineland, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....	1887
Principal products manufactured,.....	Glass ware
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....	260
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....	One
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....	None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we have observed.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None particularly so, although blowers are frequently troubled with abscesses of the throat and are sometimes the victims of consumption; liver trouble is also quite common among them.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—The strain on throat and lungs of blowers, and careless exposure to draughts when overheated.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Cannot give the exact number; there were, approximately, twenty-five; most of them were suffering from la grippe.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Among the carrying boys; collisions while carrying hot glass are very frequent.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Hot glass carelessly handled, as stated in answer to the question next above.

Number of foreigners employed; their race or nationality?—Ten; seven German, two French and one Irish.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common; principally from use of malt liquors.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes, several; every appliance is secured that will lessen danger. Factory building is elevated, so that the floors are perfectly dry.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Throat and lung troubles and diseases of the stomach or liver. Glassblowers are frequently affected by indigestion.

Establishment No. 15.

Location of factory,.....Millville, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1775
 Principal products manufactured,.....Glass bottles
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....600
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....Five
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?—Throat and lung diseases; two men died from consumption during 1900.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Blowing.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Glassblowers will not, as a class, observe the common laws of health; some among them are very careless and dissipated, thus becoming easy victims of disease; those who are careful and sober are among the healthiest men in the community.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Approximately, one hundred and twenty; there were many cases of la grippe.

In what branch of industry is liability to accident greatest?—In those filled by the carrying boys, among whom collisions sometimes occur while carrying hot glass to the blowers.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—The constant and rapid passing of hot glass from one point to another.

Number of foreigners employed; their race or nationality?—None; all are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common. Have a great deal of trouble from that cause.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; very many. This factory keeps up with the times in this respect.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Consumption, throat trouble and biliousness.

Establishment No. 16.

Location of factory,Salem, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1874
 Principal products manufactured,Fruit and battery jars
 Average number employed during the year 1900,175
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?—Cannot name any.
 Employees are absent only occasionally from trifling illness.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Have never observed anything about the business likely to create disease.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None; there is nothing in or about the works to create sickness.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—That in which boys are employed carrying hot glass from the furnaces to and from the blowers. Collisions sometimes occur, resulting in severe burns.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None, except as stated in answer to the question next above.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—None; all native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; will not have men who get drunk about the works.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish disease and accident liability of your industry?—Yes; several improvements having these ends in view have been made.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900—Cannot say accurately as to the number. Perhaps fifteen would be nearly correct. These were cases of bilious troubles and throat complaints.

Establishment No. 17.

Location of factory,Salem, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1862
 Principal products manufactured,Glass bottles
 Average number employed during the year 1900,345
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?—None that we are aware of.

What branches of the business are considered unhealthy?—There is no part of the business so considered.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About three per cent. of the total number employed.

In what branches of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—None have occurred except a few caused by accidental contact with hot glass.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—There are none, except as above stated.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Cannot say as to the number, but it is small. There are some German, French, Swedish, Irish and English workmen, but a great majority of the employes are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; habitual drinkers are not wanted, and would not be kept in this factory.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; everything in that line that has come under our notice has been adopted. We want to make the works as safe as possible for the workmen.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Biliousness, kidney and liver affections; some cases of indigestion, caused mainly by bolting food too quickly.

Establishment No. 18.

Location of industry,	Camden, N. J.
Date of establishment,	1892
Principal products manufactured,	Milk bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,	43
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,	None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,	None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None, so far as we are aware.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Do not regard any of them as being prejudicial to health.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Am not aware of their being any.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There is no branch where accidents can occur if ordinary care be taken.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Hot glass, which occasionally burns someone who handles the jars carelessly.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—None; all are native born so far as we know.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Very rare; if a man appears at the works drunk, he is promptly discharged.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—No; probably the works will not be run by the present firm another year.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Have treated very few, and these were principally for sore throats.

Establishment No. 19.

Location of factory,.....Swedesboro, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1895
 Principal products manufactured,.....Glass bottles
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....80
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we are aware of.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There are no unhealthy branches.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None; an occasional sick headache arising from disordered stomach is all that, so far as we know, troubles the workmen.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Two; one from congested liver, the other from pneumonia.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the carrying of hot glass to and from the furnaces to the blowers.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Collisions between boys and men carrying hot glass; there have been some severe burns resulting from such mishaps.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Only two; one German and one Englishman.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; exceedingly so. Have no trouble in the works on that account.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the accident and disease liability of the industry?—Yes; many such improvements have been made. Nothing that promises greater security to the workmen and improvement to business is neglected.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases and symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in the industry during the year 1900.—Congestion of the liver; have treated two for that complaint. Pneumonia; have had one case; man was sick nearly three months.

Establishment No. 20.

Location of factory,.....Minatola, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1897
 Principal products manufactured,.....Glass bottles
 Average number employed during 1900,.....310
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?—There are none traceable to the industry.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There is no branch that originates disease. Have had a mild epidemic of scarlet fever among the hands, but don't think it was traceable to anything about the works. Several of the blowers have had attacks of la grippe.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—The extreme heat which must be in the glass-house, and sudden passage of the workmen from it to comparative cold draughts.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About twenty-five from scarlet fever and la grippe.

In what branches of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the branches in which boys are employed carrying hot glass.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—The liability of coming in contact with hot glass.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Cannot say exactly as to the number. There are several Italians and two Germans. A great majority are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; very few neglect work on account of drink.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to reduce the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; many such improvements have been made.

(No resident physician at this place. A doctor from Newfield, who is summoned by telegraph when wanted, states that he has treated a number of the employes for scarlet fever, la grippe and for liver trouble.)

Establishment No. 21.

Location of factory,.....Quinton, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1863
 Principal products manufactured,.....Window glass
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....100
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

- What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None traceable to the industry.
- What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None so considered.
- What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Being subjected to extreme heat.
- How many employees were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Cannot say exactly, but the number was very small.
- In what branches of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Blowers are sometimes cut by a roller breaking or burnt by hot glass.
- What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Those above mentioned; there are none aside from them.
- Number of foreigners engaged in the industry; their race or nationality?—Two; one Irish and one English.
- Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; will not keep men of intemperate habits.
- Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—None especially intended for that purpose.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

- Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Inflammation of the kidneys and bilious disorders.

Establishment No. 22.

Location of factory,.....	Fairton, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....	1891
Principal products manufactured,.....	Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....	200
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....	None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....	None

- What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that, so far as we have observed, are traceable to occupation.
- What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There are no unhealthy branches, or at least none that are necessarily so. Want of proper care for themselves may, and sometimes does, result in sickness among the workmen; but generally speaking there have been but few cases of sickness among our men, and these were for the most part of a very trifling character.
- What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in your industry?—Liability of taking cold by going into cool draughts while in an over-heated condition.
- How many employees were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About three per cent. of the total number.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Among those employed (mostly boys) in carrying the hot glass.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Collisions between the boys carrying hot glass. These must move about very rapidly to enable the blowers and others to manipulate the glass before it becomes cool, and it happens occasionally that some are burned by coming in contact with the hot glass.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—None; all are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; will not employ intemperate men.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; our works are up-to-date in that respect.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—For bronchial troubles and some for bilious and other stomach disorders.

Establishment No. 23.

Location of factory,.....	Medford, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....	1890
Principal products manufactured,.....	Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....	160
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....	One
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....	None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—There are none.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Do not regard any branch of the industry as necessarily unhealthy. Everyone in a glass-house is subjected during working hours to a very great degree of heat, and there is a liability to sickness from this cause which is common to all.

What are the principal ill-health producing factors in the industry?—The heat, as stated in answer to the question next above.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About thirty per cent. of the total number employed.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There is no branch with such particular liability, unless it be among the snapper-up boys. They are liable to burns from hot glass, and so, indeed, are everyone, more or less, who work in a glass-house.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Carelessness in handling hot glass.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—None; all are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common; much trouble from this cause in the past, but conditions in that respect are getting better.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—None. This year some improvements are being made, the principal of which is the construction of two new continuous tanks.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Disordered stomachs and livers.

Establishment No. 24.

Location of factory, Williamstown, N. J.
 Date of establishment, 1833
 Average number employed during the year 1900, 489
 Total number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900, 3
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Do not know of any.
 What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Do not know of any branch that is necessarily so.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Excessive heat, to which all in the glass-house are subjected during working hours.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Probably ten per cent. would be the outside number. Illness was generally brief.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Among the snappers-up and carriers-in. Carelessness produces collisions among those carrynig hot glass, and severe b urns sometimes follow.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Those stated in answer to the question next above.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—There are seventeen—two Italians and fifteen Germans.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; this year will build two continuous tank furnaces.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of this factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Several cases of pneumonia, brought on by getting in draught when overheated; others for kidney disease, and quite a number for stomach disorders.

THE FUR AND FELT HAT INDUSTRY.

Establishment No. 1.

Location of factory,Newark, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1857
 Principal products manufactured,Felt hats
 Average number employed during the year 1900,125
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Consumption and rheumatism.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—All its branches are so; men in all departments are subject to the above-named diseases.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Steam and hot water, in which most of the work is done, and then sudden exposure to cold air when going out of the shop.

Number of employes absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Very few outside of those for minor ailments.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the sizing department, by getting the fingers caught between the rollers.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—A majority are foreigners; mostly Russians, Italians and Poles.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; everything possible has been done.

Establishment No. 2.

Location of factory,Newark, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1890
 Principal products manufactured,Fur hats
 Average number employed during the year 1900,160
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Rheumatism. The conditions are such as to render operatives liable to pneumonia or even consumption.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Pouncing.

What are the principal ill-health producing factors in the industry?—The steam and consequent moisture and heat in which the men at most branches of the trade work.

Number of employes absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About twenty.

In what branches of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Sizing department.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery, belting and hot water.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—The employes are, we believe, all foreigners. They are Hebrews, Poles, Germans, Italians and a comparatively small number of English and Irish.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common; intemperance is very prevalent, and the drinking habit is general.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; everything that we could do to that end has been done.

Establishment No. 3.

Location of factory,.....Orange, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1900
 Principal products manufactured,.....Fine and medium grade soft hats
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....70
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—A craving for drink is the only disease we have so far observed.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—We regard sizing as the most unhealthy and probably the only branch that should be so regarded.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Working with steam and in an atmosphere laden with moisture; passing from such a temperature to cool, dry air is very dangerous to health.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—We have no record to show how many. There were some, no doubt, but if a very serious case of sickness had occurred we would certainly have heard of it.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the pouncing-room.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—The machinery and belting.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Cannot say how many are foreigners; most of them are. Of these the majority are Poles, Italians, Hebrews, Germans, French and a few Irish.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Very common.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; we are never done making such improvements.

Establishment No. 4.

Location of factory,.....Newark, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1898
 Principal products manufactured,.....Ladies' and men's soft fur hats
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....100
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we know of that are necessarily related to it.

What branches of your industry are considered unhealthy?—The pouncing department, although all are not affected alike.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—The pouncing dust; the operator is bound to inhale more or less of it.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—None from any serious complaints that we know of.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the blowing-room.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—The machinery and belting.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—All are foreigners of different European nationalities. A majority of them are from Russia, Roumania and Austria; a comparatively small number are from England and Ireland.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; almost all use intoxicating drink, but the habit is very rarely carried to the extremity of intoxication.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to reduce the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; everything likely to bring about that result has been done.

Establishment No. 5.

Location of factory,.....Newark, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1882
 Principal products manufactured,.....Soft and stiff fur hats
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....75
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—We know of none that may be truthfully said to grow out of any branch of the industry.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Steam, which is used in "making" hat bodies, and dust which emanates from "pouncing." Men who work at the first-named operation do so in an atmosphere so laden with steam as to render them invisible to each other when only a few feet apart.

- Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Have never kept a record.
- Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Almost all are foreigners; the nationalities are principally Hebrew, Italian, German, Irish, English and a very few Americans.
- Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common, very common.
- Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—No; we know of none having been made.

Establishment No. 6.

Location of factory,.....Orange, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1872
 Principal products manufactured,.....Soft fur hats
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....80
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....Three
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

- What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Consumption.
- What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—"Making" and "pouncing." One is performed in a dense cloud of steam, and the other produces fine dust which is inhaled by the operator.
- What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Steam and dust, as explained in answer to the question next above.
- Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Cannot tell; we seldom know whether men are sick or stay away from work for other causes.
- In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Don't know; have never had an accident of any kind.
- What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—The machinery and belting would be most likely to produce accidents.
- Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Cannot give the number exactly; there are a number of Hebrews and Italians, some Germans and Irish, but a majority, we think, are native born.
- Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common; almost all drink, and many do so to excess.
- Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; have always been careful as possible in this respect.

Establishment No. 7.

Location of factory,.....Newark, N. J.
 Date of establishment,.....1900
 Principal products manufactured,.....Women's felt, straw and velvet hats
 Average number employed during the year 1900,.....30
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

- What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we know of.
- What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None of them, so far as we are aware.
- What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Dye and carrot in felt hat bodies.
- How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Have kept no record.
- In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There is no especial liability in any branch, unless it be in the blowing-room.
- What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery; carelessness in handling it.
- Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—A majority are foreigners; there are Hebrews, Germans and Irish among them; probably two-thirds of the total number are of either of these three races.
- Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rather common, but no more so than in other lines of industry.
- Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; we do everything possible to that end.

Establishment No. 8.

Location of factory,	Newark, N. J.
Date of establishment,	1899
Principal products manufactured,	Fur hats
Average number employed during the year 1900,	101
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,	None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,	None

- What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Rheumatism, swelling of the fingers from constant immersion in hot water.
- What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Don't know that any one branch is more so than another.
- What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Steam in rooms in which operations are carried on. The bodily exertion incidental to the operation of "making" and the steam-laden atmosphere in which it is carried on is very wasteful of vitality; the sudden transposition from the work-room to the cool, dry air outside is very liable to lead to colds, and may superinduce consumption or rheumatism.
- Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900.—Have kept no record.
- In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the "making" shop.
- What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery and belting in the "making" shop.
- Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—Cannot give the number exactly; probably ninety per cent. are Poles, Hebrews or Italians.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare.
 Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—No; no change of any kind has been made with that end in view.

Establishment No. 9.

Location of factory,Newark, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1843
 Principal products manufactured,Soft fur hats
 Average number employed during the year 1900,80
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Rheumatism.
 What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Sizing.
 What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Exposure to draught while in a perspiring condition, steam and hot water in which work in the sizing and making departments must be done.
 Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900.—Have no exact record; certainly not more than two with complaints that were not trivial.
 In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Pouncers, but no accidents have occurred in this or any other department.
 What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery and belting are the principal, and, indeed, the only cause of accidents in hat shops. We use very little machinery in any of our departments, and have had no accidents.
 Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—Cannot answer this question. There are many foreigners in the trade; not so many, however, in our factory as in others.
 Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common. Very many of the men drink every day; some do so to excess, but not sufficient to become intoxicated.
 Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; many have been made, and expect to introduce others this year.

Establishment No. 10.

Location of factory,Orange, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1894
 Principal products manufactured,Soft fur hats
 Average number employed during the year 1900,85
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,One
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

- What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Rheumatism.
- What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Sizing comes nearest to being unhealthy, but it is not necessarily so. Health may be preserved by the observance of proper precautions.
- What are the principal ill-health producing factors in the industry?—Steam and hot water, in which work must be done in the sizing and making departments.
- How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Four.
- In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There is no great liability in any branch.
- What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery and belting.
- Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—Can't give the exact number, a majority are foreigners; among them are Irish, Germans, Polish Jews and Italians.
- Is intemperance of common or rare occurrence in the industry?—Common; there is a great deal of excessive drinking among the hands.
- Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—No; have had no occasion to make any change.

Establishment No. 11.

Location of factory,Orange Valley, N. J.
 Date of establishment,1883
 Principal products manufactured,Soft fur felt hats
 Average number employed during the year 1900,220
 Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,None
 Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,None

- What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we are aware of.
- What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—No one is more so than others.
- What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Steam, which is used in "sizing." The room in which this operation is performed is filled with steam; the men, working in wet clothing, are subject to colds from exposure to cold airs or draughts after leaving the work-room.
- Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900.—The number absent at any one time was not large, but as the majority of the work is done by the piece, no exact record of lost time is kept.
- In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There are no specially dangerous branches.
- What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—There are none; have never had an accident in the works.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—

Cannot say exactly; a large majority are foreigners; about 25 per cent. of the entire force is Italian.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common; decidedly so.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; in the course of events improvements must naturally be made

PART IV.

**Labor Chronology.—Strikes and Lockouts.—New
Factories.—Factories that have been moved
out of the State.—Factories that have gone
into the hands of Receivers, and Factories
that have been Permanently Closed.**

**Labor Legislation of the Session of 1901, and
Decisions of the Higher Courts in Cases
Affecting the Interests of Labor.**

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PART IV.

Labor Chronology of New Jersey.

INTRODUCTION.

The matter of greatest interest contained in the following pages is the strikes that have occurred in various industries throughout the State from October, 1900, to August, 1901, both months inclusive.

The record contains a brief account of one hundred and twenty-eight strikes, twenty-nine of which occurred in the machinist trade, eighteen in the silk trade, forty-seven in the industries grouped under the name of building trades, and thirty-four scattered among other industries.

In number and importance the building trades strikes are of the greatest consequence; more loss was entailed upon employers and men directly involved, not to speak of the confusion and loss of business suffered by contributory industries that supply building material, than was sustained by any other line of work in which strikes occurred. The eight-hour workday, increase of wages, and to prevent the employment of non-union men were the principal objects sought to be attained.

The silk trade strikes, at least those that were of the most serious proportions, occurred in Paterson mills, and were principally among the ribbon workers. The efforts of the strikers were directed toward the restoration of the piece-price scale that prevailed in the trade in 1894. Some few strikes were against the day-work system and to establish piece work in its stead. In a few instances the strife between the mill owners and former employes was so bitter that practically the best part of the season's business was lost. The experience of the year has been so trying

to silk mill owners that a few firms have taken the first steps toward removing their plants to places where there will be less liability to having business thrown into disorder from this cause in the future.

The machinists' strike, which threatened at the time it began to be one of the most serious and far-reaching trade disturbances that had ever occurred in the history of the country, happily passed away, the men and their employers by mutual concessions having quickly ended it.

The object of the machinists' strike was to establish a nine-hour workday and to still retain the wages which had been paid for ten hours. Some employers conceded all that was asked without delay, so that practically no time was lost in these shops; others yielded to the demand for the nine-hour day, but refused to pay the ten-hour wage scale. There were some that increased wages, but refused to reduce the hours, the pressure of work being such that they could not do so without injury to their business, and a few others absolutely refused to make any change in either time or wages; but almost all the shops in New Jersey in which strikes took place were working again full-handed within one month after the time the machinists' strike began. Among the trades other than those above referred to there were thirty-four strikes, all but a very small proportion of them being for increase of wages.

Following the strikes, a list of new manufacturing plants erected or in course of erection in various parts of the State, the names of old establishments that are being enlarged, and a list of firms that have closed out their business in the State during the year, with the causes assigned for their doing so, is given.

"Labor Legislation and the Decisions of the Courts on Questions Affecting the Interest of Workingmen" closes this chapter.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Strikes Among the Building Trades.

The movement for higher wages or shorter hours, or for both of these concessions together, was very general among the numerous groups of occupations classed as the building trades. Plans for bringing about these changes were made by the large unions months before any demand had been actually made, so that strikes were looked for, and employers, who either were disinclined or by reason of the circumstances of their business found themselves unable to accept any change in time or wages which would materially increase expenses, had time to make preparation for meeting the expected aggressive move of their workmen and take precautions against the expected loss which they knew from experience a long struggle with them was sure to entail. The principal precaution taken was the insertion of a clause in contracts for their work providing for non-liability on the part of the builders for delays caused by strikes.

The workmen, on their part, knowing the attitude their employers were likely to assume toward the demands that were to be made on them, felt it necessary to prepare for what probably would be a long struggle, and took measures to strengthen their unions and increase the reserve funds on which, in the event of the contest being a protracted one, dependence must be placed to carry them successfully through.

Both sides were better prepared than on most similar occasions in the past. The demands were, on the part of the carpenters, for an eight-hour day and the same wages formerly paid for nine hours. There has been in practice no uniformity in either hours or wages, notwithstanding the union has long had an official standard for both. In some localities ten hours and in

others nine hours constituted a day's work, wages being according to the ability of the man and the demand for his services.

With the bricklayers, plasterers, lathers, painters and the other crafts engaged in building construction it was the same. A certain fixed rate of wages was established by each as the union standard, which in some localities was paid, while in others these craftsmen were obliged to take the best rate obtainable under local circumstances.

The shorter-workday idea, however, has obtained too firm a hold on the minds of workmen engaged in the building trades to permit its dislodgement by setbacks arising out of changing circumstances. If trade is dull the workman will as a rule, in order to secure and retain employment, accept the best terms offered him, a policy which the unions, as bodies, are practical and broad-minded enough to sanction. Dull seasons, when the advantage is altogether on the side of the employer, are thus passed over with little or no friction, the workman reserving his demands for the time which he knows will surely come when a greater demand for his labor turns the control of the situation over to him; when it does come the struggle for the shorter day is then earnestly renewed. It may succeed to only a limited extent, and that but for a time, until the oscillations of business transfers the advantage to the employer; but each recurring struggle, in spite of such setbacks, seems to advance the shorter-day theory further toward general acceptance as a fact.

The building trades were among the first to agitate upon practical lines for a reduction in the hours of labor, and since the eight-hour day passed from the domain of theory and discussion to that of practical effort some thirty years ago, they have never neglected to strive for its realization whenever the outlook was at all promising of success. The changes in the character of the material used and in the mode of construction of great modern buildings has increased the power of the workman to dictate the conditions under which his labor is to be performed and correspondingly weakened that of the employer to make any effective resistance.

Absolutely every branch of labor employed in building is now organized into unions, and all acting together through the

medium of federated trades councils, an injury to one, real or fancied, becomes in a very effective sense the concern of all. A tremendous power has thus passed to the unions. It is as yet too new to forecast what its final consequences will be to industry, but for the sake of every interest, and more than all for their own, it is incumbent on the unions that they use the power which organization has given them in a spirit of moderation and justice.

In the following notes a record of the strikes that have occurred in the building trades are given in chronological order. These items were obtained from the best sources at the command of the bureau. Their only statistical value lies in the exhibit made of the causes, some serious and others, apparently at least, trifling, that prompted large bodies of men to cease work at a time of unexampled demand for labor at, generally speaking, good wages.

Atlantic City, January 9th, 1901.

The bricklayers employed on the Atlantic City High-School building struck for an eight-hour day, work to begin at eight A. M. The men were receiving \$3.50 for a nine-hour day, and were offered \$3.75 by the contractors to continue working nine hours. This proposal was rejected, the bricklayers preferring the shorter day with less pay. The movement for short hours extended to the plumbers, steam and gas fitters; building operations were very much impeded for several weeks; these workmen returned to work on January 24th, at \$2.50 per day of nine hours. The strike on their part was for eight hours a day and \$2.75.

Trenton, January 29th, 1901.

A strike occurred on a number of houses which were being erected on the old riding academy site, caused by some non-union carpenters being employed by the contractor. Their discharge, which was demanded by the walking delegate, was refused. The bricklayers, hod carriers and tin workers then struck, leaving no one working upon the buildings but the non-union carpenters. The buildings were being erected for one of the largest pottery employers in the city. Threats were made by the union men that if the owner did not discharge the non-union carpenters, they on their part would call out all the pottery hands engaged in his works.

Camden, January 31st, 1901.

The journeymen carpenters and joiners of Camden, through their local unions, have caused the following notice addressed to the builders and contractors to be published:

"You are hereby notified that on and after May 1st, 1901, the carpenters and joiners of Camden and vicinity, by resolution of their unions, will ask that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and that wages shall not be less than \$2.50 per day."

Most of the carpenters in Camden have been working nine hours per day for wages varying from \$2.75 to \$2.00 per day.

Hoboken, February 5th, 1901.

The union carpenters at work on the American Tobacco Company's building were called out by order of their district council. The contractor who was in charge of the remodeling of the building employed sixteen carpenters, to whom he paid \$3.00 per day for eight hours' work. Eight other carpenters were employed by the tobacco company who were working ten hours at \$2.50 per day. A number of union plumbers, tinsmiths and electricians were also employed on the building; these threatened to quit if the entire job was not unionized.

Hoboken, February 14th, 1901.

The conflict over the exact lines of work covered by certain industries has caused much trouble in building operations in and about Hoboken. At a meeting of the Building Trades Council blanks were distributed with instructions for each industry to define its branches, so that hereafter there may be no clashing. On some certain lines the plumbers and electricians have differed in the past; a controversy has been long pending as to whether the lathers or sheet metal workers were entitled to put up the wire lathing now so much in use, while the lathers and plasterers have disagreed as to which industry is entitled to put up plaster boards. It is the intention to settle permanently these and other differences existing between the allied trades, so that in future each will understand the particular lines of work that it will be allowed to do.

Newark, February 27th, 1901.

Much trouble and delay in work on the store building of Hahne & Co., Newark, was caused by disputes between New York and Newark unions of electrical workers. The New York union claimed jurisdiction over all electrical work in Newark, and struck because some Newark workmen were employed, although the latter were members of the Newark union.

The firm of contractors who were erecting the building employed none but union men, and were much annoyed by the quarrel between the rival unions. They finally determined to appeal to the National Electrical Workers' Union to settle the quarrel between the warring unions.

Hoboken, February 27th, 1901.

The Building Trades Council met on this date and endorsed the demand of the plumbers for an increase of fifty cents a day in the wage rates of that trade in Hoboken and Jersey City, the increase to take place on April first. Several of the trades submitted detailed reports of the different lines of work claimed by them. They will be considered and adjusted when all the trades concerned have outlined the several branches of work which they claim.

Jersey City, February 27th, 1901.

Forty union steam fitters and carpenters who came from Boston to work on Duncan & Company's new cold-storage warehouse in Jersey City struck because of the employment of twenty-five non-union steamfitters' helpers.

Trenton, February 27th, 1901.

Local union No. 31, United Carpenters and Joiners of America, notified the master builders' association that after April 1st, 1901, their members would demand an eight-hour day with a minimum wage rate of thirty-one and one-quarter cents per hour.

The master builders declined to grant the reduction in hours or to make any change in existing wage rates; their reasons for deciding were set forth in resolutions in which it was stated that the minimum rate demanded was twenty per cent. higher than present wages, and, further, that the greater increase in the labor cost of building would stop the erection of new houses in the city, thus greatly injuring the journeymen carpenters themselves. The association of master carpenters further resolved that nine hours should continue the standard and the rate of wages as at present.

Atlantic City, February 28th, 1901.

The bricklayers employed on the new city hall struck because the plasterers working on the same structure were not union men. Both plasterers and bricklayers came from Philadelphia. The bricklayers' union of Philadelphia requires its members when working in other places to be governed entirely by the laws of the branch of the organization which exists there. As the bricklayers' union of Atlantic City forbids its members working with non-union men of any other craft, the Philadelphia men could not do otherwise than stop work. In Philadelphia there is no such rule, and the bricklayers could work beside these men without any objection being made on the score of their not being union men.

Jersey City, February 28th, 1901.

The strike of the union mechanics employed on the new laboratory of engineering of the Stevens Institute was settled by the Paterson plasterers, who are identified with the National Association of that trade, being discharged, and their places filled by the members of the operative plasterers.

Plainfield, February 23d, 1901.

The Master Plumbers' Association of Plainfield refused to recognize the Federation of Trades Unions of Plainfield. The association will recognize and confer with the plumbers or the tinnerns, but with no other body.

The building trades unions threaten to strike for the enforcement of their demands.

Newark, February 28th, 1901.

Trouble between the New York and Newark unions of electrical workers caused an interruption in the work on the new Hahne store in Newark. All the workmen belonging to unions affiliated with the Essex Trade

Council were called out, the object being to force the contractors to discharge men at work on the building belonging to the New York Electrical Union.

The Newark unions regard their action as a necessary measure of protection against the coming into the city of workmen from outside to the employment which should be given to resident mechanics. The origin of the difficulty between these two unions seems to be in the sweeping claim to jurisdiction made by the New York union, which insists that under its charter all work done within a radius of twenty-five miles of greater New York comes under their control, and only those electricians who are members of the New York union have a right to employment on jobs anywhere within that limit.

The Newark Electrical Workers, having also a union, assert their right to work anywhere that union labor of their craft is employed, particularly in the city in which they live and pay taxes. The reasons given by a member of the New York union for their insisting on the right of jurisdiction were that Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3, of New York, had been, from its organization until three years ago, an independent body. It then joined the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the understanding that it should have full control of the trade within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York City. The International Brotherhood afterward chartered a union in Newark, and gave it charge of that city, which, under the terms of the charter of the New York organization, it had no right to do.

A further reason for insisting on jurisdiction is that the union rate of wages in New York is \$3.50 per day, while in Newark it is only \$3.00. Thus, if a New York contractor takes a job in any New Jersey city and sends men of the New York local to do the work, he must pay them \$3.50 per day, while if the Newark local had control, men from New York who worked there would have to be satisfied with \$3.00 per day. The contractors who carry on the work of electrical equipment on a large scale have contracts on their hands aggregating millions of dollars, and, therefore, want to avoid all cause of possible friction between themselves and the building trades, hence, they were unable to take sides or do anything toward bringing the deadlock caused by the strife between the rival unions to an end. They finally determined to appeal to the national officers of the unions to settle the difficulty in some way, so that the men of other trades who had been called out might be allowed to resume work. The New York men remained at work, and the Newarkers, electrical workers, structural iron workers, carpenters, painters, etc., who had gone out to compel the submission of the New Yorkers to the rules of the Newark union, were still idle.

Jersey City, March 1st, 1901.

Plasterers employed by a Jersey City contractor refused to work for him, notwithstanding only union labor was employed, because of a financial trouble of some years standing.

A strike of some plasterers also took place on some buildings in course of erection because the work of the plasterer laborers had been contracted.

Newark, March 2d, 1901.

The strike on the Hahne building in Newark, which has arisen from disputed claims as to jurisdiction between the Newark and New York unions of electrical workers, still continues. About fifty workmen were idle either through direct participation in the strike or because of the stoppage of some branch of work caused by the strike. The sympathy of the firm for whom the building was being erected seemed to be with the local workmen. The contractors, irritated at the annoyance and delay in work caused by the warring unions, discharged all of both factions, and will proceed no further with the work until the difficulties are settled. A conference was held between representatives of the building trades councils of Newark and New York with a view to getting the New York council to compel the electrical workers affiliated with it to submit to the rules of the Newark union of the craft. The Newark union quotes Article XIV, Section 7, of the Constitution of the Brotherhood in justification of their position. The section is as follows: "No member shall be permitted to work in the jurisdiction of another local union until he has deposited his traveling card in that local union, and received a working card or permit to work." Under this provision the Newark men claim that the New York electricians have no right to work in Newark until they get working cards from the local union.

Newark, March 4th, 1901.

The strike on Hahne & Co.'s new building was practically settled on this date; all the men returned to work save two local electricians. The dispute between the unions which caused the trouble is still unsettled, but by agreement it is no longer allowed to interfere with the other workmen. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is endeavoring to settle the dispute.

Plainfield, March 5th, 1901.

Plumbers. The lockout of the members of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union by the Master Plumbers' Association, which occurred a few days ago, was declared off on this date; the plumbers all resumed work, as did also the men of other trades, who went on strike in sympathy with the plumbers. The difference between the bosses and journeymen over the demand of the latter that working bosses be members of the federation of trade unions, and subject to the rules and regulations of the organization, was settled by the promise of the bosses to organize a society of their own, in which it would be necessary for members to get permission to become working bosses.

Morristown, March 7th, 1901.

The painters, decorators and paper hangers of this city organized a union on this date. The members of the new union, to quiet rumors as to intended strikes, issued a manifesto, in which it was stated that no such purpose is entertained. The union, the men say, is for the purpose of developing benefit features only.

Newark, March 9th, 1901.

Wire Lathers. About thirty wire lathers did not return to work on the new Hahne building at Newark on the morning of this date because their delegate had informed them the night before that there was trouble with the Roebbling Company, who supply the wire, and no union wire lathers could go to work until the trouble is settled.

The long-standing dispute between the New York and Newark electrical workers, which caused so much trouble and delay in the work of erecting the Hahne & Co. building, was closed by Grand President Wheeler, of the International Electrical Workers, who ruled that the New York union has jurisdiction in Newark, and local men must obey the rules of the New York union.

The Newark electricians will appeal from the decision to the executive board of the Brotherhood, and, if again defeated, to the local unions of the entire international organization. If the latter course is pursued, the final decision will not be known for two months. The unions of the building trades in Newark all support the local electricians in their fight.

Newark, March 10th, 1901.

The latest phase of the bitter strife between New York and Newark electricians, which has been going on since the commencement of work on the new Hahne & Co. building in Newark, developed on the morning of this date. A New York firm has the contract for wiring the building. Three Newark electricians were employed with about twenty union men from the metropolis to do the work. The latter complained to the contractors that they did not want the Newark men to remain at work, and demanded their discharge, which was done and New Yorkers taken on in their places. The Building Trades Council of Newark threatened to call out every mechanic and laborer employed on the building if the three Newark electricians are not restored to work and an agreement satisfactory to the local union of electrical workers entered into. The Newark union passed resolutions unanimously declining to abide by the decision of the International President and executive board, giving jurisdiction over Newark workmen to the New York union, and ordered an appeal to all the local unions of the Brotherhood in the United States and Canada.

Trenton, March 16th, 1901.

Greatly increased forces of men were employed on all buildings in course of erection in Trenton in order to have them finished or as far advanced as possible before April first, on which date it is expected that all the building trades will strike owing to the rejection of their demands for an eight-hour day by the bosses.

Atlantic City, March 13th, 1901.

The contractor in charge of plastering the new city hall at Atlantic City paid the fees of all his men for joining the local union of plasterers. He did this because the bricklayers employed on the building refused to work with plasterers unless the latter joined the union. The striking bricklayers had been idle about two weeks.

Trenton, March 19th, 1901.

The union carpenters of Trenton attended a mass-meeting in the Ribsam building to devise means of carrying on the struggle between themselves and the bosses, which is sure to begin on April first because of the refusal of the latter to concede the eight-hour day with present rate of wages. It was resolved to strike if by April first the bosses and contractors had not receded from their position.

Newark, March 22d, 1901.

Work on the new Hahne & Company building in Newark practically ceased on this date, when all the mechanics employed who were affiliated with the Essex Building Trades League were called out by walking delegates. This action is the outcome of the fight between the Newark and New York branches of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In all about 150 stopped work; of that number there were sixty-three ironworkers, thirty carpenters, twenty plumbers, and the remainder was made up of other tradesmen.

The Newark electricians were informed that the National President of the Brotherhood had revoked their charter because of refusal to abide by his decision, which gave the New York union control over all jobs in Newark. The local union claims to have paid upwards of \$2,000 into the treasury of the international body, and, as they have been arbitrarily cut off, threaten to sue for the recovery of that amount of money.

Newark, March 24th, 1901.

Ironworkers to the number of fifty-four, employed on the new Prudential Insurance Company's building in Newark, quit work on this date. The strike is the result of differences between the Newark and New York branches of the National Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union.

The local branch of the union assert that if it is necessary to the enforcement of certain concessions, it will, through its affiliation with the Building Trades League, call off every Newark union man on the job within a couple of days.

The trouble is similar to that between the New York and Newark electrical workers on the Hahne building. The increased building in Newark has caused the New York unions to assert their right to control all work done in that city; this new phase of unionism promises to be a fruitful source of trouble for some time to come if the erection of large buildings in Newark continues.

The ironworkers' union of New York has been trying to induce the local union to consolidate with it; this the Newark men declined to do, having a membership of four hundred, who are working in harmony and doing well in the matter of wages.

Trenton, March 26th, 1901.

A meeting of bosses was held on the evening of this date to discuss the best ways and means of dealing with the strike of carpenters and masons which it is expected will take place April first. It was expected that the

strike would be a very determined one, and the sense of the meeting seemed to be that all work should be promptly suspended when it began. On the same evening the carpenters, masons and plasterers met to prepare for the struggle for the eight-hour day.

Newark, March 27th, 1901.

There were indications that the strike of ironworkers on the Prudential Insurance Company's new building in Newark might be satisfactorily settled on this date.

It was said that the Newark workmen would join the New York union as the easiest way of ending the strike and avoiding future trouble. Under an agreement with New York contractors the New York ironworkers' unions has jurisdiction over all territory within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York City. Consequently, when ironwork is contracted for by a New York contractor, under his agreement with the metropolitan union, he must employ New York men. When the contract was given out for the Prudential ironwork a force of Newark men was put to work with several New York men. Dissatisfaction immediately sprang up among the latter, which, after repeated complaints, resulted in an order for a strike unless the Newarkers were discharged. The contractors, fearing a strike on their New York jobs if they did not agree to the demands of the New York union, immediately discharged the Newark men. Subsequently, at a conference between the representatives of the two unions, it was decided to allow the Newark men to join the New York union and resume work.

Jersey City, March 27th, 1901.

The union workmen engaged in making repairs on a fire engine house in Jersey City were called out by the walking delegate of the Building Trades Council because the stamped metal ceiling workers' union of New York charged that non-union men in their industry were at work on the building.

Bayonne, March 27th, 1901.

The painters of this city announce that on and after April first they will insist on receiving the Hudson county wage rate for union painters, \$2.75 per day.

Newark, March 28th, 1901.

An agreement was reached on this date between the electrical workers of Newark and New York under the terms of which the Newark union is entitled to one-half the jobs which a New York contractor may have to dispose of on a building in Newark, the Newarkers to have the New York rate of wages.

This will, it is hoped, end the long strike on the Hahne & Company building and restore the 150 men who went out in sympathy with the Newark electricians to work.

Trenton, March 30th, 1901.

The Master Masons' Association of Trenton and vicinity met on this date and passed resolutions declining to grant the eight-hour day which had been demanded by the bricklayers', stone masons', plasterers' and laborers' unions. This action of the bosses is regarded as final, and the men are expected to lay down their tools on Monday, April first. The carpenters' union appointed a conference committee so that a way might be left open to effect an adjustment of the differences between themselves and the bosses. The members of the unions were anxious to have the public understand that in seeking a reduction of hours instead of an increase of wages their object is to benefit those who are idle and unable to find work. One man additional for every eight now employed would be required to do the present quantity of work, and in Trenton thirty-five or forty extra carpenters and a proportionate number of the other trades engaged in building would find employment.

Jersey City, April 1st, 1901.

About one-half of the union journeymen plumbers of this city and Bayonne went on strike on the morning of this date because of the failure of their employers to accede to their demands for an increase of wages. About the same proportion of the union lathers employed in Jersey City went out also.

In the case of the Jersey City plumbers who are members of local union No. 14 about one-half of the best shops in which they are employed granted the demand for \$3.50 a day, an increase of fifty cents, made by the journeymen about two months before. Such trade differences as had occurred heretofore in Jersey City were settled by joint conferences between members of the Master Plumbers' Association and local union No. 14, but the former organization ignored all overtures made to them by their employes this year. The journeymen plumbers adopted a resolution to the effect that employers who failed to comply with their demands by eight o'clock of the morning of April 1st should forfeit their right to have work contracted for prior to March first last done at the old wage schedule of \$3.00 per day.

Trenton, April 1st, 1901.

Fully 2,000 bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, hodcarriers and other workmen engaged in the building trades went on strike on the morning of this date for an eight-hour day with the pay as they were now and heretofore receiving for ten hours.

The contractors and builders have large contracts on hand, and the strike, which, judging by the apparent determination of both sides, promises to be a long one, will entail heavy losses on them.

Jersey City, April 2d, 1901.

Most of the master plumbers of Jersey City, Bayonne and other parts of Hudson county, whose journeymen had struck for more pay and shorter hours, have verbally agreed to both demands. To prevent the possibility of these refusing hereafter to continue the new schedule of wages and hours of

labor, local union No. 14 prepared the following agreement, which must be signed by all such contractors: "The undersigned, an employing plumber, do pledge my word of honor that upon the completion of all contracts for work taken or signed for by me prior to March 1st, 1901, I will continue to live up to the demands of Plumbers' Local Union, No. 14, of Jersey City, as embodied in their circular, to wit: To pay journeymen \$3.50 a day of eight hours' work, with a half holiday on Saturday, where no obstacle exists such as will damage property or invalidate a contract held by me."

The pickets on duty yesterday afternoon reported that master plumber Becker himself was working on a job at Halliday street and Communipaw avenue. The walking delegate was instructed to withdraw the union lathers, plasterers and laborers employed on the job until the master plumber ceased working. The journeymen plumbers appealed to the central labor union to compel members of its affiliated organization to refuse to live in houses the owners or agents of which gave plumbing work to unfair shops. The object is to reach boss plumbers who might be doing job work where there are none of the allied building trades to call out.

Jersey City, April 2d, 1901.

The struggle between the employing painters of Bayonne and local union No. 67 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America promises to be of considerable duration judging from the declarations of the respective parties to the controversy, each of which assert positively that it will not yield to the other.

The local union painters went out on strike on this date, stopping work on more than thirty houses. This strike was ordered by District Council, No. 110, of Hudson County, in conformity with the rules of the National Brotherhood, the purpose being to secure an increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day. The employing painters have positively refused to grant this increase, hence the strike. About one hundred men are involved.

Jersey City, April 3d, 1901.

The strike of the Jersey City plumbers and lathers has been won by the journeymen without serious loss of time. A few of the master plumbers still hold out against the schedule, but all the contractors have virtually agreed to the terms of the lathers.

Bayonne, April 3d, 1901.

The painters who struck on April 1st for a wage rate of \$2.75 are meeting with encouraging success in that several contractors have already resumed work under the new scale. All the strikers have confidence in their ultimate triumph, and the painting craft are notified not to take work on jobs in Bayonne unless authorized to do so by the business agent of the trade. The striking union painters report that they would find no difficulty getting jobs if they desired to go elsewhere.

Bayonne, April 4th, 1901.

Bayonne Union, No. 67, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America have won their strike for \$2.75 per day instead of \$2.50, and they returned to work this morning. The strike lasted only four days.

Jersey City, April 4th, 1901.

The strikes of the Jersey City journeymen plumbers and lathers, the former for an increase of from \$3.00 to \$3.50 a day with eight hours' work, and Saturday half-holiday, the latter for an increase from \$2.00 to \$2.25 for each 1,000 laths put in, have practically ended in victory for the workingmen. But few of the leading plumbing shops remain out and there is every prospect that these will agree to the new wage schedule within a few days.

Princeton, April 6th, 1901.

About twenty carpenters employed by a New York contractor here were ordered to quit work yesterday by the local Carpenters' Union because their employers refused to give them an eight-hour day.

Newark, April 8th, 1901.

A meeting of the ironworkers of New York and Newark was held on this date to settle the trouble over the dispute between these two bodies of workmen as to jurisdiction in Newark.

The President of the National Body was in attendance at the meeting and the decision was in favor of the Newark union.

Another meeting will be held in a few days to decide on the terms on which New York men may work in Newark.

Atlantic City, April 8th, 1901.

The carpenters' strike involving about 500 men was inaugurated on this date and all building operations were tied up.

The carpenters demand an eight-hour day for the same pay they now receive for nine hours—\$2.50. The bosses say they will not accede to the demands of the men.

Trenton, April 9th, 1901.

The Association of Master Masons of Trenton and vicinity submitted a proposition to their striking workmen that nine hours constitute a work day with a half-holiday on Saturday and the pay be 42 cents an hour.

A committee of the journeymen were in conference with the bosses when this proposal was made, and after a discussion of the subject, which lasted more than one hour, they separated without coming to an agreement. The journeymen expressed themselves as being determined to accept no settlement not based on the eight-hour day.

The carpenters are still out, and at a meeting of the strikers held on this date, passed an unanimous resolution to remain out until the eight-hour day is conceded to them.

Atlantic City, April 9th, 1901.

The following statement was issued by the master builders of Atlantic City in connection with the strike of union carpenters for eight hours per day: We, the master builders of Atlantic City, having at our meeting of last July fixed nine hours as the day's work for the year and \$2.50 as the wages for skilled carpenters, both of which propositions were accepted by our workmen, and we having therefore made all our present contracts on that basis, must insist on the observance of this arrangement by our men until August 2d, 1901. All contracts will, after that date, be made on the basis of eight hours' work and \$2.50 per day.

Trenton, April 9th, 1901.

A conference between committees of the master builders and journey-men bricklayers and plasterers held for the purpose of reaching an agreement that would terminate the strike and allow building operations to be resumed, was held on the evening of this date. The bosses proposed to allow the men to return to work at \$3.50 per day for nine hours' work with half-holiday on Saturday, making a week's work of fifty hours. This was rejected by the men, who insisted that nothing short of eight hours per day will satisfy them.

Perth Amboy, April 11th, 1901.

The painters of Perth Amboy have been fairly successful in keeping outside men from taking their places since the strike began about two weeks ago.

On the morning of this date the bosses in the building trades ordered the rest of their men to quit work, the reason given being that they understood that demands for increased wages were shortly to be made in all branches, and it was desirable that all controversies should be under consideration at once.

Newark, April 11th, 1901.

A lockout was declared at the Hahne building in Newark on this date against the Newark union of bridge and structural iron workers. None but New York union men can work on the building henceforth. Twenty men are affected. The same action was taken at the bridge being erected by the American Bridge Company over the Passaic river for the D., L. & W. R. R. Twelve Newark iron workers were told they would have to join the New York union if they desired work. This is a fight not between the contractors and workmen but between two unions of the same craft; its occasion is not a question of wages but one of jurisdiction, the position taken by the New York union being that their jurisdiction over all work in their line within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York city is absolute, and that the Newark workman has not the right to employment on jobs in his own city.

Jersey City, April 12th, 1901.

The Hebrew painters of Hudson county organized a union of those of their race who work as painters, decorators or paperhangers, and demanded

from their employers, who are also Hebrews, the same wage scale as all others of the craft in Hudson county are contending for—\$2.75. This was refused, and the journeymen went on strike after appointing a business agent to see that no outside labor was brought in by the bosses.

West Hoboken, April 12th, 1901.

The Allied Building Trades Council called off the men under its jurisdiction who were working on the new building of the Consumers' Brewing Company at West Hoboken. This was done at the request of the Board of Walking Delegates from New York, who objected to the elevator constructors employed because they were not affiliated with their body.

Atlantic City, April 13th, 1901.

A meeting was held on this date between the Master Builders' Exchange and a committee of the Carpenters' Union. The meeting was held at the request of the men, the object being to endeavor to induce the master builders to grant the eight-hour day all around. The lathers and electricians who were still at work on some of the contracts threatened to strike if the carpenters' demands were not acceded to by the contractors within a few days.

Newark, April 13th, 1901.

A general strike was declared on Hahne & Company's new building at Newark at noon to-day. All Newark carpenters, painters, electricians and ironworkers quit work at noon. The strike was against the New York unions and in defense of the right of local union iron works to employment on jobs in their own city. This general strike will throw 500 Newark workmen into idleness.

Perth Amboy, April 14th, 1901.

The boss masons and carpenters locked out their men on this date because of their evident sympathy with the painters who are on strike for an increase of wages.

Elizabeth, April 14th, 1901.

The Feredation of Trades called out to-day all the painters, carpenters, masons and other union men employed on some building under construction in Elizabeth, because they alleged that some eleven of the decorators from Newark were non-union men.

The decorators claimed to be members of the Amalgamated Union which does not affiliate with the federated union.

Newark, April 15th, 1901.

In anticipation of an outbreak between the Newark and New York ironworkers, a squad of policemen was stationed at the new Hahne & Co. building on this date. Bad feeling exist between these unions from forcing the Newark men out of work.

Trenton, April 15th, 1901.

Each member of the Trenton Brewers' Union decided at a meeting held on the evening of this date to contribute weekly one dollar of his earnings toward sustaining the building trades organizations who are on strike.

The cigarmakers, also, at a meeting decided to aid the strikers financially in case of its being prolonged.

Jersey City, April 15th, 1901.

The Hebrew painters on strike in Jersey City and Hoboken for the standard union wage rate of \$2.75 per day met on the evening of this date, and after considering the situation since the strike began, renewed their determination to remain out until the wage rate demanded and an eight-hour day is gained.

Atlantic City, April 16th, 1901.

A meeting of the union carpenters of Atlantic City who were on strike for an eight-hour work day was held on the evening of this date, and reports showed that twenty firms had already acceded to the demands of the men.

Trenton, April 16th, 1901.

The General President of the United Carpenters and Joiners came to Trenton for the purpose of holding a conference with the masters builders for the settlement of the strikes. Calls were made on seventeen contractors during the course of the day, but no definite result was reached.

Atlantic City, April 18th, 1901.

The Builders' Exchange brought twelve men from Philadelphia to fill the places of as many strikers, and announced that fifty more would be introduced from outside within a few days.

It was stated on the master builders' behalf that unless the men agreed to beginning the eight-hour day on August 1st, as they had contracted to do at the commencement of the year, arrangements will be made to fill the places of all the strikers.

Trenton, April 19th, 1901.

A Trenton contractor who was building two houses in that city claims that he is being persecuted by other boss builders for having conceded the eight-hour day to those who worked for him.

The employes of a cornice works in Trenton were ordered out by the Tin and Sheet Metal Workers' Union because some of the tin turned out was to be used, according to the allegations of the workmen, on building upon which non-union men were employed.

Atlantic City, April 19th, 1901.

A squad of policemen were called out to protect some workmen who had just arrived from Philadelphia to take the places of local men on strike.

Trenton, April 19th, 1901.

The Master Builders' Association has made an offer to pay journeymen masons \$3.78 per day for nine hours' work, the journeymen to work only five hours on Saturday. This will give the journeymen \$21.00 for a week's work of fifty hours, where last year he had to work fifty-three hours for the same pay.

The master masons also agreed to pay the hod carriers 27 cents per hour for a nine-hour day with five hours on Saturday. The strikers took these propositions under consideration.

Trenton, April 20th, 1901.

One master builder of Trenton, employing six men, granted them the eight-hour work day. The strikers regarded this as a break in the resistance of their employers which will be followed soon by many other submissions.

Trenton, April 22d, 1901.

The master carpenters and a committee of the men on strike held a conference on the evening of this date with a view to finding some means of settling the difficulty; no agreement was reached as both sides were disinclined to concede anything. One thousand dollars from the strike benefit fund of the National organization was distributed among the unemployed carpenters.

Atlantic City, April 24th, 1901.

Almost all of the carpenters of Atlantic City who struck for the eight-hour day on the first of the month were back at work on the eight-hour basis, and the new scale of hours is to all intents now in general operation.

Elizabeth, April 27th, 1901.

The men engaged in the building trades demanded an increase in wages and the recognition of the eight-hour day, but were refused all that was asked; they threatened to strike on May 1st for the enforcement of their demands.

The masons asked that their pay be increased 5 cents per hour and the carpenters demand that theirs shall be advanced 38 cents per day. The boss carpenters offered an increase of 25 cents per day. The journeymen have been receiving \$2.50 per day.

Elizabeth, April 28th, 1901.

The Masons' and Bricklayers' Unions of this city held a meeting on this date and decided to insist on an eight-hour day and fifty cents an hour for wages and to withdraw the demand for a Saturday half holiday. This latter is the only concession to the master builders the union declares it will make. The wages paid masons and bricklayers is now forty-five cents per hour. Notice was served on all the master masons of the action taken by the union.

Newark, May 1st, 1901.

The national organizer of the International Bridge and Structural Ironworkers gave out a statement to the effect that the trouble between the Newark and New York Ironworkers over the employment on the Hahne & Company building in Newark would soon be over. He said that the National President of the Association had taken from the New York Union its charter because of the attempt of the union to control work on Newark buildings to the exclusion of Newark workmen.

A new union the organizer stated would soon be organized in New York that would stay in its own district and not attempt to force brother ironworkers off jobs in their home city or anywhere else. Only in the event of the local ironworkers being employed on the Hahne & Company building will the local carpenters return to work and thus end the strike on the building.

Paterson, May 1st, 1901.

Nearly all the stone masons and bricklayers in Passaic county were idle on this date because of a general strike of the hod carriers for \$2.00 per day. It was expected that the demand would be acceded to because the masons and bricklayers who are all union men would not work with non-union helpers.

Newark, May 1st, 1901.

Union carpenters of Newark and suburban towns have secured an agreement from the Master Carpenters' Association which the latter body signed, to pay them \$3.00 a day for eight hours' work. The journeymen carpenters, on their part, are not to work for any employer who is not a member of the Master Carpenters' Association.

Newark, May 2d, 1901.

The Newark carpenters who were on strike at the Hahne & Company building in Newark in support of the local ironworkers were expected to return on May 3d. The contractor for the erection of the building who was expecting official notice from the President of the International of the suspension of the New York local union, stated that when the notice arrived he would immediately set several Newark men to work, and if the New York men then struck they would all be promptly replaced by Newark men, which course would permanently end the long strike on that building caused by the wrangling between these unions.

Montclair, May 3d, 1901.

Sixty-five journeymen plumbers went out on strike in and about Montclair on this date. The men had been receiving as a general rule \$2.75 a day, although some were paid only \$2.50. The demand was for a raise of twenty-five cents a day all around. The bosses at a meeting voted to refuse the advance, and the union on its part voted to stay out until the advance was given to them.

Newark, May 3d, 1901.

The local carpenters who were on strike returned to work on the Hahne & Co. building on this date. The walking delegate of the local Union of Electricians called at the Hahne & Co. building and demanded that some Newark men of his craft be put to work. The foreman refused until more electricians were needed in the building. The delegate of the electricians declared that 50 per cent. of the force engaged in that work must be Newark men or he would make all the trouble he could on that building.

Elizabeth, May 3d, 1901.

The strike situation in this city seems to be favorable to the bricklayers and plasterers. Five firms, one of them connected with the Master Builders' Association, have agreed to pay the wages they demand. The hod carriers have joined the masons' strike, and the carpenters go out from all buildings where non-union masons are employed.

Trenton, May 3d, 1901.

The Carpenters' National Organization forwarded one thousand dollars to be divided among the Trenton journeymen who are on strike.

Trenton, May 4th, 1901.

Eight carpenters went to work on this date for a Trenton contractor at the eight-hour schedule. At the strike headquarters of the plumbers it was reported that three firms had given in to the demands and their men had gone to work.

Elizabeth, May 4th, 1901.

A general strike of all the building trades in Elizabeth seemed imminent on this date, because the boss masons were said to be securing non-union labor in place of their men who are out on strike. The master builders representing all the building trades have signed an agreement to stand together in resisting the demands of the men.

Trenton, May 6th, 1901.

A conference was held in the Ribsam building in Trenton between the representatives of the Master Builders' Association and men representing the Carpenters' and Masons' Unions. The object of the meeting is to secure, if possible, some modification of the terms previously submitted by the association which the journeymen rejected. The provision to which the workmen objected particularly was one which required them to sign an agreement to work for no contractor or employer outside of the Master Builders' Association. A number of new propositions were submitted with the understanding that only those were to be binding that were agreed to by both sides.

The conference resulted in nothing. There were thirty propositions submitted and only two of them received the sanction of the bosses and the workmen.

West Hoboken, May 9th, 1901.

The strike of the building trades affiliated with the United Building Trades Council on the new building of the Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Company in West Hoboken has extended to other union labor organizations, and may have a far-reaching effect upon the brewing company when it is ready to begin business. The United Brewery Workers of New York and New Jersey and the Central Labor Union of Hudson county will lend all possible assistance to the striking building trades.

Newark, May 9th, 1901.

Nine of the Newark ironworkers returned to work on the new Hahne building this morning in place of the same number of New York men who had been employed there. This ends the long strike at that building started by the New York union men, who claimed that they had exclusive jurisdiction in Newark over all iron work.

Edgewater, May 13th, 1901.

The bricklayers working on the construction of the glucose factory demanded fifty-five cents an hour and a half holiday on Saturday, and notified the contractor that if their demands are not complied with they will strike.

Paterson, May 13th, 1901.

A mass meeting of all the Painters in Paterson is called for to-night to decide whether or not a general strike shall be ordered. Some time previous the union had decided on \$2.50 per day as the standard wages for an eight-hour day; this was agreed to by most of the big concerns and there was no further talk of strike; now the union takes the position that the different firms should be made to sign an agreement for one year. The strike, if one is ordered, will be to enforce the demand for a signed agreement.

Newark, May 14th, 1901.

The walking delegate of the carpenters' unions reported that so many buildings were going up in Newark that he found it impossible to get a sufficient number of journeymen to meet the demand. He stated that all branches of the building trades are equally busy, and the indications are that they will be so to the end of the season.

The lathers of Newark expect the boss masons will accede to the demand for an advance of fifteen cents per 1,000 laths in order to prevent all union lathers from going on strike.

Paterson, May 14th, 1901.

The painters in Paterson have given the bosses three days in which to sign the wage-rate agreement; if after that time there are any of them who have not done so the men in their employ will strike.

Orange, May 14, 1901.

Six union painters employed in a shop in Orange struck on this date against the employment of non-union men. The walking delegate of the unions stated that hereafter union men would not be allowed to work in open shops.

An effort is being made to get all painters, decorators and paperhangers in the Oranges into one union.

Passaic, May 15th, 1901.

Fifteen stonemasons employed on the "Old First" Church building of Passaic struck because they had not been paid for work already done.

Elizabeth, May 16th, 1901.

The bricklayers' and masons' strike here was settled on this date. The men are to receive forty-seven cents an hour and no pay on Saturdays for the hours they do not work. They were receiving forty cents and asked for fifty cents and a half-holiday with pay.

Newark, May 18th, 1901.

Local bricklayers want the bosses to pay for "waiting time," which is said to mean the time that men are idle when a delegate calls them from a job because of trouble made by a boss.

Newark, May 20th, 1901.

The Lathers' Mutual Protective and Benevolent Union threaten a strike against the master masons doing business in Essex county, Harrison and Kearney, who do not agree to pay the union rate of \$2.00 a thousand laths. At a meeting it was stated that more than two-thirds of the boss masons were paying that rate. The demand is that a uniform rate of \$2.00 per thousand be paid all the year round and not in the summer season only, as is now the case.

Jersey City, May 22d, 1901.

The plumbers' local unions of Jersey City, Hoboken, North Hudson and Bayonne have organized a district council which covers the same field as the United Building Trades Council with which it will be affiliated. Heretofore, in the matter of wages, the four unions have worked independently, creating complication which caused ill feeling. The friction dates back to May, 1900, when the plumbers attempted to make the standard wages \$3.50 per day. The North Hudson men compromised on \$3.25; the Hoboken and Bayonne plumbers secured no advance, and the Jersey City men withdrew their demands entirely. The new schedule calls for \$3.50, and notice will be served on the master plumbers that it will go into effect after June 1st.

Newark, May 29th, 1901.

The lathers were informed by their Agitation Committee that at a conference between themselves and a committee of the master masons the

union rate of \$2.00 a thousand laths was verbally agreed to by the bosses, but the agreement could not be signed until the Master Builders' Association meets in June. The committee recommended waiting until the regular meeting of the bosses, and the union unanimously voted to do so.

Passaic, June 1st, 1901.

The journeymen plumbers of Passaic to the number of seventy went out on strike on this date because of the refusal of the bosses to give them an increase of \$3.00 a week in wages, which they demanded some time ago. Besides the increase in wages the journeymen demanded the same hours now being worked, that is, eight hours per day.

Jersey City, June 3d, 1901.

The movement started by the Plumbers' District Council of Jersey City, Hoboken, North Hudson and Bayonne on May 22d to secure a standard wage rate of \$3.50 a day of eight hours, with a half-holiday on Saturday, resulted in strikes being declared in shops where the bosses refused to grant the demands. As a result many shops are closed in Hudson county, and a large number of journeymen are idle. Estimated number of plumbers on strike, one hundred.

Hoboken, June 5th, 1901.

The union hod carriers employed on a building in Hoboken struck because a bricklayer's non-union assistant was at work erecting a scaffold, which, under the rules of the union, should be done by them. Next day non-union men were put in their places; this caused the union hod carriers employed on all the other buildings that were being erected in and about the city to strike, and, as a result, the plasterers, who are union men, quit also. The bricklayers in the case were union men, but, not being affiliated with the Hudson County Building Trades Council, were at liberty to work with non-union hod carriers. The non-union hod carriers were required to join the union, the contractor paying their initiation fees to the walking delegate.

Hoboken, June 6th, 1901.

All the men, nearly three hundred in number, employed on buildings that were being erected in Hoboken by one firm of contractors, struck because of having learned that two non-union bricklayers were at work on one of the jobs.

Jersey City, June 11th, 1901.

At a meeting of the district council of plumbers held on the evening of this date it was reported that only two firms in West Hoboken had not yet conceded the standard wage rate of \$3.50 for an eight-hour day. It was decided to appeal to the Building Trades Council to tie up all jobs on which these firms are engaged unless they agree to the plumbers' terms.

Passaic, June 13th, 1901.

The journeymen plumbers of Passaic are still on strike for the standard wage rate of \$3.50 per day.

Montclair, June 14th, 1901.

The plumbers of Montclair obtained the standard wage rate after a strike of two days' duration.

Athenia, June 17th, 1901.

The strike which was started several weeks previous to this date by masons employed in erecting the new quarantine buildings at Athenia has been settled.

The strike was caused by the employers not conforming to some rule of the masons' unions.

Trenton, June 19th, 1901.

Committees of the Journeymen Carpenters and the Master Builders' Association met on the evening of this date for the purpose of discussing the differences between them with a view to settling them. No results were reached, mainly because the bosses insist on the men agreeing not to work for contractors who are not members of the Master Builders' Association.

Bridgeton, June 19th, 1901.

Thirty-five men employed as laborers upon the new window-glass plant struck for an increase of twenty-five cents a day in wages; they had been receiving \$1.25 and demanded \$1.50 per day.

Bloomfield, June 28th, 1901.

Eighty men employed on the Jarvis Memorial Building in Bloomfield quit work on the morning of this date. Some of the men belong to a building trades union in Orange and the rest to a similar organization embracing Bloomfield and Montclair. The officers of the unions quarreled as to which should initiate and receive the \$5.00 entrance fee for a new man on the work, and the cessation of operations was the result. At a meeting of the two disputing unions, held on the 30th, the disagreement as to which should have the fees of newly initiated men was settled and work resumed.

Newark, July 5th, 1901.

The slate and tile roofers' union have practically won their fight for an increase of twenty-five cents a day in wages. Only four firms are reported as still holding out, and these are expected to give in soon.

Newark, July 18th, 1901.

By a unanimous vote the slate and tile roofers' union on this date decided to demand twenty-five cents a day more than they had been getting

for their labor. The demand, which was presented to the bosses next day, was refused by them, and the journeymen, to the number of twenty-six, went on strike. The roofers had been getting \$2.75 per day.

Passaic, July 19th, 1901.

A strike occurred among the Italian laborers of the union Building and Construction Company who were engaged in grading a tract of land in Passaic on the morning of this date. The laborers demanded that they be given a mid-day rest from 12 to 2:30 o'clock, making an eight-and-a-half-hour day, for which ten hours' pay was demanded. The contractors refused to concede the demands, and the Italians left in a body quietly.

Jersey City, July 24th, 1901.

A general strike of the 300 dock builders employed on the Lloyd piers in Jersey City took place on this date; the cause of the strike was a demand by the workmen for a nine-hour work day with ten hours' pay. The strikers had no organization when the demand was made, but took steps immediately to effect one.

The dock builders of New York have a union and receive \$3.00 per day of eight hours. The same contractors who pay this rate in New York employ men in New Jersey on dock building at wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day of ten hours. A delegate from the New York dock builders' union was sent for to represent the strikers' side in a conference with the contractors, and it was resolved that in the event of his not being able to bring about a satisfactory settlement the Hamburg-American Company, for whom the docks were being built, should be petitioned to require the contractors to complete the work within the contract time.

Efforts made to procure men from New York to take the place of the strikers failed. At a conference held on the 25th the contractors declared that having figured on a ten-hour day, they could make no change until October first, and urged the strikers to finish up the work at present in hand with the understanding that on and after that date the nine-hour day with ten hours' pay would be granted. This was refused by the strikers.

Hoboken, August 5th, 1901.

Sixty-six dock builders were put to work on the construction of the North German Lloyd piers at Hoboken. All but six of the number were men who had abandoned the strikers.

Men were also put to work on the Hamburg-American piers, where a strike of the dock builders had been under way for some time.

Hoboken, August 9th, 1901.

The three hundred dock builders who went out on strike from the North German Lloyd docks about three weeks ago offered their former employer to come back to work on the terms he had offered them before the strike began. Most of the men were restored to work.

Orange, August 12th, 1901.

Work was stopped on the addition to the Y. M. C. A. building in Orange because the plumbing contract was in the hands of a contractor who does not employ union labor. The carpenters refused to work with the plumbers, asserting that the rules of their union did not permit them to work with non-union men. The plumbing contractor will not unionize his shop. He claims to be paying as high wages as the union men get, and, in addition to his desire to run his business in his own way, he says that if he gives in in this case, he will be put to loss and trouble on other contracts that he has on hand for a similar reason, the other contractors on these buildings employing non-union men.

Jersey City, August 14th, 1901.

The carpenters, iron workers and laborers employed on the new building of the Central Lard Company in Jersey City struck work yesterday. The union carpenters employed on the job demanded the discharge of several non-union men, and when the contractor refused to discharge them the Hudson County Trades Council called out the men. The iron workers, who were all union men, went out in sympathy with the carpenters. About fifty men are involved.

West Orange, August 17th, 1901.

Because the town council did not pass a resolution at its last meeting giving an eight-hour workday to men employed on paving and repairing streets, twenty-five men engaged in that work struck on this date. They refused to continue work although assured that the matter would be taken up at the next meeting of the council.

Newark, August 22d, 1901.

The delegate of Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union, No. 3, ordered a strike this morning of the men working for the H. B. Camp Company laying the clay ducts for the underground electric wires in Newark because of non-union men being employed on the brick work of the man-holes. Arrangements satisfactory to the strikers were made, and work was resumed next day.

Jersey City, August 23d, 1901.

The strike among the carpenters, iron workers and laborers employed on the new buildings of the Central Lard Company was settled to-day by the non-union carpenters, whose presence on the job caused the trouble, agreeing to join the union. The iron workers struck in sympathy with the carpenters. There were several non-union laborers employed on the buildings, but in view of the fact that there is a great scarcity of union labor, the walking delegate agreed to their employment.

Strikes in the Silk Trade.

Paterson, January 12th, 1901.

The velvet weavers employed by Holbach & Company, whose velvet manufacturing plant is in the Hall Mill on Fulton street, have settled their strike with the firm, after being out for nine weeks.

The firm conceded most of the demands of the strikers. The principal ones were that learners should be required to pay \$10 each to the weavers who teach them, and that the shop committee of the weavers be recognized and in the future settle all differences between the men and the company, so avoiding strikes. The strike, which began early in November, appears to have been caused originally by the firm reducing prices of work without having notified the hands.

Paterson, January 21st, 1901.

The hard-silk workers employed in the Ramsey & Gore Silk Throwing Mill, Paterson, begun a strike against a reduction of wages. It was said that the hands were informed by the firm that on account of dullness in business wages would have to be reduced. The employes refused to submit to the cut in wages, and some of them left the mill in a body. A strike was declared and pickets were established about the mill to prevent outsiders from taking the places of the strikers.

On March 10th the firm gave an increase of \$1 per week all around to employes, and the strike was ended.

Paterson, February 9th, 1901.

The plush weavers of the Holbach Company went out on strike and request other operatives not to seek employment with the company until their existing dispute is adjusted. The weavers assert that the cause of present trouble is that the company has not lived up to the agreement entered into by them with the weavers a month before, in which they promised that before discharging or fining a weaver for imperfect work the shop committee should be made acquainted with the facts, and the cloth on which defective work had been done submitted to them for inspection. On Monday one of the weavers was discharged for, as the firm allege, making imperfect work, without notifying the committee as per agreement.

The committee requested permission to examine the cloth, and were refused; the strike followed.

The employes of this mill are organized as Branch No. 8,775 of the Velvet and Plush Workers' Association, and are affiliated with the national body of that craft. The strikers acted in a quiet and orderly manner, and say that when their case is fully understood by the company its justice will be recognized.

Paterson, February 19th, 1901.

Two hundred silk weavers employed by Levy Bros., Paterson, went out on strike over a question of wages. It was claimed by the workmen that an advance had been promised them, which they did not receive on the following pay day. A conference was held the day after the strike began, between a committee of the strikers and the mill superintendent, at which the latter official offered the increase demanded to the male weavers, but declined to give any advance to the women, offering to treat with them separately. This the men declined, saying that before they returned to work the women must be placed on the same level as themselves in the matter of wages and piece-work prices. The weavers have a committee representing the German, German change and Knowles looms, whose business is to deal with the firm in all matters relating to work done on these machines, and decline to appoint any other committee.

Paterson, February 20th, 1901.

A meeting of the striking silk weavers of Levy Brothers was held this morning, at which formal resolutions were adopted to remain out of the mill until their demands for increased pay were acceded to. Pickets were placed at points of vantage about the mill, and everything about the vicinity is quiet.

No incident of note occurred in connection with this strike until April 15th, on which date a meeting of the strikers was held and their press committee issued the following statement setting forth their attitude:

"In reply to the article which appeared in your paper on April 13th, the striking ribbon weavers of A. and M. Levy desire to enlighten the public in regard to the true reason why we struck. In the first place, A. and M. Levy paid the lowest wages of any silk firm in the city, and in view of the fact that fashions have changed and trade is improving, we felt that we owed it to ourselves, as well as our families and all others employed in the trade, that we should be the first to demand an increase in order that we could be able to make living wages.

"The firm informed the committee which made this demand that if certain other manufacturers increased their wages, that they would be willing to concede our demands. As many of the firms are now paying the wages which we demanded, we feel it our duty to correct the statements made at a meeting of the foremen held in Roegier's Hall on Friday night.

"Mr. Walker, the hard silk foreman, stated, among other things, that there were fifty-one weavers on strike, when, in fact, there are eighty-four weavers on strike. A vote was taken last week, and the weavers decided unanimously to stay out until such a time as the firm will grant our just demands. It can, therefore, be seen that the statement made that ten men are keeping the others from going back to work is not true.

"The statement made by Mr. Goldsmith, the warper foreman, that weavers could easily make two cuts per day, at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cut, and earn \$5.00 to \$6.00, looks very well in print, but it contradicts the statements made by the manufacturers when they conceded us this schedule in 1894, when they stated we would be able to earn \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, and now we are asking fifteen per cent. below it on the German looms, twenty per

cent. on the change looms and thirty-five per cent. below it on the Knowles looms. Furthermore, in regard to the statements made at a so-called meeting of hard silk workers, we have been informed by someone who attended that meeting that the resolutions came out of the chairman's vest pocket, and had been drawn up before the meeting, as well as the appointments of the committees, so that it can be seen that the meeting was run by the different foremen from the Levy mill, including several foremen from the Frank & Dugan mill, and shows the sentiment of the bosses, but not of the silk workers employed in the mill, who have told us that their true sympathy is with the weavers. At our meeting this morning it was stated that no one applied for work this morning."

Paterson, February 26th, 1901.

A strike occurred in the mills of the Meading Company which affected only the ribbon weavers; about one hundred men and ten women took part in it. The strike lasted only thirty-six hours, and was settled by a compromise, the weavers gaining an advance.

The uttermost possible good feeling seems to have prevailed between the firm and the weavers in the conference between them, which grew out of the strike; the weavers taking pains to acknowledge the equitable and fair spirit in which Mr. Meading met their request for increase of wages.

The manner in which Mr. Meading received the committee appointed by the strikers is a notable illustration of how far courteous treatment will go toward engendering good-will between employer and employe, and his brief reply, after they had stated the case for themselves and those whom they represented, might be copied profitably in spirit by other employers under like circumstances. Mr. Meading said, "Gentlemen, I am willing to do anything within reason, and I will make this proposition to you: I will offer you an advance of twenty-five per cent. on all work now in the looms; an advance of fifteen per cent. below the schedule of 1895 on new warps in the German looms; twenty-five per cent. below that schedule on the German change looms, and thirty-five below on the Knowles looms." One of the weavers authorized to speak for the others said, after this proposition was submitted to them, "We wish to publicly thank Mr. Meading for the kindly feeling he has shown toward his weavers in this matter, and we believe that if all other manufacturers accorded their workmen the same treatment, there would be no danger of conflict between them. The step taken by Mr. Meading is a most important one for all concerned, and we feel it our duty to express our high appreciation of what he has done."

Paterson, March 2d, 1901.

The weavers employed in the Market Street Mill of the firm of Frank & Dugan, Paterson, held a meeting on this date, and, after much discussion, finally decided to go out on strike the following Monday morning for the same scale demanded by the Levy Brothers' men from that firm; that is, fifteen per cent. less than the manufacturers' price list on German looms, twenty per cent. on German change looms, and thirty-five per cent. less on Knowles looms.

A committee of the weavers waited on the firm in the morning before the strike resolutions were adopted, and were offered an advance of \$2.00 per week all around on day-work. The men refused this and insisted on piece-work with the scale of prices demanded. The men were all paid off at noon at the mill, and went from there direct to a hall, where a meeting was organized and plans made for carrying on the strike effectively. None of the weavers from the Dale Mill, which is operated by the firm of Frank & Dugan, were present, although an invitation had been extended to them to attend. The employes of that mill are mostly women. The sentiment of the meeting was that it was unfair that men doing the same work in kind and quantity should receive such widely varying wage rates as from \$8 to \$15 a week. The increase offered by the firm would mean that men getting \$8 per week now would get \$10, and so on up the scale, but would not remove the objectionable disparity. The introduction of boys to take men's places was also discussed, and its future danger pointed out. The day-work system was condemned as offering temptation to the bosses to gradually weed out the \$15 and \$18 per week men and put in much lower priced workers in their places.

The employes of the Market Street Mill were confident that those in the Dale Mill would soon join them despite the fact that there had been a small increase in wages given them of late.

Paterson, March 4th, 1901.

The ribbon weavers employed at Frank & Dugan's Market street mill held a meeting on this date and re-affirmed the resolution passed at the previous meeting that they would not resume work at anything below the full price list which they had adopted and submitted to the firm. A committee was appointed to confer with the firm and also to bring about the co-operation of the women weavers employed in the Dale Mill.

It was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting that the success of the strike depends on the women weavers. So long as manufacturers can get them to work for \$8 per week they will not pay the men \$18, for the women are becoming as skilled as the men, and it is to their advantage to stand for a uniform wage scale, for then all will be on the same level and equally well paid. There would be no cutting of wages by one sex antagonizing the other. Under present conditions women weavers find no difficulty getting places in the mills where men are refused, and if a change does not soon take place, the industry will cease to be one in which men can earn enough to maintain a family.

Paterson, March 4th, 1901.

About fifty girls in the employ of the Haledon Velvet Company struck for higher wages on this date. The majority of the girls are said to be very young; their wages, at prices against which they struck, it is claimed, is about \$3.00 a week. On March 11th the children were paid off, and warned by the manager that if they did not return to work next morning, the mill would be shut down and they regarded as discharged. More than half the number returned to work.

Paterson, March 4th, 1901.

Seven weavers employed by O'Connor Bros. in the Adams Mill, Paterson, went on strike for an increase of twenty-five per cent. in wages, which they claimed would still leave their wages fifteen per cent. below the scale of 1895. An increase of fifteen per cent. was offered by the firm and refused by the men, who then went out. The weavers were out only two days when the firm yielded, giving them the twenty-five per cent. advance.

Paterson, March 8th, 1901.

A shop committee, selected from among the weavers of the Dexter & Lambert Company's mill, waited on their employers and asked for an increase of wages that would bring their pay up to within fifteen per cent. of the manufacturers' price list of 1894. Time was given the employers to consider the matter, the weavers expressing a determination to strike if a favorable answer were not returned.

Paterson, March 8th, 1901.

A demand was made on the firm of Collings & Nohle by the silk weavers in their employ for an increase which would bring their wages up to within fifteen per cent. of the scale of 1894. The weavers threatened to strike, but after considerable argument on both sides, the firm granted the increase.

Paterson, March 8th, 1901.

A meeting of the women weavers of the Frank & Dugan Dale Mill was held on this date, and, after listening to addresses by some of the men on strike who had been employed by the same firm and by others on strike from the Levy Brothers' Mills, it was resolved to support the demands of the men, and call on the firm to introduce the piece-work system in the Dale Mill with the same scale of prices demanded by the weavers of the Market Street Mill.

The women weavers went to work next morning as usual, and at nine o'clock sent a committee to notify the firm of their demands. The firm made an effort to induce the girls to reconsider their action of the night before, promising that if they remained at work, the demand of the weavers on strike at the Market Street Mill should be granted. This they refused to do, and also declined to hold a meeting in the mill for the purpose of again discussing the questions at issue. The girls left the mill in a body, and proceeded to a hall, where a meeting was organized and a secret ballot taken on the question of whether they should strike for piece-work and the scale of prices. The ballot resulted in 76 votes being cast for piece-work and 28 for day-work, which was practically a vote to strike.

Paterson, March 11th, 1901.

Only one of the women weavers returned to work at Frank & Dugan's Dale Mill branch after the strike there for piece-work and the scale had been formally declared. The strikers, with a number of men, held a meeting on this date, and appointed a committee to wait on the firm to see

if any agreement could be arrived at so that work might be resumed. No satisfactory results were reached, although the committee and a member of the firm conferred together for several hours.

Hackensack, March 12th, 1901.

A slight disturbance occurred at the Hackensack Silk Mill, caused by a demand made by some of the employes for the discharge of a foreman whom they accused of showing favors to some in the matter of fixing looms. On May 12th a strike occurred in this mill, caused by the company changing from day wages to piece-work some portion of their help who are employed in preparing the silk for the warpers and weavers. The hands feared that this would cut down their earnings.

Paterson, March 13th, 1901.

Four weavers started to work at the Dale Mill of Frank & Dugan, two men and two women. The strikers' pickets reported the break to the meeting of weavers.

Paterson, March 18th, 1901.

Five of the striking weavers of the Dale Mill of Frank & Dugan returned to work on the morning of this date. A much larger number were expected, representatives of the firm having done much work of persuasion among those of the weavers who were known to have been opposed to entering upon the strike at the beginning.

Pompton, March 20th, 1901.

The strike of the forty-seven weavers employed by the German Artistic Silk Company, Pompton, was settled to-day by the firm giving the men a twenty-five per cent. increase of wages.

Paterson, March 20th, 1901.

A notice was sent out by the Frank & Dugan firm to the men on strike from the Market Street Mill, ordering them to call at the mill and take away their tools. On March 23d the weavers of the Dale Mill were paid off and removed their tools from the mill. On the same date a mass-meeting of striking weavers was held, at which the question of distributing relief funds came up. The Frank & Dugan strikers said they needed no help and would be able to maintain themselves without outside assistance.

Paterson, March 27th, 1901.

A meeting of the striking weavers was held on the evening of this date, at which the pickets reported that only three girls were now at work on looms in the Frank & Dugan Dale Mill.

The following statement purporting to come from the firm of Frank & Dugan, giving their version of the trouble with the weavers, appeared in an issue of the silk Journal about April second:

"On March 4th last thirty-six men employed in our Cooke mill went on strike. They were working on a weekly scale, receiving from \$9 to \$13 per week, with an average of \$12. They demanded the 1894 schedule, less 15 per cent.; but we, not caring to change the system to piece-work, made them an offer of \$2 per week advance to each and every one, irrespective of merit. Yet they went out on strike the day following.

"On March 11th about 115 women weavers left the Dale Mill on Railroad avenue, who were also working on the week system at wages from \$9 to \$14. Owing to the fact that we refused to accede to their demand, which was the schedule of 1894, less 35 per cent., we made them the following offer:

"Those getting \$9.50, \$10 and \$10.50 were advanced to \$12.50; those getting \$11 and \$11.50, to \$13; those getting \$12, to \$14, and those getting \$13 and \$14, to \$15 per week.

"At a shop meeting, on March 6th, of the employees, the above new scale was offered them, and accepted with applause and a unanimous vote, which signified perfect satisfaction, and the girls worked the balance of the week out at that rate, at which time and through the interference of the men weavers in our other shop they broke their contract and went out on strike March 11th. The wages we offered both men and women at each of the shops were very much higher than those paid in the annexes, and in more instances than one they were considerably higher than a number of manufacturers are now paying here in Paterson. We told the operatives it was simply out of the question for us to consider any higher wages or a piece system, as it would prevent us from competing in the manufactured market with our product against goods made in the annexes, and stated, as another reason, that ribbons had not proved sufficiently in demand for us to advance our goods in price. The demand of 35 per cent. less than the wage scale of 1894, when the high-speed loom of to-day was comparatively unknown, is preposterous.

"The high speed loom itself cost \$600, while the old German loom on which the schedule was based cost but \$200. The former has the skill which the latter required the weaver to have. Consequently the wages of \$14 to \$15 per week to a woman working on the high-speed loom, compared with the prevailing wages in the annexes, is at least double, and, taking all these things into consideration, will not admit of our paying more.

"Notwithstanding the fact that our employees in the Dale mill practically forfeited any consideration by breaking their contract with us and going out on strike, we have paid them for the two and a half days they worked at the looms at the advanced wage scale to show our good faith, and they were given their tools with a discharge from further service. In the Cooke Mill we paid wages of weavers on March 16th in full and discharged them, but they failing to take their tools, we wrote them to come and get them at once."

Paterson, April 1st, 1901.

Weavers and other employees of the Enterprise Silk Company to the number of about 300 went out on strike for an increase of wages. After

several conferences had been held a schedule satisfactory to both sides was agreed upon and the strikers resumed work, after having been idle for about three days.

Paterson, April 3d, 1901.

The broad-silk weavers of the Doherty & Wadsworth Company left their looms and went from the mill. The trouble, which was of short duration, was caused by the action of a foreman who refused to give back her loom to a girl who had been out sick on her return to work.

The loom had been assigned to another, and one less capable of doing work was given to the girl. The matter was finally settled.

Paterson, April 5th, 1901.

The loom-fixers and twisters in the broad-silk department of Pelgram & Meyer's Mill went out on strike for the full union scale of wages. About twelve men were involved.

Paterson, April 6th, 1901.

A mass-meeting of striking weavers was held on this date and steps were taken to organize a union in every ribbon mill in Paterson, with a view to facilitating uniform action in matters of trade interest through a central committee composed of delegates from each shop union.

Four hundred weavers attended the meeting, and those on strike reported that no break had occurred in their ranks.

Paterson, April 6th, 1901.

About 400 weavers attended a meeting at Helvetia Hall, Paterson, where plans for forming one big union were talked over.

It was stated that many of the mills had been formed into shop unions, but that a number of others were not ready, so that the matter was laid over. Reports from Frank & Dugan, A. and M. Levy, and Dexter & Lambert Companies, where strikes were in progress, showed no change. The Johnson, Cowden & Company's weavers reported having received another increase of five per cent. in wages.

Paterson, May 17th, 1901.

The weavers of the Paragon Silk Company, at Paterson, began a strike on this date because one of their number had been discharged because, as alleged, he had endeavored to persuade another workman to join the union. The weavers made it a condition of their return to work that the man should be taken back and the union recognized. This the mill manager refused to do, and the weavers continued out.

Paterson, April 22d, 1901.

There was a break in the Frank & Dugan ribbon weavers' strike on the morning of this date. Twenty women returned to their looms in the Dale Mill.

For more than a month the strike of the weavers had progressed without disorder of any kind. One woman weaver in the Dale Mill refused to take part in the strike and remained at her loom steadily. At first no public attention of a disagreeable or injurious kind was paid to her by the strikers. When, after the lapse of about a month, a few others had gone back to work, the strikers and their sympathizers in large numbers began to congregate at the mill and received the girls with a very noisy demonstration of the disapproval with which their course in remaining at work was regarded.

They were followed to their homes and subjected to much annoyance, that did not, however, extend to personal violence. After this had been going on for some time, the Court of Chancery, at the petition of the firm of Frank & Dugan, issued a temporary injunction restraining those lately in their employ from in any way molesting those who were at work and from interfering in any manner with the firm in the proper and legal operation of their business. The injunction made but little immediate difference in the size or character of the noisy greeting accorded the weavers who had stuck to the firm each evening as they left the mill.

The crowds, made up largely of curious and idle persons, most of whom were not strikers, still gathered at the mill at quitting time, and even the presence of a large police escort was not sufficient to prevent their following the girls home and enlivening the march with blasts on tin horns, jeers and cat-calls. In a short time, however, the manifest determination of the authorities to see that the order of the court was obeyed and the dread of incurring the penalty of treating it with contempt deterred those who habitually took part in the so-called serenades from continuing to do so; the girls' appearance on the street were sure to be marked by some sign of hostility directed against them, but the demonstrations did not again assume the proportions which characterized them in the beginning.

Paterson, May 20th, 1901.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney, in Chancery Chambers, on the morning of this date, heard arguments on a motion by the counsel for the striking employes of the Frank & Dugan Silk Mill at Paterson to have the injunction granted April 15th, restraining the strikers "from collecting in crowds at the mill for the purpose of annoying the employes or of intimidating or using threatening language toward them, or from doing any act in furtherance of any conspiracy or combination to hinder the firm in its business or prevent or induce any person to cease working for the firm," modified in a number of its important phrases. The order goes so far as to enjoin the strikers from using money to induce persons not to go to work for the firm.

Counsel for the strikers claimed that the order went too far, and restrained the strikers from doing things that they were privileged to do under the law of 1883, which provides that two or more persons may combine for the purpose of getting others not to go to work, and may use all peaceful means to attain their object. Counsel for the strikers said that they did not object to that part of the order that enjoined them from using unlawful means, such as violence or intimidation to get the employes of

Frank & Dugan's mill to cease work, but they did contend that the order was too broad, and that when it stipulated that they should not use money in their fight to induce employes of the firm to join them it deprived them of their right under the law of 1883. "It seems to me," said counsel for the strikers, "the order of the court is too broad."

The Vice-Chancellor stated he had made it broad as he could to protect the young women who want to work in their right to do so.

The motion for a modification of the order was laid over for two weeks to be decided in conjunction with the contempt proceedings which will come before the Vice-Chancellor at the same time.

Plainfield, June 3d, 1901.

The weavers employed in the Watchung Silk Company's mills at Plainfield struck this morning for a higher wage scale. The demand was for an increase of one cent a yard on one grade of goods and one and a half cents on others. It was claimed by the weavers that the mill is paying a less rate for these goods than other concerns engaged in making them. The increase was refused by the company. The weavers numbered fifteen. The mill was closed, thus throwing the winders, pickers, loomfixers, twisters and other employes who had taken no part in the strike out of work.

Paterson, June 3d, 1901.

A Vice-Chancellor, in Chancery Chambers at Paterson, heard testimony in the suit brought by Frank & Dugan, silk mill owners of Paterson, and their present employes against twenty-three former employes, who are ringleaders in a strike at the mill.

The strikers are accused of violating an injunction issued by the Vice-Chancellor restraining them from collecting in crowds at the mill for the purpose of annoying the employes or using threatening language toward them, or doing any act in furtherance of any conspiracy or combination to hinder the silk firm in its business or any person from working for the firm. The firm and the complaining employes were represented by counsel, as were also the defendant strikers. Before going into the merits of the case, the Vice-Chancellor took up the application of counsel for the strikers made two weeks before for a modification of the terms of the injunction, and said, "In these contempt proceedings, if the order went too far, I will consider it as if it had not gone so far; I will hold the defendants accountable for misconduct against the order as it ought to have been."

Affidavits were then read, charging that one of the defendants, who was named, had led a crowd of strikers that followed the mill hands on their way home on the evening of April 23d, and annoyed them; also, that other of the defendants were in the crowd. The affidavits of several girl employes alleged that certain defendants and others, whose names were not given, but who had been served with the restraining order, had interfered with them and with other girls who had remained at work in the mill by walking up to them on the street, sneering and making faces at them," and calling attention of other people to them on the street.

Counsel for the defendant strikers read affidavits from each of them, denying that they had committed any of the acts charged against them.

The Vice-Chancellor was not satisfied with the general denial made by the defendants, and ruled that the allegations contained in the affidavit of the firm and its girl employes must be specifically denied. The Vice-Chancellor said, "I want the facts; any disrespectful treatment of these girls is a violation of the injunction of this court." Counsel for the defendant strikers attempted to show that under an act of the Legislature giving striking employes the right to combine and use peaceable measures to induce others to join them, the defendants could not be held for any of the acts alleged against them. The Vice-Chancellor then delivered an opinion regarding the personal rights of individuals based on his conception of the law. He said, "The fundamental principle is this, every person has the right to work or not to work as he chooses, but he has no right to keep another from working or to make it disagreeable for him at his work; one person has no right to speak to another against his will.

"Common politeness is the law of the land. If you want to speak to a person, his permission must first be obtained. A person has the same rights on the street that he has in his own home. A person has the right to walk on the street unmolested, and all he is obliged to submit to is the ordinary jostling incidental to ordinary traffic; this is a right that even the Legislature has no power to modify. The rule of law is that an act must be so construed as not to interfere with private rights. The right to influence a man by just argument and persuasion is conceded, but it must not be done without that man's consent. One has no more right to accost him on the street against his will than to invade his home for that purpose. So, these girls are not to be accosted on the street, nor to have faces made at them, nor to be pointed out to others, or in any other way annoyed."

The Vice-Chancellor said that "the firm of Frank & Dugan's right to appear in the case was based on the law of master and servant, an important relation in this country, on which all society is based. The employer's business depends on his employes coming to work, and no one has a right to interfere with the employes for the purpose of compelling them to stop work and the employer to shut down his mill."

Paterson, June 10th, 1901.

A strike of the broad silk weavers employed at the Enterprise Silk Mill took place on this date. The cause of the difficulty was said to be the refusal of the firm to discharge two non-union workers.

Paterson, June 15th, 1901.

Grimshaw Brothers and the Paragon Silk Company, both of Paterson, issued the following statements regarding the trouble at their mills:

GRIMSHAW BROTHERS' STATEMENT.

"June 15th, 1901.

"In view of certain misleading statements published recently in local newspapers, purporting to come from weavers formerly employed by us, we think it necessary, in justice to ourselves and to our old employes, to make a plain statement of facts.

"On Friday morning, May 24th, at 8 o'clock, a number of box-loom weavers came to us and asked for an advance in price on some matt tie goods. When asked what advance they wanted, the spokesman, who had only worked for us a few weeks, turned to another of the committee (the latter had not been with us more than a week) and asked him what the prices were that they wanted us to pay. After they had stated them, we asked them why they mentioned those particular prices. Was it on account of not being able to make fair wages on the jobs at our price, or was it because other manufacturers were paying more? They replied that they understood other manufacturers were paying more. We then told them that if they would give us the names of half a dozen manufacturers who were making the same class of goods we would make inquiries at once of them, and if we found that the prices asked of us by the committee were being actually paid by the firms named we would at once adjust ours in accordance with what was paid by other firms, to all of which they agreed. The committee said they would like to send some of their number to the different firms named, so that they themselves might also get the prices, which was quite agreeable to us.

"One of the weavers who went on this mission had been employed by us not more than three weeks, and the other weaver who went with him had not worked for us more than three or four days. The committee went out at once and returned at 1 o'clock, claiming that they had not got a full report, and again went on their mission, returning at about 4 P. M. Meantime, between eight and nine o'clock, soon after they went out the first time, we had gotten the prices from all the firms named and had a full statement ready for the weavers. The committee made no report to us, neither were we asked as to what prices had been given us by other manufacturers.

"Prices at that stage did not seem to be very important, as we learned that the committee who went to get them, instead of going to the different firms whose names they had given us, went to a labor society headquarters to make arrangements for an organizer to address the weavers at a meeting which had been called for 6 o'clock the same evening. This meeting was so slimly attended that a call was passed from loom to loom on Saturday for another meeting that day, which was to be addressed by a professional organizer. Monday following the mill was closed. We resumed business on Tuesday morning and learned that it had been decided that a committee would come to us at about 10 o'clock with certain demands, the nature of which may be imagined from the fact that a meeting had been called for 2 o'clock the same afternoon. Evidence being so conclusive that a conspiracy existed to force a strike at any cost, we decided to close down the looms before there was an opportunity for a strike and until such time as we could complete our investigations into the character and antecedents of those making the trouble. We find that the people who are responsible for causing so much annoyance and loss have worked for us for periods ranging from three days to a few weeks, that they have gone from shop to shop fomenting strikes, and that some of them have been in receipt of regular pay from strike headquarters as organizers working among decent, quiet people under the guise of ordinary weavers.

"On June 3d, after daily meetings, a committee of this organizing element,

with one or two boys of no experience or responsibility, called upon us to ascertain when we were going to resume operations. We told them probably in two or three days, but before resuming we should prefer to have the question of prices settled, and asked the committee if they would oblige us by requesting the matt weavers to come and see us about their matter, so that everything would be satisfactorily adjusted before commencing work. They replied that the 'main body' had appointed them (the committee) for six months as a standing committee to regulate all matters as to prices, grievances, etc. We told them that we would not talk prices or wages with any committee except a committee of the weavers whose jobs might be in dispute. It was their affair, and nobody else's; that we had many weavers of intelligence and large experience on the matt goods who were much more capable of talking about those goods than some who were on the committee sent to us. They reported our answer to the meeting, and shortly afterwards returned to inform us that they (the committee) were the only people through whom prices or anything else could be adjusted.

This committee, on June 10th, stated to us that the weavers were ready to go to work at present prices, but that we would have to recognize the committee as the medium through whom all matters would have to be settled. We told them we were ready to operate a part of our looms, giving preference to our oldest weavers, but that the prevailing trade conditions did not warrant us in putting all the looms at work. This was not satisfactory to the committee, who said they had decided at their meeting that unless every loom was started and every weaver taken back that all would stay out.

"Such is the situation which we have wished to explain to our old weavers, for whom we have much respect, but so far have not had opportunity. We, therefore, take this public and unusual means of letting them know the true facts as they exist, believing that a full and fair statement of affairs, and our requests to see the matt weavers, have not been fully reported to them.

"We stand ready and at all times, as we have during our entire business career, to listen to any matter that affects the interests of our employes, whether of prices or anything else, and will always grant a respectful hearing and endeavor to make a mutually satisfactory adjustment of any matter in dispute.

"As there is no strike and no dispute exists as to prices, we take this means of letting our old weavers know that we have been ready for some days to set them to work, but have had no means of communicating with them. We have, therefore, taken this method of doing so.

"GRIMSHAW BROTHERS."

THE PARAGON'S STATEMENT.

"June 15th, 1901.

"We desire to state that although a certain 'Committee' persistently announces in the newspapers that our weavers are on strike, the fact is there is no strike at our mill, nor has there been one, our former weavers having submitted no grievance to us, and unless there is some question at issue there can be no cause for a strike.

"Our absolute right to employ or discharge whom we please cannot be denied, and therefore does not constitute a grievance, and we can be thankful that in this free land of ours this right will always prevail.

"We exercised our discretion in the discharge of a very offensive person, and that incident is closed.

"We wish it to be distinctly understood by our former weavers who are being misled by promises, that this man will never again be employed by us, nor will we enter into any negotiations with any committee or anyone else acting in his behalf. We also wish to deny that we have at any time negotiated with any committee in regard to this matter.

"What impresses us most in this affair is that a large proportion of our former weavers are American-born men and women, and that these should support a movement so un-American in spirit must be due to the fact that they have been hoodwinked as to the real cause of their leaving their work.

"We have always treated our operatives with due consideration, and shall continue so to do; have always been willing to adjust any differences, and should like to hear any just grievance our operatives can now have against us.

"We make this statement as we consider it our duty to the community to do so.

Respectfully,

"THE PARAGON SILK CO."

The operatives of both firms issued replies to the foregoing statements. Those of Grimshaw Brothers deny the correctness of the firm's assertion that their committee, instead of going to the mills where the goods in dispute were made to find out the prices paid, went direct to labor headquarters, which proved that there was a conspiracy to force a strike. Instead of their having done so, the operatives assert that the committee went to all the mills and made the inquiries they were charged with making. They further deny the existence of any conspiracy to force a strike or any desire that one should take place. The uniform kindness and consideration of the company for its employes is acknowledged, and the belief is expressed that whatever misunderstanding may now exist can be settled without further difficulty.

The Paragon Company's employes declare that their grievances were placed before the superintendent by a committee, and that official had promised the matter should be laid before the company. The right of the firm to discharge an objectionable employe is admitted, but, it is claimed, the discharged weaver was guilty of no higher offense than asking a fellow-worker to join the union, for which summary discharge is too severe a penalty.

Paterson, June 18th, 1901.

The firm of Dexter & Lambert are said to be dismantling their ribbon looms with a view to closing down indefinitely that department of their business.

Paterson, June 18th, 1901.

Grimshaw Brothers, silk manufacturers of Paterson, issued the following statement to-day: "After a conference with our old weavers, we arrived at a mutually satisfactory understanding on the following basis: We agree to take all back, give them twelve and one-half cents advance on two articles, but it is distinctly understood there will be no shop committee, and that neither we nor they will discriminate between union and non-union weavers." On this basis it was agreed that they start work on Wednesday.

Paterson, June 18th, 1901.

The committee representing the Paragon Mill strikers had an interview with the superintendent of the mill, who requested that the claims of the striking weavers be presented to the firm in written form. This was done. The men demanded that the mill be unionized, and those who were discharged be reinstated. These proposals were rejected by the company.

Summit, June 19th, 1901.

The weavers employed in the Summit Silk Mill struck on the 18th for an increase in wages. The men claim the firm has made gradual reductions in the scale of prices ranging from four cents to one and a half cents a yard, so that weavers who formerly earned \$12 and \$14 per week are now averaging about \$7. About two hundred are concerned in the strike, a large proportion of them being foreigners who cannot speak or understand the English language. The firm had offered an immediate increase of one and one-half cents a yard, with a larger increase later, but this was refused by the men.

Paterson, June 25th, 1901.

Sixteen strikers of the Paragon Silk Mill were arraigned in the Recorder's Court charged with annoying the non-union workers who have taken their places in the mill; a majority of the prisoners were Italian girls.

Paterson, June 26th, 1901.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney opened a two-days' session of the Court of Chancery at Paterson on this date for the trial of the striking silk weavers formerly employed by the firm of Frank & Dugan, for contempt of court, growing out of an order obtained by the firm enjoining them from in any way interfering with its help or manner of conducting business. The counsel for the complainants charged in their affidavits that certain persons named in the order had disobeyed the order of the court, and were to be tried for having so offended. The Vice-Chancellor ordered that the names of persons alleged to be in contempt be called to ascertain if service of copies of the order had been made.

The list included twelve names, nine women and three men. After hearing testimony as to the service of the restraining order of those alleged to be in contempt, the Vice-Chancellor ordered the case to proceed on its merits. Testimony of persons employed by the complainants was taken as to the abuse and ill-usage they claimed to have been subjected to by the strikers until court closed in the evening.

Paterson, June 27th, 1901.

The Vice-Chancellor resumed the trial of the twenty-five men and women charged with having disobeyed the restraining order of the court by "sere-nading" and otherwise annoying those who continued to work in the Frank & Dugan Mill. The complainants were called to the stand, and told of having been jeered at on the street and followed home by the defendants with crowds of others who cried "scab" and "hag," and otherwise annoyed them with insulting and abusive names.

In passing upon the status of the Frank & Dugan Company, the Vice-Chancellor said that the firm had no standing in court as a prosecutor or in a criminal way. It was there simply to secure protection of its property rights, which were concerned when its business was interfered with. The Vice-Chancellor said that incidentally to protecting the property rights of the firm, it was a pleasure for the Court, at the same time, to protect the rights of women to work, a right in which they should have been protected by the police of the city. The hearing was adjourned to July 3d.

Paterson, June 27th, 1901.

The broad silk weavers in the Holbach Mill struck this morning because the company had discharged the president of their union.

Paterson, July 3d, 1901.

The fourth day of the trial of the weavers alleged to be in contempt of a restraining order of the Court of Chancery was begun on the morning of this date before the Vice-Chancellor. The day was taken up with the testimony of the defendants in their own behalf and of witnesses for the defense. The Vice-Chancellor announced the cases of the women charged with being in contempt not reached before the 15th of July would go over and be taken up next fall, but the Court must insist that the cases of the men be disposed of at the present time. The defendants who were placed on the stand stated that they had in no way interfered with the women who were at work, and had only endeavored in a friendly way to induce them to quit.

Paterson, July 9th, 1901.

The strikers of Frank & Dugan's Mills issued an address to all labor organizations and an appeal to them for financial aid in carrying the case of the strikers sentenced by the Vice-Chancellor for acting in contempt of his restraining order up to the Court of Errors and Appeals. It was stated in the appeal that the strike, which began eighteen weeks ago, had cost the weavers so far \$14,000.

Paterson, July 9th, 1901.

The striking weavers of the Enterprise Silk Company are still out, their strike having been declared about two weeks ago. Since then the mill has been picketed and some demonstration made against the non-union weavers. The company are said to contemplate asking the Court of Chancery for an order restraining the strikers from interfering with employes of the mill.

Paterson, July 12th, 1901.

The Vice-Chancellor having heard all the evidence against the Frank & Dugan strikers for contempt in disregarding, as alleged, an order of the court restraining them from in any way molesting the operatives of the firm or otherwise interfering with the firm in the management of its business, announced his decision as to those whom he found guilty from the evidence, and proceeded to pronounce sentence on them.

The Vice-Chancellor announced that he had decided not to dispose of a number of the cases until he had given them further careful consideration. In passing sentence, the Vice-Chancellor said: "In the case of Clemons Herold, it is perfectly plain to me that he is the leading spirit in the strike and the worst of any of the defendants. I shall give no extended reasons for pronouncing sentence on any of the defendants at present. There is no doubt in my mind that Herold led the breach against the injunction, and I find him guilty of contempt of court; he denies some of the occurrences alleged, but to the Court all the evidence is plainly against him. I fine Mr. Herold \$50, and order that he be committed to the county jail for sixty days and imprisoned there for that length of time and until the fine and cost of this prosecution is paid."

"The case of Emanuel Bossert is very plain, and the Court sees no way to acquit him; the gravest of his offenses was the chasing and insulting of Miss Lena Muth. I find him guilty of contempt of court and a breach of the injunction. He will be fined \$25 and confined in the county jail for thirty days and until the fine and cost of prosecution is paid."

The following-named women were found guilty and fined \$25 each, they to stand committed to the county jail until the fine and costs of the prosecution are paid: Tillie Watson, Florence Judge and Clara Ludwig. The Vice-Chancellor said, in passing sentence on Clara Tellawine, that certain circumstances of her case required a severer penalty than had been imposed upon the others. She was fined \$50 and the cost of prosecution, and it ordered that she stand committed to the county jail until same is paid.

The cases of four men and eight women were laid over until November 21st.

The Vice-Chancellor issued an order granting an injunction permanently restraining the strikers from in any way molesting the firm of Frank & Dugan or its employes in the prosecution of their business. The cost of the prosecution which those convicted must pay will amount to about \$100 in each case.

The trials and conviction of the striking weavers caused great excitement in Paterson, and a general strike in all the mills of the city was talked of. The general sentiment was that the women must, under no circumstances, be permitted to go to prison, but that money must be raised to pay the fines and costs in their cases. Warrants for the arrest and commitment of those found guilty and sentenced have not been issued as yet.

Trenton, July 16th, 1901.

The Chancellor to-day approved and signed the order made by the Vice-Chancellor in the Frank & Dugan contempt cases at Paterson.

Paterson, July 16th, 1901.

A large mass-meeting was held in Paterson on the evening of July 15th to express sympathy with the striking weavers who had been adjudged guilty of contempt of the Court of Chancery and sentenced, in the case of two, to imprisonment and six others to pay fines.

Paterson, July 22d, 1901.

Delegates from the Silk Ribbon Weavers' Association met in Helvetia Hall, Paterson, on the evening of this date, to hear reports from the several shop committees who waited on the manufacturers for the purpose of urging a uniform scale of piece-work wages, based on the schedule of 1894 and 1895, with reductions that the working people believe meet the altered conditions. The delegates reported, and their report was received with much enthusiasm, that the manufacturers had decided to meet a committee of the ribbon weavers' union and discuss the wage scale on a piece-work basis. The delegates reported that six manufacturers had openly agreed to the conference; reports from other mills were received, but in every instance the reply of the firm to the request for a conference was that they would wait to see what other manufacturers were going to do. This new aspect of affairs does away, for the time being, at least, with all danger of a general strike in the silk mills, if the owners persisted in refusing to confer with the men on the wage scale. The secretary of the Ribbon Weavers' Union was directed to communicate with the Manufacturers' Association, requesting that the conference be held and asking that a time and place for holding it be named. This will be done at once, and in all probability the conference will be held within a few days. An important move of the meeting was the decision that in the future every member of the union who is working shall be assessed ten per cent. of his wages, the amount to go to those now out on strike. For the past two months the weavers who are at work have contributed one dollar each per week for the support of those on strike. This has been sufficient to give each man and woman \$5 per week.

Paterson, July 25th, 1901.

A decision of the silk manufacturers not to hold any joint conference with committees representing the ribbon weavers until the Frank & Dugan Mill strikers had first made an equitable settlement with that firm has, for the time being, disappointed the hopes of an early restoration of peace in the silk trade of Paterson. This determination of the manufacturers was reached at a meeting held by them to consider the request of the ribbon weavers' union for a conference to settle wage scale and other questions now disturbing the relations between the men and their employers. The action of the manufacturers was stated in the following letter:

"PATERSON, July 25th, 1901.

"To the Secretary of the Board of Delegates of the Silk Ribbon Weavers' Unions:

"DEAR SIR—Your communication of the 23d inst. was duly received, and I am instructed by the Silk Ribbon Manufacturers' Association to reply

as follows: Pending the settlement of the strike at the mills of Messrs. Frank & Dugan, who are members of this Association, and whose actions meet with our hearty approval, we must respectfully decline to confer with your delegates at this time.

"Very truly yours,

"THE SILK RIBBON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

"W. F. CHILDS, *Secretary.*"

Paterson, July 26th, 1901.

The injunction advised by the Vice-Chancellor against the Frank & Dugan strikers was placed in the hands of the counsel of that firm and served on those against whom it was directed. It is an injunction *pendente lite*, and reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, It has been represented to us in our Court of Chancery, on the part of Joseph Frank *et als.*, partners, etc., as Frank & Dugan, complainants, that they have lately exhibited their bill of complaint against you, the said defendants, to be relieved touching the matters set forth in the said bill;

"We therefore, in consideration of the premises, and of the particular matters set forth in the said bill, do strictly enjoin and command you, the said parties aforementioned, and all and every of the persons before mentioned, and each and every of you, under the penalty that may fall thereon, that you and every of you do absolutely desist and refrain from collecting or attempting to collect in crowds in the streets at or near the premises of the complainants, consisting of two silk mills, one in Market street, at the foot of Jersey street, in Paterson, New Jersey, and known as the Cooke Mill, and the other on Railroad avenue between Grand and Ward streets, and on Dale avenue between said Grand and Ward streets, and known as the Dale Mill, and the Greater Barnert Mill, and from entering or attempting to enter the complainants' said premises; and from following in the streets, for the purpose of annoying or intimidating any person employed by complainants; and from obstructing or attempting to obstruct the free passage of such employe or employes of complainants in going to and from complainants' premises; from in anywise threatening or using any coercive language or coercion whatever in order to induce any employe of complainant not to work for the complainant, or in anywise to interfere with or annoy by acts or words such employes of complainant against his will; and from in any manner, by annoying acts or words, interfering with, hindering, obstructing or stopping any of the business of the complainants or their agents, servants or employes in the operation of complainants' plants at Paterson, New Jersey; and from entering their grounds and premises for the purpose of interfering, hindering or obstructing their business; from compelling, inducing or attempting to compel or induce, by threats, intimidation, annoying language or acts or force or violence, any employes of complainants to refuse to or fail to perform their duties as such employes; or from compelling or inducing or attempting to compel or induce, by threats, intimidation, annoying language or acts, force or violence, any of the employes of the complainants to leave the service of the complainants; and from preventing or attempting to prevent any

person or persons, by threats, intimidations, annoying language or acts, force or violence from entering the service of complainants; and from ordering, directing, aiding, assisting or abetting in any manner any person to commit any or either of the acts aforesaid; and from congregating at or near the said premises of complainants for the purpose of intimidating complainants' employes or from preventing them from rendering their service to complainants; and from inducing or coercing, by threats, annoying language or acts, said employes to leave their employment; and from in any manner, by annoying acts or words, interfering with complainants in carrying on their business in their usual and ordinary way; and from in any manner, by annoying acts or words, interfering with or molesting any person or persons who may be employed by the complainants in the operation of their said plants, for the purpose of picketing, or patrolling, or guarding the streets, avenues, gates and approaches to complainants' said property, for the purpose of intimidating, threatening or coercing any of the employes of the complainants in going to and from their work and the said plants of complainants; and from congregating at or about any places at Paterson aforesaid, for the purpose of intimidating, threatening or coercing any person or persons seeking employment of complainants; and from going either singly or collectively to the homes of complainants' employes, or any of them, for the purpose of intimidating or coercing any or all of them to leave the employ of the complainants or from entering complainants' employment; or from intimidating or in any manner threatening the wives and families of said employes at their homes; and from conspiring in meetings or otherwise conspiring together, by threats or other unlawful coercion, to induce or coerce any of the employes of complainants to leave the service of the complainants; or to prevent any person, by threats, intimidation, force or violence, from entering the service of complainants until you, the said defendants, shall have fully answered the said bill of complaint and our said court shall make other order to the contrary.

"Witness, His Honor William J. Magie, our Chancellor, at Trenton, the nineteenth day of July, A. D. nineteen hundred and one.

"E. C. STOKES, *Clerk*.

"JOHN W. HARDING, *Solicitor*."

Paterson, July 30th, 1901.

The loom-fixers and twisters employed at the Paragon and Enterprise Mills have gone on strike. Pickets were established to head off men from outside who may come to take the strikers' places.

Paterson, July 30th, 1901.

The Collings & Nolan Company, silk manufacturers, have decided to ignore the decision arrived at by the Manufacturers' Association at its recent meeting, and will give their weavers who were on the strike the schedule of 1894, minus 15 per cent.; these are the terms demanded by the strikers. The weavers resumed work on this date.

Paterson, August 1st, 1901.

In the Recorder's Court, of Paterson, two strikers were sentenced on this date to thirty days each in jail for doing picket duty in front of the mill in which they were formerly employed. The men were found guilty of violating an ordinance of the city which forbids "any person or persons to make, aid or assist in making any improper noise, riot, disturbance or breach of the peace, or behave in a disorderly manner."

Paterson, August 3d, 1901.

The sending of two silk weavers to the county jail for picketing has excited the union operatives in all branches of the silk trade to a very high degree. On the morning of this date six more silk workers who were arrested for the same offense were before the Recorder for a hearing; they were accused of violence in having annoyed a non-union man while on his way home from the mills. The Court put the case down for trial on the 13th of August.

The ribbon weavers held a meeting and expressed sympathy for the imprisoned broad-silk weavers, and denounced the law under which they were convicted. At this meeting reports showing the conditions in mills against which strikes were on were made by the delegates. Contributions received for the maintenance of the strikers amounting to \$1,099.66 were announced; this sum was collected in the week from July 26th to August 2d; expenses for the same period were shown to be \$796.

Paterson, August 7th, 1901.

The State Board of Arbitration offered their services on this date to bring about a settlement of the silk strike in Paterson. Some of the members of the Board met delegates of the ribbon weavers' union, but the latter decided to do nothing until after the general meeting, which will be held on Friday night.

Paterson, August 9th, 1901.

One hundred and fifty-four ribbon weavers in the Johnson & Gowdin Mill quit work on the afternoon of the 8th of August, and returned next day. The weavers quit because six of their number had refused to continue paying the assessment of 16 per cent. of their wages, which has been imposed by the union for the support of the strikers in other mills. A committee of the weavers asked for the discharge of these six men, but the firm refused. The weavers thereupon quit work, but returned after the six delinquents had agreed to continue paying the assessments.

Paterson, August 10th, 1901.

The petition of appeal in the contempt proceedings against the Frank & Dugan strikers was filed yesterday in the Court of Errors and Appeals by the counsel for the strikers.

From this pleading it appears that the strikers will fight the case in the highest court principally on the ground that the Vice-Chancellor had no power to hear contempt proceedings, as no reference had been made to

him by the Chancellor, which is necessary in every case in that court. The grounds on which the appeal is taken are twelve in number and are all directed against the legality of the proceedings which resulted in the conviction of the strikers.

Paterson, August 16th, 1901.

Notice was served on this date, by the counsel for the silk firm of Frank & Dugan, on the counsel for the striking ribbon weavers, that application will be made to the acting Chancellor, next Tuesday, at Newark, for an order directing the Clerk of the Court of Chancery to issue the warrants for commitment for contempt against the two men and eight girls who were convicted on July 15th. Counsel for the strikers has filed a notice of appeal in these cases, but there has been a dispute as to whether conviction for contempt is appealable. It is understood that if the strikers had remained quiet, the sentence of the Court would not have been put in operation, but since the conviction they have continued to picket the mill the same as before. This has annoyed the silk firm and caused them to push the matter as far as the law will allow.

Paterson, August 17th, 1901.

A meeting of the ribbon weavers' delegates was held in Helvetia Hall, Paterson, on this date. The delegates voted unanimously to endorse the proposition to establish a union which shall unite all branches of the silk industry.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkinson, who has a warping plant in the Broomhead Mill, is having trouble with the warpers because she is making warp for the Enterprise Company at whose mills there is a strike.

Newark, August 21st, 1901.

The petition of the silk manufacturing firm of Frank & Dugan for an order directing the Clerk of the Court of Chancery to issue commitments against the strikers convicted of contempt was laid before Vice-Chancellor Emery at Newark on this date, and laid over until September 3d.

Paterson, August 21st, 1901.

The ribbon weavers at their meeting on the evening of this date referred the entire question of a general strike of silk workers in all the mills of Paterson to the various shop unions for discussion and decision.

Paterson, August 31st, 1901.

A union on new lines has been established at the Doherty & Wadsworth Mill in Paterson. The object of the union is to oppose the old or regular unions and to protect the non-union man or woman in his or her right to work without being a member of a union. A similar movement is under way in the Paragon Silk Mill.

Machinists' Strikes.

The International Association of Machinists at their last general convention declared in favor of inaugurating a movement for the reduction of the hours of labor to nine per day. It was arranged that the new order of things should go into operation on the twentieth of May. The demands in printed form, which were sent to all manufacturers employing union machinists were briefly as follows: Nine hours to constitute a day's work; overtime up to midnight to be paid for at the rate of one and one-half time; Sundays and legal holidays to be counted double time; wages to be increased twelve and one-half per cent. over present rates, and grievances and disputes to be submitted to arbitration. Strikes were ordered to take place in all shops that had not adopted the new scale by May 20th, or had given satisfactory assurance that they would do so.

The following record shows how far the trade in New Jersey took part in the movement and with what results. These demands were promulgated and formal notice of them served on the manufacturers about the middle of April. The Executive Board of the International Union ordered that the men of their order should refuse to work in shops in which a notice was not posted at a date not later than May 20th, announcing that the new scale of working time and wages had been granted.

How the machinist trade in New Jersey was affected by the movement is shown by the following record:

Elizabeth, May 20th, 1901.

The machinists, gas fitters, boiler makers, blacksmiths and repair men, numbering 300 in all, employed at the shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabethport, ceased work, the company having refused to accede to their demands. This morning also the machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers employed at the Ball & Wood Engine Building Works, the S. L. Moore Sons' Company and the Babcock & Wilcox Company quit work. The total number of men on strike at these works is approximately 1,500.

East Orange, May 20th, 1901.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company posted notices in all the departments of its factory at Ampere on the 18th, offering its employes nine hours and a-half as a working day instead of the nine hours the Machinists' Union asked for. The employes, numbering upwards of 500, have been working ten hours a day, and were allowed a half-holiday on Saturday during the three summer months. Under the proposed new arrangement they will work nine and a-half hours per day and still have the Saturday half-holiday as in the past. This offer was made because the company had never had any trouble with its workmen in the past and wished to do everything possible to maintain the same friendly relations for the future. The concessions offered by the company were rejected and a strike began at the works on Monday, May 20th, which resulted in their being closed

down. The President declared that the company would not give the men ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, that the offer of a compromise would be withdrawn if a majority of the men did not return to work at 7 A. M. on Tuesday the 21st, and that thereafter those who desired to work could return only at the old hours and rate of pay.

Newark, May 20th, 1901.

About 150 machinists employed by the Watts-Campbell Company at their factory in Newark went out on strike for the scale this A. M. At the Hewes & Phillips Works about the same number of men went out. An official of the Watts-Campbell stated that his company and Hewes & Phillips are the only Newark concerns now in the National Metal Trade Association. "Last November," he said, "an agreement was made that for six months the men should work fifty-seven hours per week, and beginning May 20th fifty-four hours, the question of increase of pay to be settled by arbitration after the hours were decided on. The agreement was signed by the officers of the Metal Trades Association for the employers, and by the officers of the International Association for the men. We have lived loyally up to our agreement, but the men have violated theirs by going on strike without referring the question of wages to arbitration."

Practically the same statement was made at the office of Hewes & Phillips. That company had posted a notice in its works on May 18th to the following effect:

"In accordance with the joint agreement between the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists, dated May 18th, 1900, this establishment, beginning May 20th, will be run fifty-four hours per week, to be divided as follows: Ten hours per day Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, nine hours on Friday and five hours on Saturday. The question of an increase of wages has been referred to the National Metal Trades Association for arbitration and agreement with the International Association of Machinists.

"HEWES & PHILLIPS IRON WORKS."

The firm stated that the division of hours named in the notice was not arbitrary and could be altered by agreement with the men. They also said that they had kept their part of the agreement entered into with the International Association of Machinists and would continue to do so.

Forty machinists employed by the Backus Water Motor Company went on strike this morning; in all eight hundred and forty machinists quit work in Newark on the morning of May 20th to enforce the demand for the nine-hour workday.

Jersey City, May 20th, 1901.

Fifty machinists employed by the New Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw went on strike this morning for a nine-hour workday and a minimum wage rate of \$2.50 per day.

Bayonne, May 20th, 1901.

Between three and four hundred machinists and boilermakers employed at the shops of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company at Bayonne went out on strike this morning for a nine-hour workday with ten hours' pay.

Plainfield, May 20th, 1901.

Four hundred machinists employed at the Potter Press Works, the Scott Press Works, the Aluminum Plate and Press Company and the repair shop of the Campbell Press Company quit work this morning, these firms having refused to grant the demand of the International Association of Machinists for a nine-hour workday with an advance in present wage rates of twelve and one-half per cent. The strike was the largest in the numbers involved that had ever taken place in Plainfield; one hundred and fifty of the strikers were employes of the Potter Press Works; one hundred and eighty-five at the Scott Press Works; twenty-five at the repair shop of the Campbell Press Company, and the remainder, about forty in number, at the Aluminum Plate and Press Company Works. The machinists of the Pond Tool Works remained at their places, having promised the managers of the works to wait until June 3d in order to allow the questions involved to come before the directors of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company of which the works in Plainfield is a branch. The men left the shops in every instance quietly and without demonstrations of any kind.

Camden, May 20th, 1901.

Eighty-five men, mostly machinists employed by the New York Shipbuilding Company, struck at noon to-day; there were about 130 men left in the shops who refused to quit work.

The machinists employed at the Dialogue Shipbuilding Plant ceased work because of refusal to grant the nine-hour day.

The machinists employed in E. R. Johnson Phonograph Works, with the exception of one man, quit work. The strikers held a meeting immediately after leaving the shops and adopted some resolutions which embodied the demands of the International Association of Machinists; they also resolved that in the event of their returning to work, no matter under what circumstances, the one man who had refused to join the strikers should be discharged.

Elizabeth, May 21st, 1901.

The machinists employed by A. & F. Brown, of Elizabeth, had agreed to remain at work until the company has considered the demands submitted to them, the understanding being that an answer should be given within two days. This morning a notice was posted in the shops to the effect that the demands were granted.

The entire force of men employed by the Crescent Shipbuilding Company at Elizabethport resumed work this morning, all questions between themselves and the firm having been settled satisfactorily.

Camden, May 22d, 1901.

The machinists, about 100 in number, employed by E. R. Johnson & Company at Camden, returned to work to-day, their demands having been agreed to by the firm.

Plainfield, May 22d, 1901.

The Potter Press Works, of Plainfield, were closed down to-day to await developments in the strike. The men in the various departments of the works, about fifty in number, who had not joined the strikers, were notified at quitting time of the suspension of work.

Elizabeth, May 22d, 1901.

One hundred and twenty men employed by the A. & F. Brown Company at Elizabeth left the works this morning and joined the machinists' strike.

The Riker Automobile Company posted a notice in their works to the effect that on and after this date nine hours would constitute a day's work.

Communipaw, May 22d, 1901.

The machinists of the Central Railroad of New Jersey employed in the shops at Communipaw went out on strike on Monday, May 20th.

Newark, May 23d, 1901.

Ninety-five machinists and other workmen employed in Gould & Eberhardt's shops in Newark went on strike this morning for the nine-hour day with ten hours' pay.

Watessing, May 23d, 1901.

At noon of this date 550 of the employees of the Sprague Electric Company at Watessing, including twenty girls, who are winders, went out on strike because the company had refused their request for a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay. The company offered as a compromise an advance of three per cent. in wages and a reduction of one hour per week in time. The offer was rejected.

Newark, May 23d, 1901.

The employees of John R. Williams, manufacturer of cigar machinery, all signed a petition addressed to the company asking for the nine-hour workday with ten hours' pay; it was refused, and the men were informed by the proprietor that those who were not satisfied with their pay, and were not inclined to obey the shop rules, might take the money due them and their tools and leave the works; about 95 mechanics quit work, leaving only some boys and unskilled workmen in the shops.

New York, May 23d, 1901.

A meeting was held in New York city of a joint committee representing the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists; the object of the meeting was to find some mutually satisfactory way of ending the machinists' strike. No results were reached,

however, the employers' representatives insisting that the question of wages be left to arbitration as provided for in the agreement entered into between the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists. This the employees' representatives would not concede, because the national officers had instructed them to insist on the nine-hour day with ten hours' pay. The session of the joint committee lasted until midnight; two resolutions were introduced and lost by a tie vote; one, offered by a representative of the employers, recited that "it is the sense of the joint committee that the question of wages be referred to arbitration as provided for in the joint agreement of November 16th, 1900, and that the findings of the arbitrators shall date from May 20th, 1901; that pending such arbitration the men shall return to work and there shall be no more strikes or lockouts." The second resolution was introduced by a representative of the workmen, and was to the effect that as a compromise the men should return to work in all the shops of the National Metal Trades Association with the understanding that a notice be posted in each shop announcing that nine hours a day, or fifty-four hours per week, shall be the limit of working hours with no reduction in the wages that was in effect on May 18th, 1901.

Elizabeth, May 23d, 1901.

The Riker Motor Vehicle Company posted a notice in its factory this morning stating that the nine-hour day without change in wages was granted; the employees had a set of resolutions expressing their thanks drawn up and presented to the company.

Elizabeth, May 23d, 1901.

Eighty-five drillers and tappers employed at the Singer Works organized a union which was joined to the American Federation of Labor.

Bayonne, May 24th, 1901.

The Babcock & Wilcox Tubular Boiler Company notified the machinists on strike at their works in Bayonne to call for their wages at noon of this date. Many of the men did not draw their wages, as they regard being paid off before the regular pay-day as a silent discharge.

Newark, May 27th, 1901.

The manager of the Hewes & Phillips Iron Works had a talk with some of the men lately in their employment on this date and laid before them a history of the present trouble starting from the agreement between the International Association of Machinists representing the men and the officers of the National Metal Trades Association representing the employers. The subsequent agreements signed in New York on May 18th, 1900, and November 16th, 1900, in which it was provided that the wage question should be referred to a joint board of arbitration of the two associations, no strikes or lockouts to take place pending the decision of the board. Each man was given a printed copy of the resolutions to read and consider with a view to helping him to see the question now at issue in its true light.

Bayonne, May 27th, 1901.

The boilermakers employed by the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company at their plant at Bayonne, about 300 in number, went on strike to-day for a nine-hour workday without reduction of wages.

Bayonne, May 29th, 1901.

The pipefitters of the Babcock & Wilcox Tubular Boiler Company, of Bayonne, who went out a few days ago with the other boilermakers employed at the company's works, because the firm refused a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay, returned to work on the morning of this date on the ten-hour schedule.

Hoboken, May 30th, 1901.

The strike of the International Association of Machinists does not affect Hoboken, as all machine shops in that city have been working nine hours a day for more than a year past.

Newark, May 31st, 1901.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company posted a notice at their works in Amperia calling on their former employes to draw the money due them on the afternoon of this date and to also take away their tools from the works.

Bayonne, May 31st, 1901.

The machinists on strike at the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works at Bayonne held a meeting on the evening of this date and appointed a committee to present their demands anew to the firm.

Newark, June 1st, 1901.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company have made arrangements for housing and feeding the new men who are expected to start work at the factory in Amperia on Monday morning. The striking workmen of the company appear to be firm in their determination to hold out for everything demanded by them.

Newark, June 3d, 1901.

Forty-five non-union machinists began work this morning at the plant of the Crocker-Wheeler Company at Amperia; none of the strikers applied for work.

Hoboken, June 3d, 1901.

The Lackawanna Railroad electrical shops at Bloomfield, which were closed by the machinists' strike on May 20th, were reopened on this date by a force of non-union machinists and electricians.

Newark, June 4th, 1901.

A small break took place in the ranks of the strikers at the Crocker-Wheeler shops at Amperia this morning; five of the old hands returned to work.

Paterson, June 7th, 1901.

The boilermakers of the Rogers Locomotive Works objected to working on repairs to some Erie Railroad engines that had been sent to the Rogers works for repairs, claiming that they were sent there because of the strike in the Erie shops. The boilermakers employed by Samuel Smith's Sons left their work on an order from the union because the firm was doing some work for the Erie Company.

Hoboken, June 7th, 1901.

Three hundred union men employed at the marine engine shops of W. & A. Fletcher at Hoboken threatened to go out on strike this morning. The trouble was over a steamboat sent to the firm for repairs. It appears that the wood-work on the boat had been done by a non-union firm, four of whose employes were sent with the boat to the marine yard. The machinists employed there objected to working with these non-union men. The men remained at work pending the settlement of the matter at issue at a conference which will be held on Monday evening.

Newark, June 7th, 1901.

Twenty-seven more machinists started to work at the Crocker-Wheeler plant at Amperia this morning; the men came from Pittsburg, Pa. The company have found no difficulty in getting competent machinists, but have decided to put no more to work until another chance is given the old hands to return on Monday next; if they do not return then a full force of new men will be put to work.

Newark, June 12th, 1901.

The National Metal Trades Association held a meeting in New York city on this date to decide definitely what action should be taken on the strike of the machinists. About two hundred firms, through their representatives, voted to not grant the demands of their employes, and one hundred more outside the association gave a pledge to do the same. These employers claim to represent 50,000 employes in the United States and Canada, and pay their employes when all are working upwards of \$600,000 a week in wages. The association is said to have established a fund of \$500,000 to help out manufacturers who may be hard pressed in the fight.

Elizabeth, June 13th, 1901.

The non-union machinists at the engine works of Ball & Wood were escorted to the railroad depot at Elizabethport by a squad of policemen, a large crowd following and jeering them.

The firm of A. F. Brown, machinists, of Elizabeth, whose hands are on strike, have had to take their non-union employes to the depot where the train is taken for home on trolley cars, having a policeman on both platforms.

Bayonne, June 13th, 1901.

The laborers employed at the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works at Bayonne, who went out on strike with the machinists and boilermakers, have all returned to work. The machinists and boilermakers are still out and show no sign of weakening.

Newark, June 13th, 1901.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company at Amperia have ceased hiring hands, having now a sufficient number to operate their works. The company has caused it to be made known to their former employes who are on strike that some of the machinists who were longest in the company's employ before the strike will be taken back if they apply for work during the current week.

The strike situation in Newark and generally through Essex county, so far as the large establishments are concerned, is as follows: At Wat-sessing the 500 employes of the Sprague Electric Company are still out on strike, and the company has not yet made an effort to get men to take their places.

At Hewes & Phillips Works, the Watts-Campbell Works and other large shops only the foreman and apprentices are working; none of the machinists who went on strike have asked for work at these shops. About 1,500 machinists are now idle in Newark because of the strike.

Bayonne, June 14th, 1901.

A number of the machinists and boilermakers who were on strike at the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works in Bayonne returned to work on the morning of this date on the old-time schedule.

Trenton, June 15th, 1901.

The machinists' strike in Trenton remains the same as at the beginning; only one firm—the American Bridge Company—has made any advance toward a settlement. The company offered 40 cents per hour and fixed the time at 55 hours per week; this offer was rejected by the men who stick to their original demand for a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay.

Newark, June 17th, 1901.

Terms under which the striking machinists of the Watts-Campbell Company and the Hewes & Phillips Company might return were announced to the men of the two firms on the morning of this date. The statement was the outcome of a request made by the strikers asking on what terms they might go back to work for these firms. The firms submitted the following as the terms on which the striking machinists may return to work: From this date and hereafter, until further notice, this establishment will be operated in accordance with the code of rules and principles adopted by the National Metal Trades Association under date of June 11th, 1901. Any workman who is willing to comply with the same will report to the foreman of his department for duty on Monday morning. The schedule of working hours will be as follows during the months of June, July, August

and September: Fifty-five hours will constitute a week's work, to be divided into ten hours per day for five days and five hours on Saturday. Beginning on October 1st and for the succeeding eight months, fifty-nine hours will constitute a week's work, to be divided into ten hours for five days and nine for Saturday. All workmen will be paid by the hour and in strict accordance with their skill and qualifications; overtime will be paid for at the rate of time and a-half. Preference will be given to former employes if prompt application is made; all former employes who are unwilling to comply with these rules are required to remove their tools and personal property from the works at once. After considering the firm's proposition the strikers decided not to accept them, but to remain out until better terms may be secured.

Elizabeth, June 17th, 1901.

The Ball & Wood Company, of Elizabeth, have stationed private watchmen in and about their shops to prevent interference with their workmen by the strikers.

Harrison, June 18th, 1901.

The machinists who went on strike at the Marine Machine Company's shops at Harrison have gone back to work, the men agreeing to work ten hours a day except on Saturday, the company to pay them time and a-half for the tenth hour for five days per week.

Camden, June 18th, 1901.

The strike situation remains the same practically as when it was inaugurated on May 20th.

The New York Shipbuilding Company, one hundred and fifty of whose machinists went out on strike on that date, has succeeded in getting about fifty new men. Many of the strikers have gone to other yards and to machine shops in Philadelphia, where they obtained employment at 54 hours per week and the advance in wage rates demanded of 12½ per cent.

Elizabeth, June 18th, 1901.

Four of the non-union machinists employed at the Ball & Wood shops were induced to quit work and join the strikers on the evening of this date.

Newark, June 18th, 1901.

A new move was made in the strike by the union machinists on strike in Newark. The apprentices who were at work since the strike started, May 20th, were called out in the Hewes & Phillips shops.

Newark, June 19th, 1901.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company have about one-half their ordinary force of workmen employed in the shops at Amperia, many among them being of the number who went on strike May 20th.

Plainfield, June 19th, 1901.

The foremen at the Pond Machine Tool Company's Works gave notice this morning to the Machinists' Union that to-morrow morning they would report for duty at the shops. These foremen who stopped work when the strike began were frequently asked before by the managers of the company to return to work, but had gotten a postponement each time to await a settlement with the men.

Paterson, June 19th, 1901.

The boilermakers of the Smiths' Sons shops in Paterson, who were called out some days ago by the union to prevent their working on locomotive boilers of the Erie Railroad Company, are back in their old places, but on other jobs. A number of laborers are at work cutting apart old Erie boilers, but unless some special arrangement is made no union boilermakers will work on them.

Newark, June 19th, 1901.

Notices stating that unless the striking employes of the Sprague Electric Company return to work by next Monday morning they will be discharged, were posted about the works at Watsessing this morning. About 500 men, principally machinists, are out.

Newark, June 21st, 1901.

The machinists on strike at the Sprague Electric Company's shops at Watsessing have agreed to resume work on Monday next. The terms of settlement are the same as were offered by the company when the men went out on strike a month ago; the fifty-four hours is conceded and wages are advanced about three per cent.

Plainfield, June 21st, 1901.

The Pond Machine Tool Company, Potter Printing Press Company, Aluminum Plate and Press Company, and the Walter Scott Company, all large manufacturing firms of Plainfield, have issued a signed statement giving their views of the strike now prevailing in their several works. Reviewing the situation before the strike as compared with that at present the employers said: "A few weeks ago the shops were busy, all men at work and more wanted; the hum of industry made music for both employer and employe, for it told of expanding trade, enlarged production and widening markets to the one and steady employment and well-filled pay envelopes to the other. Now, instead of industrious mechanics at their work, we see throngs of idlers about the streets; instead of expanding trade, throttled industries; hands which before were applied to production are now stopping the wheels of industry and stifling the hum of labor into the silence of inactivity. The weekly wage has given way to the occasional dole, grudgingly paid, if at all, from scant treasuries to meet only the most pressing needs; mothers and children feel keenly the pinch of reduced circumstances, and merchants feel the absence of the weekly payroll which amounted to more than \$12,000 per week.

"What has wrought this change? Have employers become grasping? Have the conditions of shop-work and life become oppressive? Has the severance of the friendly relations that have existed between employer and employe in many instances for over two decades taken place because of local grievances? No: the workmen themselves are the witnesses that such is not the case. What are the manufacturers asked to do? Just this: give up one-tenth of their productive capacity, put out of use one-tenth of their capital, and give an additional percentage in wages greater in amount in many instances than they are earning. Plainfield manufacturers have never waged war on organized labor or trades unions. Union men and free-men have been employed without a question as to whether or not they belonged to any organization, although the manufacturers knew that an influence was at work in their shops which sought to repress an ambitious workman who strove to rise above mediocrity and do more than a prescribed day's work. They are, however, a unit in opposing those principles which attempt in any way to wrest from their management the industries under their control, and they are the determined foes of that spirit which limits the right of the workingman, however humble, to sell his labor, his only capital, on any terms and in any market which he may choose as being most advantageous to himself." This statement was issued in reply to the declaration of the President of the International Association of Machinists to the effect that the opposition of the manufacturers to the demands of the machinists meant war by them on all forms of labor organization. The strike in these large Plainfield plants continues, the situation after five weeks being substantially the same as when it was begun.

Newark, June 21st, 1901.

The directors of the Crocker-Wheeler Company, whose factory is at Amperia, met at the New York office and passed resolutions commending the way in which the officers had handled the strike.

Bayonne, June 22d, 1901.

Three men, one a machinist, another a boilermaker, and the third a laborer, who are among those who recently went out on strike from the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works at Bayonne, were summoned to the Recorder's Court on this date to answer a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by two employes of the company. It is alleged that the three men annoyed the complainants by calling them names because they had gone to work.

Newark, June 22d, 1901.

The Watts-Campbell Company and the Hewes & Phillips Iron Works will start work on Monday with a force of new machinists and such of their old hands as may choose to go to work on the same terms as the new men. Both companies are said to be fitting up quarters in which the employes may eat and sleep.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1901.

The first demonstration having the semblance of disorder that has occurred in Plainfield took place this evening at the Pond Tool Works. A large crowd assembled there to watch the foreman who had returned to work, and one machinist who was at work, leave the works. When the machinist appeared he was greeted with yells by the crowd, but no violence was attempted. Two policemen escorted him a distance from the works on his way home.

Newark, June 22d, 1901.

The men at the Sprague Electric Works in Watsessing who have been on strike since May 20th will return on Monday morning. The company has announced that all hands will be taken back, not excepting the leaders of the strike. There was not one violation of law by strikers reported in the time they were out.

Newark, June 24th, 1901.

None of the old employes of the Watts-Campbell Company or the Hewes & Phillips shops returned to work this morning when both these establishments were opened at 7 o'clock for the first time since the strike was begun five weeks ago.

Bayonne, June 24th, 1901.

The three striking employes of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company who were summoned before the Recorder to answer the charge of disorderly conduct in interfering with employes of the company who were at work in the shops, were placed under \$50.00 bonds to keep the peace.

Plainfield, June 25th, 1901.

Three machinists who were on strike from the Pond Tool Works returned to work there this morning.

Elizabeth, June 26th, 1901.

The Ball & Wood Company and the A. & F. Brown Company, of Elizabeth, are running their works full-handed; the strike, they say, is a thing of the past for them.

Elizabeth, June 27th, 1901.

The employes of Samuel L. Moore Sons' Company at Elizabethport returned to work this morning on terms satisfactory to themselves and their employers. The men were given a nine-hour day and some other concessions.

Camden, June 28th, 1901.

The strike of shipyard machinists in Camden shows signs of drawing to a close; several men have returned to the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company. The strikers are not receiving a satisfactory allowance from the officers of the International Union.

Plainfield, June 29th, 1901.

The Potter Press Works will reopen on Monday morning; part of the machinists have agreed to return.

Three more machinists returned to work at the Pond Tool Works this morning; there are now fifty-four machinists working there.

The Scott Press Works will open with a full force on Monday morning. The agreement between the company and the men which brought the strike to a close is that the shops shall be run fifty-five hours per week, ten hours per day for five days and five hours on Saturday.

The machinists will get about six per cent. increase in wages. The strike was settled in accordance with views expressed by Mr. Walter Scott at a conference of manufacturers held before it began.

Elizabeth, June 29th, 1901.

A committee from the striking machinists visited the Ball & Wood Works this morning asking for a conference with the firm. They were informed by the company's representative that no conference could be held until the strike was declared off, and then the only agreement the firm would enter into was that the men must apply individually for employment, and that they would have to comply with the terms promulgated by the company at the beginning of the strike.

Newark, June 29th, 1901.

Twenty-five apprentices who quit work last week at Hewes & Phillips shops in Newark will return on Monday morning, as will also, it is expected, several of the machinists.

Bayonne, June 29th, 1901.

A meeting of the machinists of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company, of Bayonne, who have been on strike since May 20th, will be held this evening at Elizabethport. There is no change in the situation at the works.

Elizabeth, July 1st, 1901.

The Ball & Wood Company submitted an offer to a committee of its men to-day, making the minimum wage rate \$2.50 per day for nine hours' work. The committee laid the proposition before the governing board of the International Association of Machinists in New York, who promised to send a delegate out to adjust matters.

Plainfield, July 2d, 1901.

The machinists' strike, so far as Plainfield is concerned, was terminated yesterday, the local branch of the Machinists' Union having declared the strike off. The machinists may now return to work at will in any shop in Plainfield.

Elizabeth, July 2d, 1901.

The strike at the Ball & Wood Works was called off this morning, the men having agreed to the terms offered by the company. The agreement includes a stipulation securing the Company the right to employ as many

apprentices as it may wish; it also provides that employes will not be permitted to interfere with the management or place any restriction on production. A full day and night gang will be put to work during this week.

Trenton, July 3d, 1901.

The striking machinists of Trenton decided to-day to call the strike off in that city.

The American Bridge Company acceded to the men's demands and the McKenzie Machine Works have given the nine-hour day.

The Trenton Iron Company refused the demands of its men and a strike was inaugurated in their works to-day.

Bayonne, July 9th, 1901.

All the blacksmiths of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company at Bayonne who went out on strike on May 20th in sympathy with the machinists returned to work under a nine-hour schedule this morning. An increase of twelve and one-half per cent. in wages was also given them.

Elizabeth, July 9th, 1901.

The boiler and machine shops of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey were started up on the morning of this date with a force in both shops of about one hundred non-union men who were brought from outside the city. There was no disturbance.

Elizabeth, July 15th, 1901.

Some of the factories in Elizabeth, the Crescent Shipbuilding Company particularly, are in danger of being embarrassed for want of raw material caused by the strike of the employes of the American Steel Company.

Newark, July 15th, 1901.

The machinists on strike at the shops of the Watts-Campbell Company and the Hewes & Phillips Iron Works returned to work this morning on the conditions offered them by the companies when the strike began, May 20th; the men are to work fifty-four hours per week and receive for it fifty-four hours pay instead of wages for sixty hours as demanded. At a secret meeting held on last Saturday the men voted by a large majority to return to work.

The Turner Machine Company expect their striking machinists to return on the 16th, a committee of the workmen having been notified that they may return on the same terms as the Hewes & Phillips and Watts-Campbell employes.

The employes of the American Hat Machinery Company have been at work for several days on the terms offered them before the strike.

Elizabeth, July 28th, 1901.

The strike at the Central Railroad shops in Elizabethport was ended this morning by the men returning to work on the company's terms.

Bayonne, August 19th, 1901.

The boilermakers of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company, whose works are in Bayonne, held a secret meeting last night. It was expected that the officers of the company would concede the demands of the men for a nine-hour workday at 32 cents an hour instead of a ten-hour workday at 26 cents an hour, which is the present schedule, and the one under which the hands worked when the strike was inaugurated. A vote was taken and it was unanimously decided to remain out until the demands are granted.

Bayonne, August 29th, 1901.

Several of the "helpers" in the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works at Bayonne quit work this morning and joined the boilermakers who have been on strike since May 20th.

The foregoing record of strikes in the machinist trade, with incidents of interest attending them, is reasonably complete. The strikes were limited to the large cities and the small adjacent towns where the International Association of Machinists has succeeded in establishing local unions. As the international district of New York, one of the territorial divisions of the machinists' union includes New Jersey, the organization was strongest in the section of the State lying closest to New York, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, Passaic and Elizabeth, all large manufacturing cities in which many machinists are employed were the principal centers of the strike. In practically all the shops affected by the strike, as the foregoing record will show, work ceased some time between May 20th, the date set by the International Association of Machinists as the time when the new order of things for which they contended should go in force, and June 1st. After that date there were but few additions made to the ranks of the strikers. The next phase entered on was negotiations and conferences between committees of the men and their former employers, or between the executive officers of the National Metal Trades Association and the National Officers of the Machinists' Union for a settlement of the working day and wage schedule, which was the cause of the strike. While both sides contended determinedly for the interests which they represented, these conferences appear to have been conducted in a spirit of fairness and mutual forbearance which had no small influence in preserving the good order which was the most marked characteristics of the strike. There is no record of a single violation of law having occurred at any of the establishments involved in the strike.

A comparatively small number of firms yielded to the demands of the men during the first few days of the strike; they were mostly those whose contracts were such as to subject them to loss in the event of work being delayed. Outside of these there were no instances where all that was asked by the men was conceded by the employers, although there were many compromises in which both sides yielded something. The willingness of the employers to agree to the nine-hour day appears to have been general, as was also their refusal to pay for the same the wages formerly given in ten hours. There is no doubt that the resistance of the employers was materially

strengthened by the National Metal Trades Association of which body most of the large firms involved in the strike were members. The strike showed signs of declining vigor about the middle of June. From that date on to the final collapse, which occurred when the men on strike at the large establishments in Newark returned to work on the terms which were offered to them before the strike began, the record is entirely of groups of men returning to work or of conferences being held for the purpose of preparing the way for their going back.

At almost all the shops where the demands of the men were refused, attempts were made to procure new men, and many did secure sufficient force to keep up a satisfactory rate of production. This circumstance, together with the unsatisfactory treatment of the men by the union in the matter of strike benefits, accounted largely for their defeat. The largest number idle at any one time from the beginning of the strike did not exceed three thousand, of which probably not more than one-half were members of machinists' unions; these non-union men stood out as long as the union men did and suffered the same loss of wages. In the aggregate the loss of pay sustained by the men was approximately three hundred thousand dollars. How much was lost by the employers whose works were idle for from two days to two months at a time when activity in business was unprecedentedly great there is no present means of determining, but it must have been very great.

Strike in Barnes' Mill.

Jersey City, February 18th, 1901.

A strike began in the Barnes Manufacturing Company's sash and blind factory at Jersey City on this date. The strike was caused by the company increasing the hours of labor from nine to ten per day. Of the one hundred employes of the mill only four responded for work to-day.

Pickets were stationed at different points to report who receives goods from the factory. The four men who first refused to stop work joined the strikers two days later.

The Executive Board of the Building Trades Council has decided to support the mill-workers in every way possible.

February 23d, 1901.

The strikers continue to remain quiet and orderly causing no disturbance. So far the mill-owners have succeeded in filling the places of only three of those who went out.

February 27th, 1901.

The Building Trades Council rejected the tender of service of the State Board of Arbitration for the purpose of settling the differences between the mill-workers and owners. The workmen took the ground that there was nothing to arbitrate, the employers having announced that they would insist on the return of the men at the ten-hour day; this the striking employes declare they will not do under any circumstance.

The United Building Trades Council of Hudson County appropriated \$1,500 to aid the strikers. All the affiliated locals were requested to give the mill-workers such financial assistance as lay in their power. At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Building Trades Council the walking delegate was directed to at once withdraw all the affiliated industries from jobs on which material from the Barnes mill was being used.

Many of the strikers have secured work at other mills and are assisting those who are still idle. Search is being made for places where contractors are using the product of the Barnes mill, with a view to calling out all members of affiliated trades.

March 4th, 1901.

The District Council of Carpenters has voted \$200.00 to assist the mill-workers.

March 5th, 1901.

The President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has given his sanction to the strike, thus stopping work on any building where material made at the Barnes factory is used. Several contractors of Jersey City will not use the products of the factory until the strike is settled.

March 6th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Building Trades Council held on this date it was reported that nearly \$500.00 had been received from the various affiliated local unions to support the strikers.

March 9th, 1901.

On this date a striker was held in \$200.00 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury for having committed an assault on a man working in the mill.

March 11th, 1901.

The United Building Trades Council of Hudson county has issued an order prohibiting its members from working on any job on which material from the Barnes mill is used.

March 14th, 1901.

Last night, at a meeting of the United Building Trades Council of Hudson County, it was decided to take the management of the mill woodworkers' strike from the jurisdiction of the District Council of Carpenters, by whom it had been conducted. The walking delegate of the Building Trades Council was placed in charge; his instructions were very broad, being told to stop at nothing to bring the strike to a successful end. Work will first be stopped on those buildings using Barnes trimmings. Six contractors will be affected by this decision. If this does not end the strike, work will then be stopped on all buildings whether the Barnes trimmings are being used or not.

March 15th, 1901.

The walking delegate of the Building Trades Council has submitted the following plan for arbitration to the Barnes Company: The strikers are to submit the names of three men, two of whom to be chosen by the Barnes Company; then the company is to name two others to represent their interests; the four thus chosen to select a fifth member, and this body to hear both sides and endeavor to reach a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

March 25th, 1901.

The Carpenters' District Council have decided to close all mills in Hudson county manufacturing sashes, blinds and doors unless the strike is settled by March the 27th. The reason for this was that several mills were said to be assisting the Barnes Company.

March 26th, 1901.

The conference of the Joint Arbitration Committee of the Mill Owners' Association and Mill Wood Workers' Union accomplished nothing in the matter of settling the strike.

March 28th, 1901.

The walking delegate of the Building Trades Council was directed by that body to order strikes in two more mills for the reason that they were handling the product of the Barnes Mill. He was also given the power to strike every other mill that he found was assisting the boycotted concern.

April 2d, 1901.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will refuse to work on a building where Barnes material is being used; this organization is said to have a membership of 60,000. Strikes were accordingly declared on all buildings on which union carpenters are employed where the boycotted material is being used. None of the strikers have yet returned to work at the Barnes Mill.

A report to the effect that the strike had been settled was met by a circular issued by the union carpenters addressed to the building contractors of Hudson county, which stated that the trouble between the mill owners and their striking workmen had not been adjusted, and that the strike was still on.

Crescent Watch Case Company.**Roseville, April 2d, 1901.**

The gold-case polishers in the Crescent Watch Case Company, at Belleville, went on strike this morning. The company employs upwards of 1,100 men, women, boys and girls, all of whom are skilled in their respective branches of work and receive good wages. The department affected employs about 100 persons, and is one of the most important branches in the large factory. These employees went on strike. All are members of Local

Branch No. 2 of the Watch Case Makers' International Union. The trouble which led to the strike was caused by the presence in the department of a girl who was not a member of the polishers' union and who, the union workers suspected, was being favored in the matter of work by the factory authorities.

The superintendent of the works was requested by a committee of polishers to discharge the girl, which he refused peremptorily to do. The polishers, on being informed of this, immediately left the factory in a body, the girl whose discharge was requested still remaining at work. The number of polishers who actually quit work was forty, all of whom were members of the union. The company made no move toward checking the strike or inducing those who had gone out to return. "It is the dull season, anyway," they say, and enough non-union polishers remain to do all the work required. The strikers have begun the preparation of a statement of their side of the case, to be submitted to the firm. The discharge of the girl is said to be sought as a means of checking the tendency on the part of the company toward the employment of non-union apprentices to the exclusion of the regular union polishers. In proof of there being such intention, the unionists cite the fact that recently a woman, an expert and a member of the polishers' union, resigned her place, and the girl in question was appointed to it at \$3 a week. If this can be done in one case, the strikers say, there is no reason why it cannot be done in many others, and for self-preservation they must insist that the practice be stopped at the outset or any number of apprentices may be put to work at low wages. It is said that the mother of the girl was employed in the factory until she became sick, and that a sister is still employed there. The superintendent, who knows the straitened circumstances of the family and how important for their maintenance is the earnings of the girl, refused to discharge her as much on that ground as on any other.

Roseville, April 6th, 1901.

A meeting of the striking polishers of the Crescent Watch Case Company was held on this date to discuss the sending of a conference committee to the company with a view to having matters in dispute adjusted. The international union sent funds to the meeting for distribution among those of the strikers who needed help; five dollars each was given to the women, thirty-five in number, and the same amount to the men, of whom there were five. It was stated at the meeting that since the strike began the efforts to unionize the silver-room of the factory had been unremitting and that a very gratifying degree of success had been met with. The meeting passed resolutions that nothing short of the discharge of the girl would end the strike.

Roseville, April 7th, 1901.

The strike of the polishers at the Crescent Company's works has taken on the appearance of an effort to unionize the entire plant and compel the company to run it as an exclusively union factory. A meeting of the strikers was held on the evening of the 6th, and steps were taken to force

the strike to a positive issue. The company's answer will decide whether the strikers shall return to work at once or the entire force of union labor employed in the works go out with them. In the event of the latter happening, the number no doubt would be increased to five hundred. The demands of the strikers are in part that the company shall not resist the unionizing of the departments of the works hitherto run as non-union, and that the girl over whom the dispute with the firm originated in the first place shall be discharged.

Roseville, April 14th, 1901.

The Crescent Watch Case Company and the Courvoisier-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, which is engaged in the same business, have decided that hereafter their works must be run as non-union shops, and had so notified their employes when leaving the factories on Saturday evening. This action on the part of both companies was precipitated by the strike of about 50 polishers employed in the last-named works. One of the firm stated that the men struck because of his having hired several non-union journeymen from Philadelphia. The firm needed more hands and wanted to put on apprentices; the union men objected to any more learning the trade, and at the same time they could not furnish any more journeymen. Non-union men were therefore hired, and the union men immediately struck. When on Monday morning the men in the two factories were informed by the foremen that they must quit work or give up the union, they took off their aprons and repaired quietly to the street. The unions affected are the engravers, engine-turners and jointers, polishers, springers and finishers. The Crescent Company employs 402 persons, men and women, and the Curvoisier-Wilcox Company 350; the number estimated to have gone out on strike was about 300. The decision to run the shops non-union was said to be the result of a conference on the subject held by representatives of all the watch-case manufacturers in the county, at which it was decided to take this step in all the factories.

Roseville, April 16th, 1901.

Seventy-five more men left the watch-case factories at Roseville on this date rather than give up their unions. The factories were both running in every department, the managers saying that all the help wanted can be obtained without any trouble. At a meeting of the strikers held on the evening of April 17th a committee was appointed to wait on the two firms and endeavor to secure a settlement of existing difficulties by arbitration. This committee met the general managers of both firms, but failed to accomplish anything in the direction of bringing the matters in dispute to a satisfactory settlement. The firms were said to have refused absolutely to take back the men as members of a union. The best of good feeling prevailed throughout the conference and at parting between the representatives of the men and the companies. The situation remained the same until July 27th, on which date the employes, men and women, after an absence from work of about sixteen weeks, returned under agreement to leave the unions of which they were members.

Strikes in the Hatting Trade.

Orange Valley, October 10th, 1900.

The national officers of the United Hatters of North America were called in on this date to settle the differences between the firm of Cummings & Son's Company and its employes over the details of a new bill of prices to be maintained in the firm's hat factory in Orange Valley for the next six months. When the old contract expired a few days ago, the men in the making and finishing departments demanded an increase in prices on nearly every grade of hats. The firm refused to grant all the demands of the men, and the matter has been in dispute since, although work has gone along in the factory as usual, no strike having been ordered. A bill of prices is also under consideration for the factory of Eugene V. Connett & Company. The Connett factory had been recently unionized and an experimental bill of prices had been in operation as a test for the past two weeks. If the firms and the national officers fail to come to an agreement, it is probable that a strike will be ordered. The workmen in one of the shops complain that the firm has not provided an appliance for getting rid of the steam which fills the room. The machine sizers went out of the Cummings & Company shops, but they said there was no strike. The want of a steam blower rendered the work-room very unhealthy, and the men said they simply suspended work until one was placed in the shop by the firm.

At the works of E. V. Connett & Company the hand sizers quit work because, they said, the firm is "overlying" hats, which means giving them hats to size that are too large, making extra labor for the men without extra compensation, but making a better hat for the firm. The men who went out were mostly Italians. The officers of the local union, with the president of the national association of the hatters, held a conference on the matter in dispute with Mr. Connett, and while no agreement was reached, the trouble will, both sides believed, be settled soon.

February 9th, 1901.

The 130 hand sizers of the E. V. Connett & Company hat factory in Orange Valley returned to work on this date, the trouble between themselves and the firm, which caused the brief strike or cessation of work, having been satisfactorily adjusted.

February 14th, 1901.

The men employed in the machine sizing department of the hat factory of Cummings & Son at Orange Valley, who had been absent from work for a week, returned on the morning of this date. The men quit work until the firm had put in a "steam blower" to exhaust the steam from the work-room.

Orange Valley, March 12th, 1901.

About 150 men in the hat-forming department of the several hat factories in the Orange district went out on strike because of the refusal of the bosses to give them an increase of fifty cents a day; these men work at what is called in a hat shop "coning." The officers of the local union were said to have repudiated this strike, and gave permission to the bosses to employ other men.

Orange, April 29th, 1901.

Four hundred union hatters were discharged from the factory of the M. Mercy Manufacturing Company when the weekly wages were paid on Saturday night, and in the future the shop will be run non-union. The firm withdrew its factory from the union because, it is alleged, there has been nothing but trouble since the shop was made union nine months previous.

Strikes in Cigar and Tobacco Trade.**Jersey City, March 26th, 1901.**

About sixty girls employed in the wrapping department of the Lorillard Tobacco Company at Jersey City went on strike this morning because, they claim, a reduction has been made in their rates of pay. The girls were employed to put wrappers on plug tobacco; the pay varied according to the size of the plug. Last week the management made a change in the rates to make them conform to those paid by the Western tobacco houses. The girls refused to accept the new scale, and on Saturday quit work. The company advertised for substitutes, and received several responses, and many of the striking employes have returned to work. The company state that when the revision of the wage scale is completed the girls will earn as much money as they did under the old system. The majority of the strikers, however, hold out for a restoration of the old scale, and appear resolved to accept nothing short of it. A number of learners have been put to work on day-work. On April 11th the strike was ended by the girls who took part in it going back to work on the company's terms. The reductions made were said to be from 35 to 25, and 70 to 50 cents a hundred for wrapping plug tobacco. The girls who went out on strike numbered 112. Ninety-four of them have been taken back; the other eighteen applied for reinstatement, but were informed that their places had been taken by girls who were employed during the time they were out on strike.

Passaic, April 20th, 1901.

One hundred girls employed by the American Cigar Company at Passaic went on strike on the morning of this date because the company refused them a small increase in the price per hundred cigars. The girls had been getting twenty-seven and one-half cents per hundred for making cigars, and wanted thirty-two cents; this the management refused to give, and the girls left their work in a body. On April 29th the manager announced that

the factory, which had been idle since the strike began, would be started up. The works were started, but only thirty-five employes had been secured. On May 2d the strike was declared off by the girls, and all returned to work at the old scale. The strike, which lasted two weeks, was a failure.

Elizabeth, May 9th, 1901.

The girls employed as cigar makers by the Hilson Cigar Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth went on strike on this date because the foreman was discharged and a new man appointed in his place. The girls, two hundred in number, notified the firm that they would not return to work until the old foreman was restored to his place. The strike lasted two days, and resulted in the girls having returned to work without securing the reinstatement of the foreman.

Strike in Shirt Waist Factory.

Bridgeton, January 12th, 1901.

Eighteen girls employed by W. E. Rice, a shirt-waist manufacturer of Bridgeton, quit work together on this date because of some misunderstanding about prices.

Trenton, July 6th, 1901.

Ninety girls employed by the Standard Shirt-waist Company have struck because of unsatisfactory wages. Ten girls remained at work in the factory, but the management thought it best to close down until the full force was ready to return to work. The cause of the strike, as explained by a member of the company, was that the forewoman whom they employed at the time of the strike had said that she could have the work done at lower rates than were being paid. She was allowed to carry out her plan, but when it was seen that the girls resisted the change the rates were increased. About thirty-five out of the hundred who quit work returned after the increase in prices. All the girls subsequently went back to work.

Gloucester, July 22d, 1901.

About twenty rug weavers employed at the Fries-Harley Rug Works in Gloucester City went on strike on this date for an increase in wages. Concessions were made by the company, and the strikers returned to work one week later.

Passaic, May 24th, 1901.

About three hundred of the eight hundred employes of the Acheson Harden Handkerchief Company at Passaic went out on strike on the morning of this date against a reduction of wages. All the girls are foreign born, and earn on an average \$4.00 per week. The entire plant was shut down, and the officers say it will not be reopened until Monday morning. A large delegation of the strikers gathered around the mill at closing time, and made a noisy demonstration, but were dispersed by the police.

June 12th, 1901.

The strikers returned to work on this date after being idle about three weeks. The company made some concessions to them.

Strikes in Other Industries.

Newark, October 8th, 1900.

Fifty printers and engravers of Tiffany & Company at Forest Hill went on strike about one week ago to secure a recognition of the unions and the abolition of the present apprenticeship system.

Newark, October 13th, 1900.

The coopers employed by the Feigenspan Brewery at Newark asked for a nine-hour workday and an increase in wages from \$16 to \$18 per week. The increase was given, but the reduction in time was refused by the company.

Newark, October 23d, 1900.

Nine iron and steel chippers in the Hay Foundry and Iron Works in Newark quit this morning because one of their number had been discharged for refusing to use a chipping machine. This work had been heretofore done by hand, but about three weeks ago the Hay Foundry Company obtained a newly patented machine operated by compressed air. The man claimed that the jarring he suffered through operating the machine was so great that he refused to work on it. The union to which the operator belonged, on learning the cause of his dismissal, asked that the operation of the machine be abolished. This was refused, and the men left the shop on strike. Two non-union men were hired to do the work, but on the 27th the ten strikers returned to work under an agreement respecting the chipping machine which was satisfactory to them.

Bridgeton, November 27th, 1900.

The glassblowers employed at the Cohansey tank in Bridgeton quit work this morning because, through mistakes on the part of the cutters, credit was not given them for the quantity of glass blown.

New Brunswick, December 16th, 1900.

The factory of the India Rubber Company at Milltown was closed on this date because the employes of the cutting-room, twenty in number, objected to working with two Hebrews. The entire work of the factory depended on the work of the cutting-room, and the 300 employes of the plant were forced to cease work. The superintendent refused to discharge the men on the grounds advanced. Pressure was brought to bear upon the strikers by the other employes which resulted in the withdrawal of their objections to the Hebrews. All returned to work.

Jersey City, January 5th, 1901.

Seven girls employed in a "noodle" factory in Jersey City went out on strike on this date because of dissatisfaction with the piece-work prices as set by the firm.

Phillipsburg, January 17th, 1901.

Twenty men employed on outside work by the American Horseshoe Company of Phillipsburg quit work on this date because of a reduction of one per cent. in their wages. A meeting of representatives of the men and the firm was held, and arrangements for a resumption of work satisfactory to both sides was made.

Elizabeth, January 17th, 1901.

The painters, caulkers and carpenters employed at the Crescent Shipyard went on strike this morning to compel the company to discharge nine non-union carpenters; the firm refused to discharge the men. About 100 workmen were involved in the strike. On January 22d the company and the strikers held a conference which resulted in a satisfactory settlement of all difficulties.

Salem, February 1st, 1901.

The Glass Annealers' Union made a demand on the proprietors of the Salem Glass Works for an increase of wages, which was refused. The men ceased work, and about 500 men were thrown into idleness.

Bridgeton, February 15th, 1901.

The machinists and die makers of the Farracute Machine Company, at Bridgeton, entered on a strike because the firm refused their demand for a ten per cent. increase in wages and preference in employment for union over non-union men.

Newark, March 1st, 1901.

Ten press hands employed at the Central Stamping Company's works in Newark stopped work on this date because a small advance in wages had been refused them. The men were not skilled workmen, and their places were filled without delay.

Jersey City, March 16th, 1901.

A strike was begun yesterday by the moulders and helpers employed at the brass foundries of E. A. Williams & Company, George Krouse, Brady Brass Company and the Magnet Metal Company, all of Jersey City. The men demanded nine hours as the standard day's work; there was no question about wages. The strike was settled on the 19th, the companies conceding the nine-hour day with the understanding that the men should do as much work as was done under the ten-hour day.

Trenton, March 25th, 1901.

The men employed in the rolling department of the Trenton Iron Works were notified of a reduction in wages, and the next day about forty of them went on strike. A conference between the strikers and the superintendent of the mill resulted in the men returning to work in less than one hour after the strike began.

Newark, April 6th, 1901.

Some twenty workmen employed by the United States Butter Extractor Company, in Newark, quit work to force the discharge of another workman. The firm promptly paid them off and filled their places.

Trenton, April 14th, 1901.

Five hundred hands were thrown out of work at the Crescent Pottery, at Trenton, owing to the strike of kilnmen which began a few days ago. On April 16th the kilnmen returned to work at the old scale of wages.

Bridgeton, April 23d, 1901.

The machinists of the Farracute Company, at Bridgeton, who went out on strike several weeks ago because of the company's refusal to grant an increase in wages and employ none but union men decided on this date to call the strike off. The company made no concessions and will take back only such men as it wants.

Newark, April 29th, 1901.

Six local iron workers were obliged to quit work on the new plank road bridge by the New York union of iron workers, which had a majority of its members working on the job. It threatened to call out its men unless only New York workmen or Newark members of the New York union were employed. The Newark men refused to join the New York union and had to forfeit their places.

Camden, May 2d, 1901.

The ship caulkers employed by the New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Company struck for an increase in wages. The amount asked for was \$3 a day. The company compromised by offering \$2.87 per day, which was accepted, but the trouble was renewed over two men whom the company discharged and whose reinstatement the men insisted on.

Edgewater, May 7th, 1901.

One hundred men employed at the Glucose Works in loading and unloading cars struck because some non-union men were employed. The sheriff went to the scene of the strike to quell any disturbance that might arise. The strike ended in the return of the union men to work, the non-union men having been discharged.

Elizabeth, May 28th, 1901.

The coremakers employed at the Worthington Pump Works, in Elizabeth, struck on the morning of this date because the company refused to discharge two men who were recently expelled from the coremakers' union. The rules of the union forbid members working with those who have been expelled from their organization. The strike lasted only a short time and was compromised in a way satisfactory to the firm and the men.

Oxford, June 26th, 1901.

About forty Hungarian workmen employed by the Empire Steel Company, at Oxford, quit work on this date, having demanded higher wages, which the company refused to pay. The strikers threatened to stop the other men from working. The sheriff was sent for to preserve the peace.

Millville, June 28th, 1901.

Twenty men employed by the Millville Milling Company as yardmen went on strike on this date for an advance in wages from \$1.20 a day, which they had been receiving, to \$1.50 per day. The matter was compromised by the company agreeing to pay the men \$1.42 per day.

Dover, July 18th, 1901.

The strike at the Dover Car Shops, which started some weeks ago, is still unsettled. A few of the strikers have gone back to work, but others have joined the strikers. The usual force employed at the shops is 600 men; not more than one-half that number is now employed.

Paterson, July 26th, 1901.

The workmen employed at the packing-house of Henry Muhs, in Paterson, went on strike for a ten-hour work-day and to compel the recognition of the union by the firm. The strikers also insisted on the reinstatement of two men whom they claimed were discharged because of their being members of the union. The firm took the ground that these men were discharged because their work was unsatisfactory, and would not, under any circumstances, be re-employed. The firm announced its willingness to discuss with the men the question of hours of labor and wages, but would not permit any question to be raised as to its absolute right to hire and discharge employees according to its own understanding of the interests of the business.

New Brunswick, July 27th, 1901.

Thirty-five boys employed in the winding-room of the Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Plant, at New Brunswick, struck on this date for an increase in wages.

Bloomfield, July 31st, 1901.

Twenty-five boys in the spinning department of the Thomas Oakes & Company Woolen Mills, at Bloomfield, went out on strike on this date for an increase in their wages of one cent an hour.

New Factory Buildings Erected, Old Manufacturing Establishments Enlarged, and Inquiries for Factories and Factory Sites, in Various Parts of New Jersey, from October 1st to August 31st, 1901.

Jersey City, October 5th, 1900.

The Motor Emory Wheel Company, of Waltham, Mass., has written to the Mayor of Jersey City asking for information regarding suitable site for the erection of a factory in that city.

Newark, October 13th, 1900.

A large Massachusetts shoe firm is negotiating for a site in Newark on which to erect a factory with capacity to employ 600 persons.

Trenton, October 16th, 1900.

A new manufactory called the "Trenton Novelty Manufacturing Company" has been started in Trenton. The company has fitted up a factory with the latest style of machinery for making silk waists, leather suit-cases and various articles of oilcloth and leather. About fifty persons will be employed at the outset.

Newark, October 30th, 1900.

The Newark Electrotype Foundry, a new industry, began work in Newark on this date.

Garwood, November 2d, 1900.

The Graphite Metal Company has filed articles of incorporation with the Clerk of Union county. The capitalization is \$250,000, and the plant will be located at Garwood.

Bayonne, November 8th, 1900.

The Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company expect to have their new works at Bayonne completed and in full operation by December first.

The machine-shop, which is the largest of the group of buildings composing the works, is 750 feet in length. The company will move its business from Elizabeth to the new plant at Bayonne, and employ upwards of 800 men there.

Clifton, November 14th, 1900.

A large plot of ground has been purchased in Clifton for the erection of a silk mill, which will be built early next year. Broad-silk goods will be made, and upwards of 200 persons will be employed.

Pennington, November 15th, 1900.

A company with a capital of \$50,000 has started to erect buildings at Pennington for the manufacture of boilers and steam-heating apparatus. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have constructed a spur from their main line to the foundry building. The company has already contracted for enough work to keep 100 men busy for one year. The works will be equipped with the latest improved machinery designed for the purpose intended. The plant will be in operation about July 1st, 1901.

East Orange, November 17th, 1900.

The Morris Electric Company, of New York, are building a large factory in East Orange for the manufacture of electric cars and general electric supplies. They expect to occupy the new works next spring, and will employ at the outset seventy men, which number will be increased later on.

Newark, November 18th, 1900.

A new abattoir is being erected on Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, which will be of brick, 50 x 63 feet in dimensions; it will cost about \$10,000.

Newark, November 17th, 1900.

The Sherwin & Williams Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have contracted for the erection of buildings on the Passaic river front in which the manufacture of oils and paints will be carried on. The cost of the buildings will be about \$75,000.

Paterson.

A co-operative iron works is projected for Paterson by an organization called the Industrial Brotherhood. The works will be on the plan of the co-operative stove works at Guise, France, which are owned and operated by 2,000 workmen. They have had control of the works since 1880, when Mr. Godin turned the property over to them.

West Bergen, November 20th, 1900.

The erection of a building for the manufacture of confectionery is well under way in West Bergen.

Cold Spring, November 21st, 1900.

A new canning factory, with a capacity of one million cans per year, is in course of erection at Cold Spring, Cape May county. The factory is to be fitted throughout with modern machinery, and the goods will be canned in the most scientific and wholesome manner.

Hoboken, November 22d, 1900.

A factory for the manufacture of passenger and freight elevators is in course of erection at Willow avenue, Hoboken. Plans are perfected for an automobile works, and the erection of necessary buildings will begin at once.

Dover, November 26th, 1900.

The McKiernan Drill Company started a new plant in Dover.

Belle Mead, November 27th, 1900.

The new Altruistic Colony at Belle Meade has one factory in operation. It is a confectionery works, and starts with a number of employes representing twenty families. Those in charge of the colony state that negotiations are now going on with an automobile manufacturing firm, who want a site on which to erect a large plant.

Paterson, December 3d, 1900.

The Court of Chancery having appointed a permanent receiver for the Pioneer Silk Company, of Paterson, operations were resumed at the mill there this morning, all of the old employes reporting for duty.

Franklin, December 4th, 1900.

The new American Match Company which recently purchased the Nicholas Hat Factory building in Franklin, has commenced operations, and are turning out matches at the new plant.

The company makes its own machinery, having patented several labor-saving devices which have not been placed on the market. Twenty persons are employed at the present time.

Trenton, December 10th, 1900.

The De Laval Steam Turbine Company has begun the erection of a large plant along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will be one of the largest industries in Trenton.

The main building is to be 203 by 213 feet, and two stories high. The plant will probably be in operation about August 1st, 1901.

Plainfield, December 10th, 1900.

Articles of incorporation of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Company were filed in the County Clerk's office this morning; the paid-up capital is \$250,000, and a large plant will be erected in Plainfield.

Jersey City, December 10th, 1900.

A large factory building for the Central Lard Company of New York is being erected on Coles street, Jersey City; the plant will furnish employment to a large number of hands.

Keyport, December 11th, 1900.

The Eagle Tile Company, which was incorporated at Trenton with a capital of \$100,000, has begun the erection of a new plant in Keyport; the building will be 80 x 200 feet.

Elizabethport, December 14th, 1900.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has begun the erection of immense new shops adjoining its tracks on the north side and opposite the Eliza-

bethport station. The machine-shop will be first built; the structure will be 800 feet long by 150 feet wide and will be thoroughly equipped with modern machinery. Following this, a car-repair shop, a round-house and paint-shop will be built; the plant when completed will employ about 1,000 men.

Newark, December 22d, 1900.

The A. Neuman Hardware Company was incorporated at the office of the Clerk of Essex County this morning; the capital is \$150,000. The company will manufacture bags, valises and brushes.

Pennington, December 12th, 1900.

The O. B. Gray Mining Company has been incorporated at the office of the Clerk of Mercer County. The company owns a mine near Pennington which they intend to begin operating immediately.

Newark, December 24th, 1900.

The Newark Electrotpe Foundry Company was incorporated at the office of the Clerk of Essex County on this date; capital, \$10,000. A plant for carrying on the business will soon be erected.

Plainfield, December 26th, 1900.

A factory for the Gracer Novelty Company is to be erected at Dewey Park on the Central Railroad, between Plainfield and Bound Brook.

Newark, January 4th, 1901.

The John Illingworth Company was incorporated in the office of the Clerk of Essex County on this date. The company will be engaged in the manufacture of high-grade crucible and open-hearth steel forgings and wire, also cold-rolled and cold-drawn steel for building purposes. The company's plant, which will be a large one, is in course of erection at Chapel street, Newark.

Guttenberg, January 5th, 1901.

The E. S. Higgins Carpet Company of New York are negotiating for the purchase of a large tract of land for the erection of a factory in which upwards of 1,000 hands will be employed. The company's factory is now in New York City.

Hoboken, January 10th, 1901.

The Fisher Auto-Truck Company of Chicago, Ill., has leased a building in Hoboken and will begin immediately the manufacture of all kinds of automobiles.

Arlington, January 11th, 1901.

The Lowel Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., have started a large factory in Arlington for the manufacture of gas fixtures; several hundred men will be employed in the new industry.

Newark, January 11th, 1901.

Articles incorporating the Newark Electro Galvanizing and Plating Company were recorded to-day in the office of the Clerk of Essex County. The company will manufacture machines for galvanizing and plating all kinds of metal.

Jersey City, January 12th, 1901.

The Plough & Allen Company have started a tobacco and cigar factory in Jersey City and will employ about 200 men. The works will be in operation on February 1st.

Camden, January 22d, 1901.

The Merritt Locker Company has opened a factory in the buildings formerly occupied by Croft, Priestly & Company, Camden. The company will manufacture ventilating lockers, and has orders on hand which will keep the plant busy for many months.

Elizabeth, January 26th, 1901.

The firm of S. & W. H. Rosenstein, shirt manufacturers, of New York City, have leased the old Munsel Building in Elizabeth and converted it into a shirt factory in which upwards of 300 operatives will be employed.

January 29th, 1901.

The Kursh-Pickering Company was incorporated on this date with a capital of \$50,000; the company will manufacture jewelry, and the factory will be in Newark.

Gloucester City, January 30th, 1901.

The Fries-Harley Rug Company began operations at Gloucester City. The plant is one of the largest of its kind in New Jersey and employs upwards of 300 hands.

Paterson, January 30th, 1901.

The mill formerly occupied by Samuel Lederer has been leased by Stone Brothers, who are now engaged in installing a plant of broad-silk looms for the manufacture of dress silk.

Paterson, January 30th, 1901.

The firm of Isaac & Murphy have leased the Adams Mill for the purpose of manufacturing broad silk. The firm of Noonan & Murphy was recently organized and will start with fifty looms to make broad-silk goods.

Paterson, February 4th, 1901.

Pierre Thonnierieux is operating the silk-dyeing plant formerly conducted by Close & Burke, on Riverside, Paterson.

Bridgeton, February 9th, 1901.

A cigar factory was opened by a new firm at Bridgeton on this date.

Hoboken, February 9th, 1901.

The Seattle Smelting and Refining Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000, has secured a large tract of the Hackensack meadows on which it is intended to erect a large smelting and refining works.

Trenton, February 11th, 1901.

The Industrial Smoking Pipe and Clay Novelty Company began operations on this date; the factory is in Trenton, and the company will make clay goods.

Rutherford, February 11th, 1901.

The Rutherford Manufacturing Company has erected a new factory, which will very greatly increase the facilities for the production of goods.

New Brunswick, February 11th, 1901.

The Phoenix Metal Company of New Brunswick, a newly-organized corporation, has started a large stamping works in New Brunswick.

Hoboken, February 11th, 1901.

The Tiejen & Lang Drydock Company has erected a new plant at the foot of 17th street, Hoboken. The docks have a capacity equal to dockage requirements for the largest ocean steamships. A machine-shop and repair-shops are parts of the new plant. It is expected that these improved docks will bring a large increase of business to Hoboken.

Paterson, February 16th, 1901.

The mill and machinery of the James E. Daley Woolen Company, which has gone into bankruptcy, was purchased by a new company, who will continue to operate the works.

Passaic, February 18th, 1901.

The Lodi Dyeing Company, which was incorporated about one week ago, has taken a long lease of a large mill building, and will begin the new business as soon as the necessary machinery can be installed. The new industry is silk dyeing in the piece. The new dye works will employ at least 100 hands.

Newark, February 19th, 1901.

The Essex Wall Paper Mills Company, a new corporation, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, will proceed to erect a factory in Newark.

Bridgeton, February 27th, 1901.

A large factory building for the manufacture of candy is being erected in Bridgeton. Operations will be carried on with the latest improved machinery.

Paterson, February 26th, 1901.

The Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, of New York, has purchased the old Oldham Mill and six acres of land at Haledon. The company will renovate the old mill and erect two large new ones. The goods manufactured will be ribbons, braids, embroideries and trimmings. It is expected that more than 1,000 persons will be employed.

Paterson, February 27th, 1901.

The National Ribbon Company, with a capital of \$150,000, was incorporated on this date at office of Clerk of Passaic county. New company will occupy the old mill of Paterson Ribbon Company and commence business at once.

Freehold, March 5th, 1901.

The Sterry Cocoa Factory was started at Freehold on this date with a large number of employes. The enterprise is an entirely new one, and it is expected that ultimately a large force will be employed.

Jersey City, March 6th, 1901.

Work on the new carriage factory of Joseph R. Wilson on the site of the one burned down several months ago is progressing rapidly. The new building is a large one, and will be as nearly fire-proof as possible.

Millville, March 11th, 1901.

The United States Pottery Company have made arrangements to erect a branch of their works in Millville, and have selected a site for that purpose.

Newark, March 13th, 1901.

The Hammett School Supply Company was incorporated on this date, with a capital of \$250,000. The concern is a Massachusetts one, and will erect a factory in Newark for the manufacture of all kinds of school furniture and school supplies.

Newark, March 13th, 1901.

The Wagelin & Wilckes Black Manufacturing Company will erect a plant to manufacture lampblack, gasblack, boneblack, graphites, coal tars and oils. The factory will be at Seventh street and Clifton avenue, Newark.

Paterson, March 14th, 1901.

A new silk concern was started at Paterson on this date under the name of the Holzman Silk Manufacturing Company. The capital invested is \$100,000.

Elizabeth, March 14th, 1901.

The American Sanitary Company, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, has purchased thirteen acres of land at South Elizabeth, on which they will erect a large plant. The main building will be 60 x 300 feet, and built of brick and iron, as will all the other buildings of the plant. When in full operation the works will give employment to fully 1,000 persons, nearly all of whom will be skilled mechanics.

Newark, March 17th, 1901.

The Smith-Mahon Leather Company opened their new plant at No. 65-69 Hamilton avenue, Newark, on this date. The company will manufacture leather, and have a full equipment of the most modern machinery. A part of the product will be bag and pocket-book stock, bill-book, belt and bookbinders' leather, and all kinds of finished splits as well. Orders have been taken already for enough work to keep the factory running to its full capacity for nearly a year.

Paterson, March 20th, 1901.

The entire ribbon plant of the recently defunct Pioneer Ribbon Company has been purchased by Schiffer Brothers, operating under the name of Pelgram & Meyer. The plant will be put in operation without delay.

Paterson, March 21st, 1901.

The plant of the New Jersey Silk Company in Paterson has been purchased by E. Gevil & Co., raw silk importers, of New York, who were one of the heaviest creditors of the defunct concern. Operations will be resumed in the mill at once.

Trenton, March 23d, 1901.

The Standard Shirt-waist Company, of New York, has leased a large building in Trenton in which to manufacture shirt-waists. About 200 hands, mostly women, will be employed.

Hudson City, March 25th, 1901.

The Zenorpha Musical Manufacturing Company, organized to manufacture a musical instrument called the Zenorpha, will begin at once the work of erecting a factory in Hudson City.

Paterson, March 26th, 1901.

The throwing plant of the late Hamil & Booth Company, consisting of 15,000 spindles, has been purchased by Rawson, McLean & Islieb, a new firm of throwsters, who will move the outfit to the old Harmony Mill, and there put to work. Most of the Hamil & Booth Company has been absorbed by the local mills.

New Orange, March 29th, 1901.

The American Circular Loom Company, of Pittsburg, will begin at once the erection of a plant at New Orange, to cost \$50,000, and will employ upwards of fifty hands.

Millville, March 29th, 1901.

A new cloak factory was started at Millville on this date.

Summit, April 1st, 1901.

E. Gavazzi, of Italy, has decided to establish a new silk goods plant at Summit. It is expected that the plant will be completely equipped and that the operations will commence about September 1st. The buildings will cover 60,000 square feet, and 300 operatives will be employed.

Trenton, April 4th, 1901.

M. Weil & Son, of New York, have established a branch shirt-waist factory in Trenton. The plant began work this morning with sixty operatives, which number will be doubled as soon as necessary machinery can be installed.

Vineland, April 5th, 1901.

The Vineland Window Glass Company has decided to double the capacity of its large plant by adding a second continuous tank, which will necessitate the erection of other buildings and increase of the force from 150 to about 300 men.

Millville, April 5th, 1901.

Plans have just been drafted for a shoe manufactory by the newly-incorporated Keighley & Mullen Company which will, it is anticipated, be the largest factory of its kind in the world.

Plainfield, April 5th, 1901.

Work has been begun on the new factory of the Perrin-Freres Glove Company at Plainfield. The building, which is to be erected in a fine residence quarter of the city, will be a handsome structure of brick, 40 x 80 feet and three stories high.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1901.

The firm of Price, Bond, Woolston & Company have started a manufactory of varnishes at Plainfield.

Passaic, April 18th, 1901.

The American Cigar Company, which now employs 300 girls at its plant in Passaic, has removed to much more commodious quarters in the same city and will soon employ more than double that number.

Billingsport, April 19th, 1901.

A tract of 700 acres has been secured by a company for the erection of a large steel plant and the establishment of a town about it with residence accommodations for the hands. The plant, for which the plans are well nigh complete, will cost more than \$2,000,000. The most perfect labor-saving machinery will be used and at least 1,000 hands will be employed.

Hawthorne, April 20th, 1901.

The Hawthorne Silk Company filed papers of incorporation with the Clerk of Passaic County on this date. The capital is \$100,000. The company will carry on a silk-throwing business and employ about 200 persons.

Newark, April 23d, 1901.

The Espancheid Hat Company, a new firm, will begin to manufacture hat blocks, machinery and material used in making hats, at a new plant which they have established in Newark. The capital of the firm is \$50,000.

Trenton, April 25th, 1901.

The Providential Tile Company, a re-organization of the old Providential Tile Works, have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State; the new company is capitalized at \$90,000 and will begin work at once.

Passaic, April 25th, 1901.

A firm of cigar manufacturers have leased a property in Passaic and begin at once the manufacture of cigars. A force of several hundred hands will be employed.

Greenville, April 27th, 1901.

A bookbinding industry, to be known as the Edward Barr Bookbinding Company, has been organized in Greenville; its capital is \$10,000, and it will do the finer grades of bookbinding and job work. It is expected that at least 100 hands will be employed.

Passaic, May 4th, 1901.

The Hygeia Brewing Company, which will begin business with a capital of \$100,000, was organized in Passaic on this date.

Millville, May 4th, 1901.

A new thirty-blower window-light tank is in course of erection in Millville. This will give employment to 200 men. The plant, when completed, will be probably the most perfectly-equipped one of its kind in the world; its cost will be \$100,000.

Jersey City, May 6th, 1901.

The Halstead Pork Packing Company of New York are erecting a large building, 100 x 200 feet and four stories high, in Jersey City. Their entire establishment will be transferred from New York to the new building

when it is ready; between 200 and 300 men will be employed. The superior railroad facilities offered by Jersey City is what induced the company to make the change.

Trenton, May 6th, 1901.

A company has been organized in Trenton which has now in course of erection a two-story brick building in which to manufacture suspenders.

Trenton, May 9th, 1901.

The Star Porcelain Company has decided to provide itself with a much larger plant, and has the buildings now in process of erection on Muirhead avenue. There will be two buildings 130 x 130 feet each and three stories high. Two large kilns are also being built; the entire plant will be ready for work late in the Fall.

Passaic, May 24th, 1901.

The Dundee Textile Company will erect a new mill in Aquackanonk township along the Dundee canal for the manufacture of cotton linings under a new process; the company has a capital of \$400,000.

Camden.

The firm of Welcke & Egleif, of New York, have purchased four acres of land on Cooper Creek. The firm will erect buildings at once and begin the manufacture of dry colors from the by-products of coal tar.

Elizabeth, May 25th, 1901.

The Standard Pottery Company has purchased the plant at Elizabeth of the old Beerbower Pottery Company which had been idle for three years. The new company will make almost exclusively sanitary ware.

Newark, May 26th, 1901.

Incorporation papers for a company with \$1,000,000 capital were filed at the office of the Clerk of Essex County on this date. The company is called the Edison Storage Battery Company, and will make the light storage batteries recently perfected by Thomas A. Edison. An immense plant is soon to be erected at Glen Ridge, and at least 1,000 hands will be employed there.

Garfield, May 27th, 1901.

The Hayden Essential Oil Factory was started up at Garfield on this date. It is expected that several hundred hands will be employed there within a few weeks.

Rockaway, June 1st, 1901.

A new shoe factory is about to be started at Rockaway.

Lafayette, June 3d, 1901.

The Snead Iron Works, of Lafayette, have begun an extension of their already large plant at that place. Several new buildings of large dimensions will be erected. The firm has contracts for most of the structural iron work for the rapid transit tunnel now being built in New York and for the North German Lloyd Docks in Hoboken.

Paterson, June 5th, 1901.

The Watson Machine Company, of Paterson, is about to commence, on a large scale, the making of machinery used in the flax industry. At present all this machinery is imported from abroad at very high cost in price and duty. Most of it comes from Leeds, England. The Watson Machine Company intends to make this machinery, and introduce it to the American flax concerns now using the imported variety. The development of this branch of business will result in the employment of a large additional force of men.

East Rutherford, June 12th, 1901.

The Colonial Clock Company, capital \$68,000, have begun the erection of a large factory in East Rutherford. The building will be 25 x 80 feet and three stories high. Only the most highly skilled labor will be employed.

Newark, June 13th, 1901.

The Uniform Steel Company, who makes a high-grade crucible steel by secret process, are about to establish a plant in Newark. By the company's process it is able to make steel tools without forging them. Between 150 and 200 men will be employed when the plant is in complete working order.

White Lake, June 15th, 1901.

The Marksboro Portland Cement Company has commenced work on its new plant in this place. The buildings will be ten in number, and constructed of local limestone. The authorized capital of the concern is \$400,000.

Trenton, June 17th, 1901.

The rubber department of the John A. Roebling plant at Trenton is being very much enlarged. The addition consists of a brick structure 75 x 250 feet and five stories high. When finished the number of hands employed in this department will be doubled.

Bridgeton, June 18th, 1901.

A new manufactory of glass vials has been started at Bridgeton. Fifty workmen will be employed.

Dunellen, June 19th, 1901.

A new varnish factory was started at Dunellen on this date. A small force of men were put to work as a start. These will be increased later on.

Rahway, June 20th, 1901.

The Rahway Shoe Manufacturing Company, recently organized, have constructed a building in which women's, misses' and children's shoes will be manufactured on a large scale.

Trenton, June 20th, 1901.

The large brick factory building at Trenton Junction, which has been idle almost since it was erected ten years ago, will be opened as a match factory about August first.

Trenton, June 22d, 1901.

A new factory for pottery purposes is being erected on New York avenue, Trenton. The buildings will be two and one-half stories high, and include a green room and kiln shed.

Camden, July 6th, 1901.

The firm of Harburger, Homan & Company recently purchased a lot of ground 100 x 300 feet at Sycamore street, Camden, and have commenced the erection of a four-story brick building covering the property. One thousand five hundred hands will be employed.

North Hudson, July 10th, 1901.

The large glucose plant just completed at North Hudson will commence work about September first. It will give employment to more than 1,500 hands.

Rutherford, July 16th, 1901.

The Voss & Heller Manufacturing Company have erected a factory at Rutherford in which about 100 hands will be employed. The firm came from East Stroudsburg, Pa. Their principal reason for moving is the desire to get nearer to New York.

Paterson, July 17th, 1901.

The Cornet Silk Manufacturing Company, recently organized in Paterson, has commenced work in the old Hamil & Booth Mill. The company is capitalized at \$50,000.

Bayonne, July 18th, 1901.

The Tide Water Oil Company are about to erect a large barrel factory at Bayonne.

Bayonne, July 20th, 1901.

The Safety Insulated Wire Company, of New York, is erecting large factory buildings in Bayonne, in which all their manufacturing will be done. The factory will be ready about October first.

Jersey City, July 23d, 1901.

The Conover Machine Company has purchased a plot of land in the Greenville Section of Jersey City, and begun the erection thereon of a large building in which to carry on the work of making marine condensers and other similar machinery.

Camden, July 23d, 1901.

The Whitney Car Wheel Company will begin at once the erection of a large plant on a six-acre plot purchased for that purpose in Camden. The factory will be located on the line of the Atlantic City Railroad.

The Atlantic Match Company, whose factory is in Camden, has decided to about double the size of its plant; operations to that end have been begun. The company is capitalized at \$2,750,000.

Jersey City, July 23d, 1901.

Work has been begun on what, it is claimed, will be the largest brewery in New Jersey. The buildings will be located in the Greenville Section.

Elizabeth, July 27th, 1901.

The factory of Wiestner & Sons, manufacturers of photographic dry plates, at Elizabeth, is being greatly enlarged.

Hasbrouck Heights, July 30th, 1901.

A new firm has begun the manufacture of electrical instruments in Hasbrouck Heights.

Bridgeton, July 31st, 1901.

A new factory for the manufacture of wrappers will be started in Bridgeton on August first. Two hundred hands will be employed.

Camden, July 31st, 1901.

Work has been begun on buildings for a large glass plant on Eighteenth street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad, Camden. The works will employ about 500 men.

Trenton, August 1st, 1901.

The New Jersey Elastic Pulp Plaster Company has purchased a plot of land near the canal in East Trenton and will begin immediately the erection of a large plant.

Slatington, August 2d, 1901.

Work has been commenced on a building to be used as a silk mill by Conze & Coleman, German manufacturers, who will make a high grade of dress goods; two hundred hands will be employed.

Passaic, August 5th, 1901.

A new factory building in which metal ware will be manufactured is in course of erection at Passaic.

Hoboken, August 8th, 1901.

A five-story factory building is in course of erection at Seventh and Grand streets, Hoboken. It will be used when completed for the manufacture of pocketbooks.

Woodbury, August 16th, 1901.

All necessary arrangements have been made to erect a large silk mill at Woodbury which will be 50 x 200 feet and four stories high. The company will employ about 300 hands.

Rahway, August 17th, 1901.

The Neveke Chemical Company have started the building of their immense plant in the eastern section of Rahway.

Camden, August 19th, 1901.

The Whitney Car Wheel Company are about to begin the erection of a large plant for the manufacture of their product in Camden. There will be one foundry building 100 x 200 feet and one story high; one building 50 x 80 feet and two stories high for a machine and pattern-shop, and other smaller structures for engine-room and offices. The buildings will cost about \$150,000.

Paterson, August 20th, 1901.

The Hamil & Booth mill property, which is in charge of the Court of Chancery, has been leased to John B. Humphreys, who will operate a silk mill there. The lease conveys with it a right to purchase and also the privilege of using water power at a fixed rental per horsepower.

Elizabeth, August 21st, 1901.

The American Sanitary Supply Company, a new corporation, is now erecting numerous buildings on a six-acre plot recently purchased by them on the shore front of the southern part of the city. The buildings are all of brick. It is expected that the plant will be ready for operation next Spring.

Bridgeton, August 22d, 1901.

A large factory for the manufacture of women's wrappers began operations in Bridgeton on this date.

Woodbury, August 23d, 1901.

Buildings for a large manufactory of powder for cattle and horses were begun on this date in Woodbury. A large number of men and women are to be employed.

Camden, August 23d, 1901.

A combination of interests were negotiating on this date for the purchase of the Segal Refinery with a view to its conversion into a cold-storage plant.

Elizabeth, August 24th, 1901.

A large steel plant is to be located at the intersection of the Rahway river and Staten Island by the Milliken Bros., who now operate extensive shops at tidewater in Brooklyn.

The firm was recently incorporated at Trenton as a New Jersey corporation and has been given a grant of a large tract of land under water by the riparian commission. This will be one of the largest structural steel plants in the country and when fully in operation will employ upwards of 2,000 men.

Bridgeton, August 26th, 1901.

A large window-glass plant, which will have an eight-pot furnace of modern construction so designed as to obviate the necessity of working bottom glass, is in course of erection in Bridgeton. The company is composed of men who have had long experience in glass manufacture.

Camden, August 27th, 1901.

The American Cigar Company has petitioned to Camden City Council for a ten-year remission of taxes on property upon which it proposes to erect a large factory if the petition is granted. The company will employ 1,200 hands.

Bayonne, August 28th, 1901.

The Safety Insulated Wire Company, which employs 1,000 hands, is making rapid headway with the erection of its new buildings in Bayonne.

Morristown, August 30th, 1901.

The Malt Creamlet Company has located its factory at Stanley, below Chatham, in the old paper mill.

Elizabeth, August 30th, 1901.

The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will in a short time take possession of its new shops opposite the Singer factory on the shore front. The machine-shop, which is parallel to the railroad track, is 600 feet long. All of the buildings are of the most modern character in construction and equipment, and the round-house will afford room for twenty-five locomotives.

Elizabeth, August 30th, 1901.

Work was begun on this date on extensive buildings for the David H. Moffett Leather Company in Elizabeth closely adjoining the old building of the company. The new buildings will accommodate upward of four hundred workmen, while the old plant employed only fifty hands. When finished this plant will be one of the largest and best-equipped leather manufactories in the country.

Carteret, August 31st, 1901.

A tract of land comprising 1,000 feet of water front on Staten Island Sound at Carteret has been purchased by J. R. De Lamar, a Western mine owner, as a site for a smelting plant that will cost upwards of \$1,000,000.

Factory Enlargements in New Jersey, from November 16th, 1900, to August 31st, 1901.

Camden, November 16th, 1900.

The Keystone Leather Company, whose plant is located on the east side at Sixteenth and Stevens streets, Camden, is making extensive additions to its works. Owing to increasing demand for the product, two stories will be added to one of the largest buildings.

Bound Brook, November 20th, 1900.

The Standard Paint Company, of Bound Brook, has commenced work on a new reduction house, which will greatly increase the facilities of this department. The structure will be of brick and iron, 60 x 70 feet, and two stories high.

Millville, November 20th, 1900.

R. D. Wood & Company's Cotton Mill, at Millville, is being rebuilt and greatly enlarged.

Paterson, November 22d, 1900.

The Carshatt Manufacturing Company are building a three-story addition to their velvet mill at Haledon, which is expected to be ready for use about January 1st, 1901.

Paterson, December 7th, 1900.

The Helvetia Silk Company, at Riverside, near Paterson, has begun the erection of a large addition to its mill. The addition has to be completed in sixty days, as the company desires to get the additional looms in operation as soon as possible.

Hoboken, December 10th, 1900.

The machine shops, the boiler works and foundry of William A. Fletcher, in Hoboken, are much below the capacity necessary to handle the great increase of business which has been steadily growing. The result is that Mr. Fletcher has purchased all the land on Park avenue in the block between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, where large shops, the largest in Hudson county, will be erected.

Passaic, December 22d, 1900.

The Manhattan Rubber Works is being enlarged, and will soon begin the manufacture of druggists' goods, such as water-bags, etc. The new line of work will give employment to fifty women.

Jersey City, December 29th, 1900.

The branch of the Fagan Iron Works, located in the Jersey City district known as the "Horse Shoe," is to be greatly enlarged; a large area of land in the vicinity of the works has been secured for that purpose by Mr. Fagan.

Orange, January 2d, 1901.

The hatting industry, so important to Orange, is enjoying almost unexampled prosperity, and has for months past, notwithstanding the long struggle over the labor question in one of the most important shops, which was settled some months ago. All the factories are working full time with a full force of hands, and the output keeps up with unvarying regularity to a very gratifying standard.

The McGall Hat Company has taken up the business of the McGall Brothers, and are making additions to their factory which will enable the firm to at least double its output.

Another firm whose business has grown so as to require greater accommodations is that of Austin, Drew & Company.

Bayonne, January 2d, 1901.

The great works of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company, at Bayonne, were formally opened on January 1st, 1901. The officers and employes sat down together at a banquet.

Paterson, January 9th, 1901.

The Passaic Rolling Mill Company, of Paterson, have made arrangements for a great enlargement of their plant. The improvements will cost about \$200,000, and will afford facilities for employing several hundred men.

Hoboken, January 16th, 1901.

The F. A. Verdon Machine Company, of Hoboken, which has its shops in Fourteenth and Hudson streets, has completed plans for the erection of a large new machine shop. The present quarters are not large enough to satisfy the greatly increasing requirements of trade.

Trenton, January 31st, 1901.

The American Lamp and Brass Company, of Trenton, are about to move their decorating plant to Elwood City, Pennsylvania, and begin the manufacture of gas and electric fixtures in the department of their works which will be vacated.

Hoboken, February 6th, 1901.

The brush factory of G. A. Helff, with its contents, was destroyed by fire on the morning of this date.

Garfield, March 6th, 1901.

The Hammerschlag Manufacturing Company has commenced work on a large addition to their plant.

Bridgeton, March 12th, 1901.

The Beaumont Glass Company has begun the erection of a new building adjoining its old one on a street that was vacated by the city to permit its being erected.

Glassboro, March 13th, 1901.

The Whitney Glass Company is enlarging its plant and making extensive repairs to its old works.

Trenton, March 13th, 1901.

The Trenton Watch Company has taken steps to increase its plant so as to about double the capacity of the works. The business is in a highly prosperous condition.

Camden, May 3d, 1901.

The Campbell Preserving Company are building an addition to their already large plant on Front street, Camden. A large factory building close to the old one is the first structure to be erected; other new buildings will be put up and some of the old ones increased in size.

Camden, May 13th, 1901.

The Fries Breslin Rug Manufacturing Company are erecting a four-story brick building on Ferry avenue, Camden, as an addition to their plant. The new building will be ready for occupancy about July, and will enable the company to employ about 200 more hands.

Trenton, May 14th, 1901.

The old rolling mill and furnaces of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company have been purchased by the American Bridge Company, and practically torn down. A modern plant will shortly be established for the putting together of bridge iron. According to plans now being considered, the company expect to quadruple its productive capacity in the course of a year.

Camden, May 23d, 1901.

The Mellor-Rittenhouse Licorice Company have begun another large addition to their plant at the foot of Bulson street, Camden. The building will be of brick and 75 x 400 feet.

Paterson, June 4th, 1901.

The Watson Machine Company, of Paterson, has begun the erection of a new building in which machinery for use in the flax industry will be made.

Trenton, June 16th, 1901.

The Bryan Pottery, of Trenton, is about to be enlarged by the erection of a three-story brick building and three kilns. The pottery will, after the new building is finished, engage in the manufacture of sanitary ware.

Taylorsville, June 20th, 1901.

The Cold Spring Bleachery is adding a large building to its plant, which will accommodate the great increase in its business that has taken place during the past year.

Trenton, July 9th, 1901.

The Trenton Potteries Company are erecting several new buildings adjoining their plant at North Clinton avenue, Trenton.

Bridgeton, July 27th, 1901.

T. C. Wheaton, glass manufacturer, is increasing the size of his large plant at Millville by the erection of several new buildings, which are nearly ready for use.

Trenton, July 30th, 1901.

The Standard Shirt-waist Company, of Trenton, are making an addition to their plant which will enable them to double their force of operatives.

Passaic, July 31st, 1901.

The Consumers' Match Company, of Passaic, have taken steps to re-erect their factory, which was consumed by fire some time ago.

Oxford, August 2d, 1901.

The Empire Steel Company is about to erect a new furnace of 500 tons capacity at Oxford. Probably 1,000 more men will be employed.

Hoboken, August 12th, 1901.

The Hoboken Paper Mills Company has perfected plans for the enlargement of its plant near Seventh street, Hoboken. Extensive additions will be built to the mills and the capacity of the plant will be greatly increased.

Trenton, August 12th, 1901.

The John A. Roebling's Sons Company have commenced the erection of a new galvanizing plant on the site of the old American Saw Company's building on Canal street, Trenton.

Passaic, August 19th, 1901.

The McLean Mill on Sussex street, Passaic, is to be enlarged by the erection of a new building and additions made to the old ones.

Elizabeth, August 20th, 1901.

The part of the W. H. Rankin factory in Elizabeth which was destroyed by fire recently is now nearly rebuilt. The factory will have a much larger capacity than before the fire.

Elizabeth, August 21st, 1901.

The Brown & Bussey brass foundry at Elizabeth is being greatly enlarged.

Port Oram, August 23d, 1901.

The new furnace of the Joseph Wharton Company at Port Oram was "blown in" on Thursday. The "blowing in" consisted of the ceremony of kindling the first fire and loading the furnace with its first charge of wood, coke, limestone and iron ore. When in perfect working order the output of the new furnace will be about 400 tons of pig iron per day.

Manufacturing Plants that Have Been Moved from New Jersey to Other States During the Year 1900.—The Reasons Assigned by Them for Having Taken Such Action.

Brass Hangers and Metal Novelties.

Rogers Manufacturing Company have removed their factory to New York City; no reason is assigned for making the change.

Carpets.

Yates & Company, Ltd. The home factory of this company, which is one of the oldest in the world engaged in the making of carpets, having been chartered by King William III in 1701, is in Wilton, Wiltshire, England. In 1892 the firm established a branch mill in Elizabethport, which has been run with from thirty to fifty employes until January 1st, 1901, on which date it was closed, the company having decided that it would be to their advantage to maintain only one factory, and that one in England.

Glass.

Cohansey Glass Manufacturing Company. This company has moved its plant to East Downingtown, Pa. The following are the reasons given by them for making the change: "We are moving our plant from Bridgeton on account of labor troubles and lack of protection by the city of Bridgeton during them. Having sold our window-glass plant, we had not sufficient room to extend our bottle manufactory at Bridgeton on the ground we are now using, and not wishing to invest more money where we were subject to labor troubles, we looked for another location."

Hatting.

De Clermont & Company. This company operated a factory in Newark, and moved to Brooklyn, N. Y. The reason given for the change is that they had made some specially advantageous business arrangement with some friends there who are in the same trade.

Photograph Paper.

New Jersey Aristotype Company. This firm operated works in Bloomfield. It owned other factories in New York State, and moved its Bloomfield plant to one of these "in the interest of economy." The Bloomfield factory was sold to the General Aristo Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Sportamen's Clothing and Equipment.

The Sheldon Manufacturing Company. This firm conducted their business in Newark, and moved to Binghamton, N. Y. The reasons given for moving are: "It is entirely a question of economy in manufacturing and also the liberal inducements offered us by this place. It is altogether a question of business, and we thought it was for our interest to make the change."

Steel Castings.

John King Metal Company. This firm operated a factory at Garwood for some years to establish a new process of making steel. The process having been established, the works at Garwood were sold out, and the steel is now being made in Illinois under license.

Knit Goods.

The Glassboro Knitting Company. Works were located at Glassboro; have been moved to Barnesville, Ohio. No reason for making the change is given.

Manufacturing Plants that Have Gone Into the Hands of Receivers—1900.

Drop Forgings.

Standard Drop Forging Company. Shops at Boonton, N. J. Receiver appointed March 9th, 1900; cause, lack of business, and bad management.

Silk Goods.

Pioneer Silk Company. Mill at Paterson. Receiver appointed in the early part of 1900; machinery and fittings are being sold out.

Silk Dyeing.

The Close & Burke Silk Dyeing Company. Dye-house in Paterson. The firm is now in the United States Court of Bankruptcy.

Shoes.

Raritan Shoe Manufacturing Company. Factory at New Brunswick; is now in hands of a receiver. Cause of difficulties given, low prices.

New Jersey Shoe Manufacturing Company. Factory at Hightstown. Sold by receiver on July 1st, 1901. Cause of difficulties, as given by the firm, "want of business, and bad management."

Sussex Shoe Company. Factory at Newton. Went into receivers' hands on December 8th, 1900. Reasons for the firm's difficulties not given.

Manufacturing Establishments Permanently Closed—1900.

Shoes.

Bastian & Firth. Factory at Burlington. Closed January 1st, 1901. Was not doing a profitable business.

Cutter Brothers. Factory at Burlington. The reason given for closing is that the junior member of the firm had withdrawn to go into another business. "We concluded to retire while still able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. Competition of large concerns is too strong for minor firms."

John W. Brooks. Factory at Elmer. Closed because of "the great advance in the cost of material, which made it impossible to get even a small profit out of making shoes at present prices."

Home Manufacturing Company. Factory at Mount Holly. Cause of closing, "Lack of capital to compete and earn profits."

Silk Goods.

The Hamil & Booth Company. Mills in Paterson. Went into voluntary liquidation because the 'founders of the Mills, Messrs. Robert Hamil and James Booth, had both died, and also owing largely to the death of Hon. Garret A. Hobart, who was president of the company, followed by the death of another principal stockholder.

Samuel M. Lederer. Mills at Paterson. Business closed in consequence of the death of Mr. Lederer.

Silk Mill Supplies.

Louis F. Liotard. Factory in Paterson. Sold business to another firm on account of ill-health.

Silk Dyeing.

R. J. Berdan Company. Dye-house in Paterson. Failed December 1st, 1900, because of unprofitable business.

Machinery.

The New Jersey Machine Works. Shops in Newark. No reason given for closing.

Iron Foundry.

Charles E. Laning. Shops at Bridgeton. The cause of closing the works, as given by Mr. Laning, was the great increase in the cost of pig-iron which took place during the last three months of 1900, coupled with the fact that about that time his moulders formed a union and went out on strike for wages far in excess of what he could pay.

Jewelry.

Edward C. Kerr. Factory in Newark. Closed out business because no longer able to give it personal attention on account of ill-health.

Mechanical Rubber Goods.

The Chapman-McLean Rubber Company. Closed because competition in the special line in which the firm was engaged was too much for their limited capital.

Artificial Flowers.

P. Albertine. Factory at Carlstadt. Says as follows regarding the reasons for closing his business: "I started the manufacture of artificial flowers in 1876, and carried it on very satisfactorily in the matter of profit until the adoption of the Wilson Tariff Law. When the duties were increased a large competition of Polish and Italian domestic manufacturers arose, which greatly cut prices in the business. This circumstance, coupled with considerations of health and advancing age, caused my giving up the business."

Steamer Chairs.

Thomas J. Post. Factory at Westwood. Closed out because competition had practically abolished profit.

Steam Laundry.

Passaic Steam Laundry Company. Establishment located in Belleville. The business was closed because it had ceased to be profitable. One of the principal causes of decline was the removal of nearly all the wholesale shirt making from New York City to Troy.

Shirts.

Koblenzer & Dozian. Factory at Jamesburg. The main building was destroyed by fire, and, for business reasons, was not rebuilt.

Iron Ore Mining.

Chester Iron Company. Mines at Hacklebarney. "The cause of the abandonment of mining here is due in part to the exhaustion of some veins and increased expense of raising ore, accompanied by constantly falling prices. The railroad spur leading to the mines has been torn up and abandoned."

**Labor Legislation Enacted at the Legislative
Session of 1901**

AND

**Decisions of the Courts on Cases Affecting the
Interests of Labor.**

(505)

Labor Legislation Enacted at the Legislative Session of 1901.

CHAPTER 159.

AN ACT to amend "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building" (Revision of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight), approved June fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Section nineteen of the said act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building" (Revision of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight), be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

19. At any time before judgment on a lien claim a justice of the supreme court, on application of the lien claimant, and on reasonable notice to all parties interested, may order such lien claim to be amended in matter of substance as well as in matter of form, whenever it shall appear to him that such amendment can be justly made; and whenever such amendment shall be ordered the same shall be put in writing and signed by said justice and shall then be filed in the office of the county clerk, and for his services under this section the said justice shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for the use of the state.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1901.

Decisions of the Courts on Cases Affecting the Interests of Labor.

CHAS. FOHRMANN *v.* THE CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 12, 1899.

Opinion by GARRISON, J., 34 *Vroom* 391.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. A principal, whether an individual or a corporation, cannot be charged with punitive damages for the illegal, wanton or oppressive conduct of a servant, unless the principal participated in the wrongful act of the servant, either expressly or impliedly by his conduct authorizing or approving it either before or after it was committed.

2. Punitive damages are in the nature of a penalty especially designed as a punishment for the wanton conduct or malicious motives of a tort feaser, and can lawfully be imposed only when the reprehensible act is brought home to the defendant.

COURT OF CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

CUMBERLAND GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

v.

THE GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, DENNIS A. HAYES ET AL.

Decree by VICE-CHANCELLOR REED.

New Jersey Equity Reports, 14 *Dickinson* 49.

Filed December 14th, 1899.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. Under Pamph. L., 1883, page 36, making it lawful for workmen to combine to persuade any person or persons, by peaceable means, to enter into a combination for entering or leaving

the employment of any person or corporation, the mere stationing of striking workmen to watch the employer's premises for the purpose of seeing who can be made the subject of peaceable persuasion to strike, is not of itself sufficient to warrant a preliminary injunction, unless it appears that the purpose of the guard is also to coerce actual or prospective employes by non-peaceable means to quit work.

2. The Court of Chancery has jurisdiction to enjoin a continuing trespass or injury to property, though such trespass or injury may also involve a crime.

3. Where more or less continuous acts of violence are indulged in by striking workmen, consisting in the assembling of crowds at the employer's premises, in the streets and at the railroad station, which occasionally attack property, use abusive language towards employes, forcibly interfere with persons seeking to enter the premises, and forcibly intercept the employer's incoming workmen at the railroad station, such acts and conduct furnish grounds for an injunction restraining those participating from so interfering with engaged workmen, notwithstanding instructions to strikers to use only peaceable methods in persuading others to quit work.

4. Neither a workman's association, conducting and financially supporting a strike by its members, nor the president of such association who organizes and directs such strike, confers with its leaders, disburses the financial aid to strikers, and promises it to others on their striking, will be enjoined at suit of the employer to restrain interference with engaged employes, neither having authorized, encouraged, known of, nor tacitly approved any acts of violence.

AHEARN *v.* CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, February 26th, 1900.

Opinion PER CURIAM, 45 *Atlantic Reporter* 1032.

Where plaintiff, who was a brakeman in defendant's switch-yard, was injured by a brake-wheel coming off, and the evidence showed that it had been inspected the day before, and a nut placed

on the brake-staff, but left the question in doubt whether or not the nut was on at the time of the accident, a verdict for plaintiff should be set aside, since, if the nut was on, proper inspection was the only duty required of the defendant, and, if it was off, it constituted an obvious danger, for which the company was not liable.

WILSON J. HAVER, Plaintiff in Error, *v.* CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, Defendant in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals, March 5th, 1900.

Opinion by GUMMERE, J., 35 *Vroom* 312.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. The credit of a witness may be attacked either by his own cross-examination or by calling other witnesses for the purpose.

2. A master, though liable to make compensation for injuries done by his servant within the scope of his employment, cannot be held liable for exemplary or punitive damages merely by reason of wanton, oppressive or malicious intent on the part of the servant.

3. If a train hand, in repelling an assault made upon him by a passenger, uses more force than is reasonably necessary for the purpose of defending himself from the attack and ejecting the passenger from the company's train, the company is liable for damages resulting from such excess of violence.

NELLIE SOFIELD, Administratrix, etc., of CHARLES SOFIELD, Deceased, Plaintiff Below, Defendant in Error, *v.* THE GUGGENHEIM SMELTING COMPANY, Defendant Below, Plaintiff in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals, June 18th, 1900.

Opinion by LIPPINCOTT, J., 35 *Vroom* 605.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. Sofield was engaged as an employe of the defendant company, the Guggenheim Smelting Company, in its copper smelting

factory, as a helper at one of the furnaces used in that work. Near to the furnace at which Sofield was engaged other workmen of the defendant were engaged in taking from another furnace molten copper and throwing it with ladles into a pit of cold water (this water by this process becomes extremely hot), some fifteen feet away, on a line seven feet from the furnaces, at right-angles and upon the other side of the passageway of that width running in front of all the furnaces. The pit when not in use was covered with fit and suitable planking furnished by the defendant, rendering it entirely safe from any person falling into it. This pit was kept covered by the workmen when not in use. When the workmen commenced work it was so covered, and the covering was removed by them for the purpose of throwing the molten copper into the pit, and as the work progressed the planking was partly replaced. During the progress of the work, and in the middle of the night, a recess was taken by the workmen for the purpose of eating a dinner or lunch; they failed to replace the planking over the pit. Sofield, engaged at the other furnace, was sent upon an errand by the foreman, and in going along this passageway to a door at the end of the factory somehow got off the line of the passageway and fell or slipped into the pit and was scalded to death. *Held*, that the failure to replace the planking, if it was an act of negligence, was the negligence of the co-servants of Sofield in the common employment and a risk assumed by him, and that recovery could not be had for the benefit of his next of kin.

2. The defendant had furnished planking adjustable to and easy to be used to cover this pit and thus render it entirely safe, and it was the duty of the servants of the defendant to use it for that purpose, and their failure to do so was not the negligence of the defendant, but their own negligence in the performance of the work, for which the defendant is not liable to them or their co-servants.

3. The test must always be whether the negligent act or omission was in the discharge of the master's or the servant's duty. If it was in the discharge of the servant's duty the master is not liable to co-servants in the same employment for such negligent act or omission.

JOSEPH BIEN, Plaintiff Below and Defendant in Error, *v.* HERMAN UNGER ET AL., Defendants Below and Plaintiffs in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals, June 18th, 1900.

Opinion by GARRISON, J., 35 *Vroom* 596.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. In an action for negligence the right of the defendant to have his plaintiff bear the burden of proving the charge made in the declaration is a substantial one, which burden may be borne either by proof of some negligent act or by proof of circumstances from which the defendant's want of due care is a legitimate inference. Where neither sort of proof is forthcoming the plaintiff should be nonsuited. *Quære.* Whether, as a matter of practice, the trial court may hold the motion to nonsuit until the close of the defendant's case.

2. *Res ipsa loquitur* applied to the testimony and distinguished from the practice motion above mentioned.

3. In order to charge a master with negligence in permitting the use by his servants of a particular machine upon proof of its tendency to behave in an unaccountable and dangerous fashion, something in the nature of *scienter* must be proved or be fairly inferable from the testimony, and the history ascribed to the machine must be such as could reasonably be deemed to be either a forerunner or a warning of the accident that actually happened.

BROWN *v.* PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER COMPANY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 29th, 1900.

Opinion by GUMMERE, J., 46 *Atlantic Reporter* 756.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Plaintiff was injured while working upon a machine of the defendant, his employer. His description, on the witness stand, of the way in which the accident happened was uncorroborated by any other evidence in the case, and the automatic working of the machine made it almost impossible that the plaintiff's description could be true. In addition, it was absolutely contradictory of the

story as told by him immediately after its occurrence. *Held*, that a verdict in his favor, which rested for its support upon the conclusion that the accident occurred in the manner testified to by him, could not be supported.

GROSSBART *v.* SAMUEL ET AL.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 12th, 1900.

Opinion by FORT, J., 47 *Atlantic Reporter* 501.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Where, in an action against a firm for an assault, there was some evidence from which the jury might find that the party guilty of the assault was not only employed by the firm but was engaged in its business at the time the assault was committed, and that one of the defendants was actually present and urged him on saying, "Give him, give him, so he will keep his mouth shut," a nonsuit was properly overruled.

RUCH *v.* GAS ELECTRIC CO. OF BERGEN COUNTY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 12th, 1900.

Opinion by FORT, J., 47 *Atlantic Reporter* 504.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Whether the striking of a match by the plaintiff, to discover where the smell of gas which he detects comes from, is negligence which contributes to the injury resulting from an explosion caused thereby, will depend upon the circumstances of the case, and is a question for the jury.

CARRINGTON *v.* MUELLER ET AL.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, Nov. 19th, 1900.

Opinion by GARRISON, J., 47 *Atlantic Reporter* 564.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. Minor servants are held to assume, by their contract of employment, those ordinary risks of their service that are obvious

to them, or that have been pointed out to them in a manner suited to their youth and inexperience.

2. In order to charge a master with negligence in permitting the use by a minor servant of a machine, the ordinary danger of which was obvious, something more must be shown than the fact that the machine by its unusual and unaccountable behavior upon a single occasion injured the plaintiff in a way that was not obvious. Something in the nature of *scienter* must be proved, from which it may be inferred that the master by the exercise of reasonable caution could have apprehended such an occurrence.

MEANY *v.* STANDARD OIL CO.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, December 29th, 1900.

Opinion PER CURIAM, 47 *Atlantic Reporter* 803.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. Where noxious gases in a still-house are apparent a servant employed therein assumes the risk therefrom.

2. Where a master uses due care to keep a still-house free from noxious gases, and there is no defect in the apparatus used for such purpose, a servant employed therein cannot recover on injuries resulting from the presence of such gases.

GWYNNE *v.* HITCHNER ET AL.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, February 25th, 1901.

Opinion by VAN SYCKLE, J., 48 *Atlantic Reporter* 571.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

The plaintiff was employed for four and one-half months as a color-mixer by the defendants in the manufacture of wall-paper. He agreed to do his work in a workmanlike manner and to the satisfaction of the defendants. *Held*, that the defendants had a right to judge for themselves whether his work was satisfactory, and that it should not have been left to the jury to determine whether they ought to have been satisfied.

DURAND'S ADM'X *v.* NEW YORK & L. B. R. COMPANY.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, April 27th, 1901.

Opinion by VREDENBURGH, J., *48 Atlantic Reporter* 1013.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. An employe assumes all the risks of his employment against which he may protect himself by ordinary observation and care.

2. The refusal of a trial judge to charge the jury, a request which does not embody, either in express legal terms or in those of equivalent effect, a correct proposition of law pertinent to the case, is not error, and an effect not inherent in the terms themselves will not, after verdict, be imparted to them by a reviewing court.

3. A request to charge that "even if the switch-target was insufficient, yet if from his running so many years past it while in this condition, the plaintiff's intestate knew, or should have known, of its defective condition, he is held in law to have assumed the risk of its insufficiency, and the defendant in that case is relieved from responsibility for it," is not a sound legal proposition, but is erroneously broad and indefinite, in that it fails to define with sufficient precision the degree of care or observation which the law requires of the intestate before the consequences of knowledge of the defective conditions of the signal may be imputable to him, or he be chargeable in law with an assumption of the risk of its insufficiency.

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Twenty-Fifth Annual Report

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
TRENTON, N. J., October 31, 1902.

*To His Excellency Franklin Murphy, Governor of the State of
New Jersey:*

DEAR SIR:

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 105, Laws of 1878, and the several amendments thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly, through you, the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics.

WM. STAINSBY, Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

This volume, the twenty-fifth of the series of reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics since its organization in 1878, contains under its several parts, matter bearing upon the material interests of the State and the industrial advance of the times.

In laying out the subjects to be treated I have, as far as possible with the equipment and means at my disposal, covered the extensive field set apart for the work of the Bureau by the act which created it.

Part One gives the statistics of manufactures for 1901 in comparison with those for 1900, in a series of tables showing for both years the number of manufacturing establishments and the character of their management, whether corporate or private; the amount of capital invested; the articles, quantities, and cost value of the raw material used; the articles, quantities, and selling value of finished product; the number of persons employed by months and distinguished as to sex; the aggregate amounts paid in wages to labor; a classification showing the various wage rates paid and the number, male and female in each class; the number of days in operation during the year; the number of working hours per day; and the proportion of business done.

The figures relating to these items are given for one thousand six hundred and sixty manufacturing establishments divided into eighty-five groups each of which represents a distinct industry, and are for the years 1900 and 1901. The amount, or the number and percentage, of increase or decrease, showing the gain or loss in these several items during the year 1901 as compared with 1900 is given.

Following these tables are two others containing in detail and by standard units of measurement the various classes of material used, and the many articles, great and small, that constitute the total of finished products for all industries.

These statistics which are compiled and published annually, is

the only division of the Bureau's work specifically provided for by law. The purpose of the statute relating to this work is to provide a form of census limited to manufacturing establishments of a standard character in each industry, believing that the end in view which is to keep the public informed on the trend of business from year to year, will be as well or perhaps better served in that way than if the account were taken with the minuteness which characterizes the decennial census by the Federal Government.

New Jersey is credited with 15,481 manufacturing establishments by the census of 1900. The statistics of manufactures contained in this volume are based on returns from only one thousand six hundred and sixty establishments, a number so much below that reported by the census, as to appear totally inadequate as representative of the State's industries.

The explanation of this great difference lies in the fact that the Bureau's classification includes only such establishments as furnish employment to ten or more persons, while that of the United States Census counts as a manufacturing establishment absolutely every productive industry, no matter what the product, or how small the scale on which it is carried on. Under this system the bakeshops, painter, plumber, carpenter, blacksmith, and jobbing shoe shops, as well as milliners, dressmakers and the thousands of other non-factory employments from which individuals derive a living through their own labor supplemented by a small investment of capital, are all counted as manufacturing establishments equally with the great factories, mills, and workshops in which thousands of persons are employed and millions of capital invested.

These small industries are of a secondary kind and the number of them is important only as reflecting the prosperity of the greater ones in which practically all the wage workers of the State find employment. Probably the best evidence that the Bureau's canvas is thorough and covers all the real factory industries of the State, lies in the fact that although the number of establishments considered is only a fraction over ten per cent., the value of the product is seventy-two per cent. of the totals given in the census. Not the least important feature of the statistics of manufactures is the view afforded of the conditions sur-

rounding the investment of \$300,000,000 of capital, and the employment of nearly 200,000 persons of both sexes.

The statistics of employment on the steam railroads of New Jersey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and the statistics of the vegetable and fruit canning industry carried on in the State, will also be found under Part One. The tables of railroad statistics show the classification of labor, wage rates, hours of work per day, casualties or accidents in which trainmen were involved, with other instructive and interesting particulars relating to the more than 35,000 men engaged on the great transportation lines within the State of New Jersey.

Part Two contains tables and explanatory text showing the results of an inquiry into the working time, wage rates, and actual yearly and weekly earnings of mechanics and laborers employed at the building trades in all the large cities of the State; a chapter on the unemployed containing an explanation of the plan recently adopted by the government of the British Colony of New South Wales for dealing with that problem; the cost of living in New Jersey, as shown by the retail prices prevailing during the month of June, 1902, in the principal cities and towns of all the counties of the State, for a selected bill of table supplies; comparisons are also made with the prices of each year, backward to 1898; tables relating to the population of New Jersey, six in number, taken from the census of 1900, which gives: (1) the population of the State with the number and per cent. of increase for each decade from 1790 to 1900; (2) the increase of population by counties from 1890 to 1900; (3) the population of incorporated cities, towns, villages, and boroughs for 1890 and 1900; (4) the population of the principal cities of New Jersey with the increase for each decade from 1820 to 1900.

Part Three contains a historical account of the oyster fisheries of New Jersey with the local and general laws enacted for their protection from the colonial period up to the present time. This paper includes statistics of the capital invested, number of persons employed, with the quantity and selling value of the oyster product of the Delaware Bay and Atlantic coast fisheries for the year 1901. An article on the diseases of occupation in which the conditions surrounding hatters, jewelers, operatives in shoe shops and woolen mills while at work are considered and analyzed; is also included in this part.

Part Four consists of a report on co-operative societies organized under the Act of 1884; and under the title "Labor Chronology," a record of occurrences related to or affecting industry and labor for the eight months ending September 30, 1902; labor legislation and the decisions of the courts on cases affecting the interests of labor concludes the list of subjects presented in the report.

I feel justified in saying that the view of industrial conditions afforded by reports of manufacturers to this office during the year shows a degree of prosperity shared in alike by employers and employes, not hitherto equalled in the history of our State. Almost without exception factories have been run to their full capacity and in many instances beyond the limit of ordinary working hours. Hundreds of old established plants have been enlarged, and a large number of new ones erected during the year.

Besides these, there has been a most extraordinary number of new firms and corporations formed for manufacturing, with the avowed purpose of erecting their factories and carrying on business in New Jersey.

The record for the eight months from February first to September thirtieth, shows that ninety-eight of these concerns, with an aggregate capital of \$19,132,000, were incorporated in the several counties of the State; of this number about two-thirds will locate their works in either of the four large counties of Hudson, Essex, Passaic, or Union. Most, if not all, of these factories will be in operation within a year; their products, expanding the already great volume of New Jersey industries, distribute wages to thousands of additional workmen, and in many other ways contributing to the prosperity of the State. Particulars regarding these incorporations will be found in the Industrial Chronology column.

The same chapter contains a record of the strikes that occurred during the eight months ending September 30th, with a brief account of the circumstances attending each of them. There were eighty-three of these trade disturbances, none of them, I am happy to say, with the possible exception of the strike of the dyers' helpers, being of more than local importance; their influence on the industries of the State was not perceptible and the greater number were settled with the loss of only a few days.

The strike of the silk dyers' helpers, which before its conclusion had involved a large part of the entire silk industry in Passaic and Hudson Counties, was the most serious that occurred during the year. About six thousand men were idle for a period of twelve weeks, and the estimated wage loss, including that sustained by those who were forced into idleness by the strike was \$830,000. The loss to employers and to the trade in general through the practical suspension of production for one-quarter of the year, has also been very large; the Secretary of the Silk Association of America says that the output of skein dyed silk was one million pounds below the normal, and that this resulted in curtailing the production of finished goods to the extent of nine millions of dollars.

During the year 1901, thirty-eight manufacturing establishments were closed permanently for various reasons; the principal one being that satisfactory profits were not being realized. Nine establishments were moved out of the State, because of superior inducements offered elsewhere; of these, one, a brush manufactory, left because the help available in the small town in which it was located, was "insufficient and inefficient."

Eight establishments were destroyed by fire, and four were being operated by receivers. The names of these firms and the industries in which they were engaged is given in the Labor Chronology.

My sincere thanks are due and hereby extended to the manufacturers of the State, the managers of the great railway lines, the officers of the State Oyster Commission, the officers and members of trades unions, and other gentlemen connected with the official or business interests of the State who promptly and courteously responded to my request for information relating to the several interests under their control.

I take pleasure in again commending the fidelity, zeal, and intelligence with which my assistants in the office, and those employed on outside work, have performed every duty to which they were assigned.

While all are entitled to equal credit for cheerful performance of duty, my thanks are due in a special sense and hereby tendered to Mr. James T. Morgan, Deputy Chief, and Mr. Louis F. A. Herold, Chief Clerk, who have shared with me to a greater

extent than have the others, the labor of the constantly growing work of the Bureau.

WM. STAINSBY, Chief.

PART I.

The Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

The Statistics of Steam Railroads in New Jersey.

The Vegetable and Fruit Canning Industry.

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

Introduction.

This part contains the sixth report of the statistics of manufactures since the work was first undertaken by the Bureau, and the third issued under the mandate of Chapter 124, Laws of 1899.

The presentation comprises twenty tables prepared from returns made by 1,660 identical establishments, in which the same items of information are given for each of the years 1900 and 1901, as follows:

1. *The Management of Establishments.* Under this head are given the number of establishments of the total that are controlled by private firms, and by corporations with the number of partners and stockholders interested therein distinguished as to males, females, estates, trustees, banks, etc.

2. *Capital Invested, by Industries.* Under this head the amount of capital invested in the establishments considered for each industry is given with the amount, and equivalent percentage of increase or decrease.

3. *Cost Value of Stock or Material Used.* The total cost value of the various articles of raw material used in each industry is given in this table, with the amounts and percentages of increase or decrease.

4. *Selling Value of Goods Made or Work Done.* The selling value of the product of each industry with the amounts and percentages of increase or decrease is given in this table.

5. *Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries.* In this table is given the average number of persons

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employed in each industry for both years, with the absolute numbers of increase or decrease.

6. *Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed at Periods of Employment of the Smallest Number.* This table shows the smallest number of employees engaged in each industry at some time during both years. The purpose is to show the lowest mark to which the volume of employment had shrunk in the specified industries for each year. The number of increase or decrease exhibited by each industry is given.

7. *Aggregate Number of Persons Employed at Periods of Employment of the Greatest Number.* This table shows the largest number employed at any one time in each industry for both years, with the actual number of increase or decrease.

8. *Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number of Persons Employed.* This table shows the excess of the greatest over the smallest number of persons employed for each year, and the increase or decrease of the excess for 1901 as compared with 1900.

9. *Average Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments.* In this table the aggregate number of persons employed in each industry is reduced to averages by establishments. The increase or decrease exhibited by each industry is shown.

10. *Smallest Average Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments.* The smallest average number of persons employed per establishment in each industry, with the increase or decrease is shown in this table for both years.

11. *Greatest Average Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments.* The greatest average number of persons employed per establishment in each industry, with the increase or decrease is given in this table for both years.

12. *Excess of Average Greatest Over Average Smallest Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments.* This table shows the difference by establishments in the average number of persons employed at the periods of highest and lowest employment for each year.

13. *Persons Employed, by Industries; Aggregates by Months.* In this table, the aggregate number of persons, male and female, and the total number of both sexes employed during each month of the years 1900 and 1901 are given. All the classified industries are included in this table. A glance down the column of totals of each industry will show the period of highest

and of lowest employment, these being the months in which the largest and the smallest number respectively were employed.

14. *Aggregate Amounts Paid in Wages, by Industries.* The aggregate amounts paid in wages by each of the eighty-five industries, with the increase or decrease shown by the year 1901 as compared with 1900 is given in this table.

15. *Average Yearly Earnings, by Industries.* This table shows the average yearly earnings by industries for both years with the amount of increase or decrease of earnings paid in 1901 as compared with 1900.

16. *Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries.* In this table is shown a classification by sex of the weekly wages ranging from under \$5.00 per week to \$20.00 and over. The total number of both sexes receiving the various rates of wages is also given for both years. The returns were made by manufacturers to cover the week during which the largest number of persons were employed. The figures here given represent the wage earners only; officers, clerks, and other salaried persons engaged in the various industries are not included.

17. *Average Number of Days in Operation.* The average number of days in operation for each industry with the figures representing the increase or decrease is given for both years in this table. The average number of days is ascertained by adding together the number reported by each establishment and dividing the total product by the number of establishments included in the industry. The average for all industries is found by adding together the figures representing the averages of each separate industry, and dividing the sum thus obtained by the total number of industries included in the presentation.

18. *Average Number of Hours Worked Per Day, by Industries.* This table shows the average number of hours per day worked by each industry. The number is ascertained by adding together the hours of daily labor reported by the establishments in each industry, and dividing the sum so obtained by the number of establishments included in the industry.

19. *Average Proportion of Business Done.* This table shows how near to its full productive capacity each of the industries was conducted. The greatest capacity or maximum production is considered to be 100 per cent., and the percentages given indi-

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cate how nearly each industry approached its fullest capacity on that basis.

20. *Industry Presentation.* This table is a special presentation of nine leading industries, important because of the amounts of capital invested, and the number of persons employed in them. The data relating to these industries is taken from the general tables and arranged in this form for convenient review.

For the purposes of review and analysis, the tables are grouped into five sections, each dealing with a different phase of the industry presentation as follows:

I. Management. (Table No. 1).

II. Investment, Material Used, and Product. (Tables 2 to 4).

III. Persons Employed. (Tables 5 to 13).

IV. Wages and Earnings of Labor. (Tables 14 to 16).

V. Working Time and Proportion of Business Done. (Tables 17 to 19).

Each of these sections is followed by an analysis of the tabular presentations which they cover containing the points of interest shown by the returns.

Following the tables is a general review of the conditions of the industries of the State as indicated by the returns made from the establishments included in the presentation for the years 1900 and 1901.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1900.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	PARTNERS.				Number of Corporations.	STOCKHOLDERS.				Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders
			Number of Private Firms.					Number of Corporations.				
			Males.	Females.	Special.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks as Trustees.	Total.	
1	Agricultural implements, . .	7	4	4	1	5	3	73	62	10	73	78
2	Artisans' tools,	30	14	30	1	31	15	200	62	10	272	304
3	Bicycles and bicycle parts, . .	4	1	1	1	4	4	28	1	3	29	29
4	Boilers,	10	3	4	1	4	7	64	8	3	75	79
5	Boxes (wood and paper), . . .	29	26	33	1	35	3	16	1	1	17	52
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	4	6	1	6	*24	*694	*85	*5	*784	790
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	36	48	7	56	24	366	136	18	520	576
8	Brushes,	11	11	14	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	15
9	Buttons (metal),	9	5	8	1	8	4	38	16	1	54	62
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	16	28	1	28	1	3	1	1	3	31
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	3	4	1	4	4	35	8	1	43	47
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	31	41	2	3	46	6	42	12	54	100
13	Chemical products,	40	9	19	1	2	31	666	432	106	1,204	1,226
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	17	25	1	25	5	88	37	1	126	151
15	Clothing,	16	16	21	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	22
16	Confectionery,	4	1	1	1	1	3	12	6	1	18	19
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	6	10	1	10	6	20	10	1	30	40
18	Corsets and corset walists, . .	11	7	7	1	8	3	19	8	1	27	35
19	Cutlery,	9	3	2	1	3	4	25	4	2	31	34
20	Cotton goods,	39	24	37	1	37	13	132	20	5	157	194
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	8	13	1	13	12	77	9	5	91	104
22	Electrical appliances,	20	3	3	1	4	14	878	210	21	1,109	1,113
23	Fertilizers,	11	3	8	1	8	8	243	87	6	336	344
24	Food products,	18	7	14	1	15	11	2,566	1,008	1	3,574	3,589
25	Foundry (brass),	11	7	10	1	11	4	77	5	2	84	95
26	Foundry (iron),	30	15	23	1	25	15	765	259	44	1,068	1,093
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	5	9	1	11	9	52	16	6	74	85
28	Glass (window and bottle), . .	19	7	11	1	13	14	139	33	4	176	189
29	Graphite products,	4	1	1	1	3	3	98	68	12	178	179
30	Hats (felt),	48	32	55	2	57	16	94	11	1	105	162
31	Hats (straw),	3	3	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	5
32	High explosives,	8	1	1	1	3	8	64	6	2	72	72
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	1	2	1	2	4	18	5	1	23	25
34	Jewelry,	66	51	111	3	114	15	59	14	1	73	187
35	Knit goods,	12	11	14	1	14	2	82	66	34	182	196
36	Leather,	55	30	45	4	3	52	26	144	27	175	227
37	Leather goods,	12	10	18	1	18	3	11	6	1	17	35
38	Lamps,	8	1	1	1	1	7	47	1	3	50	51
39	Lime and cement,	6	1	1	1	3	125	43	8	1	176	177
40	Machinery,	92	39	50	5	54	53	515	196	42	752	806
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	2	4	1	4	4	18	1	1	19	22
42	Metal goods,	56	19	31	1	32	34	349	96	14	458	490
43	Metal novelties,	12	7	11	1	12	5	37	7	1	45	57
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	2	2	1	2	6	458	245	115	818	820
45	Musical instruments,	18	8	14	1	14	11	124	10	1	135	149
46	Oil cloth (floor and table), . .	8	3	4	1	4	5	32	2	1	34	38
47	Oils,	15	5	8	1	8	10	1,770	1,708	344	3,822	3,830
48	Paints,	10	4	4	1	4	6	158	43	7	208	212
49	Paper,	32	11	20	2	24	22	410	173	1	584	608
50	Pig iron,	4	1	1	1	1	4	250	71	28	349	350
51	Pottery,	31	12	27	1	27	19	404	142	38	584	611
52	Printing and book binding, . .	19	13	17	1	18	6	36	4	1	40	58
53	Quarrying stone,	12	8	9	1	9	6	29	2	1	31	35
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	1	1	1	3	6	123	7	3	133	133
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	1	1	1	3	31	4,255	92	14	4,361	4,361
56	Saddles and harness,	10	7	9	2	11	3	11	3	1	13	24
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	13	21	1	22	1	2	1	1	3	25

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TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries. 1900—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.		PARTNERS.					STOCKHOLDERS.					Aggregate—Partners and Stockholders.
				Number of Private Firms.				Number of Corporations.						
Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Banks as Trustees.	Total.						
58	Scientific instruments,	11	2	3	...	3	9	124	23	8	155	158		
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	16	28	3	30	6	32	5	...	37	67		
60	Shoes,	40	22	37	3	40	19	127	33	1	161	201		
61	Shirts,	23	22	43	1	44	3	14	2	...	16	60		
62	Ship building,	12	8	11	...	11	4	15	4	...	19	30		
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),...	103	50	101	4	3	1	109	56	403	48	6	457	568
64	Silk dyeing,	20	8	8	...	8	14	51	6	...	57	65		
65	Silk throwing,	18	17	23	...	23	3	11	1	...	12	35		
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	13	19	1	1	21	1	2	3	...	5	26	
67	Silver goods,	12	6	16	1	...	17	6	42	23	2	67	84	
68	Smelting and refining, gold, silver, copper, etc.,	8	1	2	...	2	6	74	5	1	80	82		
69	Soap and tallow,	14	8	15	5	...	20	6	23	1	...	24	44	
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	1	2	...	2	2	9	...	...	9	11
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	1	...	1	...	1	3	26	3	5	34	35	
72	Steel and iron (structural), ..	16	7	10	...	10	9	51	6	5	62	72		
73	Steel and iron (forging), ..	11	3	3	...	3	8	163	60	11	234	237		
74	Textile products,	6	2	5	...	5	5	53	6	1	60	65		
75	Thread,	6	1	2	...	**2	**3	**15	**1	**3	**18	20		
76	Trunks and traveling bags, ..	10	8	13	...	13	2	12	6	1	19	32		
77	Trunk and bag hardware	9	6	8	...	8	2	8	1	...	9	17		
78	Typewriters and supplies, ..	3	1	2	...	2	3	118	10	...	128	130		
79	Varnishes,	18	4	8	...	8	14	112	34	5	151	159		
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	3	3	...	3	7	211	51	10	272	275		
81	Window shades,	4	2	3	1	...	4	2	6	1	...	7	11	
82	Wire cloth,	4	...	...	...	4	4	32	4	...	36	36
83	Wooden goods,	29	18	30	...	30	11	57	10	1	68	98		
84	Woolen and worsted goods, ..	25	10	12	...	2	21	15	224	58	16	298	319	
85	Unclassified,	50	25	47	1	1	49	32	11,378	189	165	11,727	11,776	
All Industries,		1,660	\$37	1,372	60	7	23	1,462	\$23	30,428	6,111	1,151	37,690	39,152

*Two establishments have not reported these items.

**One establishment not reporting these items.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	PARTNERS.				Number of Corporations.	STOCKHOLDERS.				Aggregate—Partners and Stockholders.	
			Number of Private Firms.					Number of Corporations.					
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Banks as Trustees.	Total.
1	Agricultural implements, ..	7	3	3	1	..	4	4	67	6	..	73	77
2	Artisans' tools,	30	15	29	1	..	30	15	153	39	17	209	239
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts, ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	1	..	29	29
4	Boilers,	10	2	4	..	..	4	7	70	10	5	85	89
5	Boxes (wood and paper), ..	29	26	33	1	1	35	3	16	1	..	17	52
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	4	5	..	..	5	23	560	53	4	632	637
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	33	45	8	1	54	25	481	197	49	727	781
8	Brushes,	11	11	15	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	16
9	Buttons (metal),	9	4	7	..	..	7	5	46	15	1	62	69
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	15	27	..	..	27	2	6	..	..	6	33
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	2	3	..	..	3	5	57	6	..	63	66
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	30	40	4	1	47	6	42	12	..	54	101
13	Chemical products,	40	7	18	..	..	18	33	738	535	80	1,353	1,371
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	17	24	..	..	24	7	156	42	9	207	221
15	Clothing,	16	16	23	2	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25
16	Confectionery,	4	1	1	..	..	1	3	12	6	..	18	19
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	6	9	..	..	9	6	20	10	..	30	39
18	Corsets and corset waists, ..	11	6	14	1	1	16	5	41	15	..	56	72
19	Cutlery,	9	3	3	1	..	4	6	32	8	3	43	47
20	Cotton goods,	39	24	36	2	..	38	15	166	30	7	203	241
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	7	11	..	..	11	13	328	12	9	349	360
22	Electrical appliances,	20	7	4	1	..	5	16	2,602	192	21	2,815	2,829
23	Fertilizers,	11	2	7	..	..	7	9	2,653	92	7	2,752	2,759
24	Food products,	18	6	9	1	..	10	12	2,583	1,007	..	3,575	3,585
25	Foundry (brass),	11	6	7	..	..	7	5	36	4	..	102	109
26	Foundry (iron),	30	14	25	1	..	26	16	788	250	42	1,080	1,106
27	Furnaces, ranges and heat- ers,	13	4	6	1	1	8	9	59	15	6	80	88
28	Glass (window and bottle), ..	19	6	10	1	1	12	13	138	36	4	178	190
29	Graphite products,	4	1	1	..	..	1	3	104	59	9	172	173
30	Hats (felt),	48	32	59	..	3	60	16	87	14	..	101	161
31	Hats (straw),	3	3	3	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
32	High explosives,	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	64	6	2	72	72
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	1	2	..	..	2	4	18	5	..	23	25
34	Jewelry,	66	49	105	3	1	109	17	65	14	..	79	188
35	Knit goods,	12	10	12	..	..	12	2	86	63	38	187	199
36	Leather,	55	28	49	4	1	53	27	158	25	5	188	241
37	Leather goods,	12	9	19	..	..	19	3	11	6	..	17	36
38	Lamps,	8	1	1	..	..	1	7	46	..	3	49	50
39	Lime and cement,	6	1	1	..	..	1	5	131	42	16	189	190
40	Machinery,	92	34	41	3	1	45	58	588	216	52	856	901
41	Mattresses and bedding, ..	6	2	4	..	..	4	4	20	..	..	20	24
42	Metal goods,	56	17	26	..	..	26	39	408	36	16	520	546
43	Metal novelties,	12	7	11	..	1	12	5	45	10	..	55	67
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	2	2	..	..	2	5	404	241	119	764	768
45	Musical instruments,	18	8	14	..	..	14	10	108	11	2	121	135
46	Oil cloth (floor and table), ..	8	3	4	..	..	4	5	33	10	..	43	47
47	Oils,	15	4	6	..	..	6	11	2,007	1,878	321	4,206	4,212
48	Paints,	10	3	5	..	..	5	7	149	46	7	202	207
49	Paper,	32	9	18	2	2	22	23	451	195	5	651	673
50	Pig iron,	4	1	1	..	..	1	3	132	17	10	159	160
51	Pottery,	31	12	24	..	2	26	19	410	131	63	604	630
52	Printing and book bind- ing,	19	13	17	1	1	19	6	37	4	..	41	60
53	Quarrying stone,	12	7	10	2	1	13	5	26	2	..	28	41
54	Roofing (iron and stone), ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	127	9	..	136	136
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	3,951	76	12	4,039	4,039
56	Saddles and harness,	10	5	7	..	..	7	5	18	3	..	21	28

18 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	Number of Private Firms.	PARTNERS				Number of Corporations.	STOCKHOLDERS.				Aggregate—Partners and Stockholders.	
				Males.	Females.	Special Estates	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks as Trustees.	Total.		
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	13	18	1	...	19	1	2	1	...	3	22	
58	Scientific instruments,	11	2	3	...	...	3	9	125	24	7	156	159
59	Sash, blinds and doors, ..	22	16	23	2	...	30	6	33	2	...	35	65	
60	Shoes,	40	20	36	2	...	38	20	111	33	2	146	184	
61	Shirts,	22	18	32	1	...	33	4	19	3	...	22	56	
62	Ship building,	12	7	9	...	...	9	5	72	11	4	87	98
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),...	103	44	91	2	1	94	59	331	44	6	381	475	
64	Silk dyeing,	20	6	6	...	...	6	14	55	3	...	58	64
65	Silk throwing,	18	14	20	...	...	20	4	11	1	...	12	32
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	13	18	1	1	20	1	2	3	...	5	25	
67	Silver goods,	12	6	14	1	1	16	6	43	23	2	68	84	
68	Smelting and refining gold, silver, copper, etc.,	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	113	14	...	127	127
69	Soap and tallow,	14	8	15	5	...	20	6	23	1	...	24	44	
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	1	2	...	...	2	2	9	...	...	9	11
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	1	1	...	...	1	3	25	8	5	33	34
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	6	10	...	...	10	10	90	8	5	98	83
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	3	3	...	...	3	8	173	69	19	261	264
74	Textile products,	5	2	5	...	...	5	4	48	9	1	58	63
75	Thread,	6	1	2	...	...	2	*5	*15	...	*3	*18	20
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	7	12	...	...	12	3	15	9	1	25	37
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	5	7	...	...	7	4	20	1	...	21	28
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	1	2	...	...	2	2	35	8	...	43	45
79	Varnishes,	18	4	9	...	...	9	14	109	32	5	146	155
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	3	3	...	...	3	7	181	53	11	245	248
81	Window shades,	4	3	4	2	...	6	1	5	...	...	5	11
82	Wire cloth,	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	4	...	34	34
83	Wooden goods,	29	17	29	...	...	29	12	83	13	1	97	128
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	10	19	...	1	20	16	234	61	20	315	335	
85	Unclassified,	50	18	34	1	...	35	32	11,195	220	45	11,460	11,495	
All industries,		1,660	786	1,289	60	8	19	1,376	874	34,786	6,431	1,081	42,298	43,674

*Three establishments have not reported these items.

ANALYSIS, TABLE NO. 1.

The foregoing table contains the presentation of private firms and corporations, the partners and stockholders who manage the industries dealt with in the table.

The partners in private firms are divided into four classes—males, females, special, and estates. The stockholders in corporations are under three classifications—males, females, and banks as trustees.

In 1900, 853 private firms owned and managed 853 establishments, and in 1901, the number of establishments owned by private firms was 786. The decrease in 1901 of establishments owned by private firms is 67.

In 1900, the number of establishments owned and controlled by corporations was 823, and in 1901, the number had risen to 874, an increase in 1901 of 51 establishments owned by corporations. These figures clearly indicate the prevailing tendency toward the corporate form of management and toward concentration, to which reference was made in a previous report.

The number of partners included in private firms in 1900 was 1,462; in 1901, the number was 1,367, or 95 less than in 1900. The number of stockholders in corporations in 1900 was 37,690; in 1901, the number of stockholders had risen to 42,298, an increase of 4,608 as compared with the number in 1900.

The following table shows the changes that have taken place in the management of all industries, the aggregates for both years being used. The increase or decrease in 1901 is shown as compared with 1900.

PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS.	Numbers.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1901.	
	1900.	1901.	Number.	Percentage.
Partners,	1,462	1,376	— 86	— 5.88
Males,	1,372	1,289	— 83	— 6.05
Females,	90	87	— 3	— 3.33
Special and Estates,	30	27	— 3	— 10
Stockholders,	37,690	42,298	+ 4,608	+ 12.22
Males,	30,428	34,796	+ 4,368	+ 14.33
Females,	6,111	6,431	+ 320	+ 5.23
Banks, trustees, etc.,	1,151	1,061	— 90	— 7.81
Aggregates,				
Partners and stockholders,	39,152	43,674	+ 4,512	+ 11.54
Males,	31,800	36,075	+ 4,275	+ 13.44
Females,	6,170	6,491	+ 321	+ 5.20
Special, Estates, Banks, etc.,	1,181	1,108	— 73	— 6.18

The foregoing table shows a decrease in the total number of partners of 5.88 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1900. The males show a decrease of 6.05 per cent., the females are the same for both years, and the special partners and estates decreased 10 per cent.

The total number of stockholders is 12.22 per cent. greater in 1901 than in 1900. The males increased 14.29 per cent., females 5.23 per cent., and banks, trustees, etc., 6.08 per cent. The aggregate number of partners and stockholders combined shows an increase in 1901 over 1900 of 11.54 per cent.

Again taking the partners and stockholders together, the tables show that in 1900, the partners constituted 3.73 per cent. and the stockholders 96.27 per cent. of the total number. In 1901, the partners were 3.15 per cent., and the stockholders 96.85 per cent. of the total number.

The average number of partners in private firms was 1.71 in 1900 and 1.76 in 1901. The average number of stockholders to a corporation was 44.44 in 1900, and in 1901, it is 48.39.

These figures show that practically no change has taken place in the average number of partners to a private firm in 1900, and 1901; with the corporations, however, it is different, the average number of stockholders has increased from 44.44 in 1900, to 48.39 in 1901.

Reviewing the facts brought out in Table No. 1, the returns represent 1,660 manufacturing establishments grouped under 85

industry classifications. Of these establishments 853, or 50.89 per cent., were managed by private firms, and 807, or 49.11 per cent., by corporations, in 1900. In 1901, the number of establishments managed by private firms was 786, or 47.35 per cent., and by corporations, 874, or 52.65 per cent.

In 1900, the private firms were managed by 1,462 persons, of whom 93.84 per cent. were males, 4.09 per cent. females, and 2.07 per cent. were special partners or estates. During the same year, the corporations were owned or managed by 37,690 stockholders, of whom 80.73 per cent. were males, 16.21 per cent. females, and 3.06 were banks, trustees, etc.

In 1901, the private establishments were managed by 1,376 persons, of whom 93.67 per cent. are males, 4.44 per cent. females, and 1.09 per cent. are special partners or estates. The corporations are managed by 42,298 stockholders, of whom 82.24 per cent. are males, 15.24 per cent. are females and 2.52 per cent. are banks or trustees.

INVESTMENT, MATERIAL USED AND PRODUCT.

TABLES NO. 2, 3 AND 4.

Of the three tables that follow, Number 2 shows the amount of capital invested in production in each of the eighty-five industries comprised in the presentation for the years 1900 and 1901. The increase or decrease is given by amounts and also by percentages.

The term Capital Invested, as used here, is understood to include cash on hand and in bank, the value of land and buildings when owned and used for the purposes of the business in any form, the value of all machinery and tools, and the value of stock on hand, whether in a raw state or in process of manufacture at the date of making the return.

Number 3 shows the material used, with the amounts and percentages of increase or decrease. The term "Material Used" is to be understood as including all materials used, whether they enter into the finished article or are consumed in the processes necessary to its production. Thus oil for machinery or lubricating purposes, coal for fuel, and timber for packing, are regarded as material used, equally with the stock that enters directly into the finished product. In making their returns manufacturers are

asked to give by name and quantity, only two or three of the principal articles of material used, these being of course the primary ones which form part of the finished goods. The secondary material of all kinds, or that which is used up in the processes, are accounted for without specifying names, as "Other Material," the cost value only being given. It should be remembered that increase or decrease in value of either materials used or of finished product does not always indicate a corresponding increase or decrease of quantity. It may, and frequently does mean, simply a rise or fall in values with no effect whatever on quantity.

Number 3, shows the selling value of the product for each of the specified industries in both years, with the amounts and percentages of increase or decrease. The term "Goods Made or Work Done," is so explicit as to need no explanation. The figures show the total selling value of the product of all the establishments, making returns for the years 1900 and 1901.

The total number of establishments considered is 1,660, and the number included in each industry is shown in the first column of each table.

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Amount of Capital Invested.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.	Amounts.	Percentage.
1	Agricultural implements,	7	\$1,519,515	\$1,470,320	\$49,195	— 3.2
2	Artisans' tools,	30	2,705,053	2,614,840	90,213	— 3.3
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	150,000	140,000	10,000	— 6.6
4	Boilers,	10	1,592,768	2,058,090	465,322	29.2
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	490,082	559,044	68,962	14.0
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	18,003,334	18,352,534	349,150	1.9
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	7,263,207	7,849,376	586,069	8.0
8	Brushes,	11	124,500	140,550	16,050	12.9
9	Buttons (metal),	9	1,158,000	1,163,000	5,000	0.4
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	314,450	334,700	19,250	6.1
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	852,000	941,000	89,000	10.4
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	1,264,197	1,285,533	21,336	1.6
13	Chemical products,	40	15,397,109	16,426,026	1,028,917	6.6
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	6,475,287	6,936,519	461,232	7.1
15	Clothing,	16	168,500	180,500	12,000	7.2
16	Confectionery,	4	89,500	91,000	1,500	1.7
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	310,010	313,800	3,790	1.2
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	678,000	807,500	129,500	1.9
19	Cutlery,	9	442,358	596,887	154,529	34.9
20	Cotton goods,	39	4,253,539	4,693,398	439,859	10.1
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	4,309,836	4,434,127	124,301	2.9
22	Electrical appliances,	20	11,113,068	12,622,365	1,509,317	13.5
23	Fertilizers,	11	3,484,500	3,285,825	198,675	5.6
24	Food products,	18	3,243,222	3,314,225	71,003	2.2
25	Foundry (brass),	11	942,693	991,693	49,000	5.1
26	Foundry (iron),	30	2,873,660	2,862,159	11,501	0.4
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	1,723,163	1,653,274	69,889	4.0
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	4,219,943	4,054,865	165,078	3.9
29	Graphite products,	4	1,497,500	1,498,000	500	—
30	Hats (felt),	48	2,610,045	2,933,706	323,661	1.2
31	Hats (straw),	3	288,857	275,706	13,151	4.5
32	High explosives,	8	2,698,500	3,290,000	691,500	26.1
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	464,746	468,944	4,198	0.9
34	Jewelry,	66	3,166,712	3,332,396	166,274	5.2
35	Knit goods,	12	1,530,222	1,323,642	206,580	13.5
36	Leather,	55	6,584,296	6,741,540	157,244	2.3
37	Leather goods,	12	649,870	625,500	24,370	3.6
38	Lamps,	8	2,177,416	2,205,410	27,994	1.3
39	Lime and cement,	6	1,071,947	1,384,000	312,053	29.1
40	Machinery,	92	14,458,336	19,646,380	5,188,044	36.7
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	173,000	177,000	4,000	2.3
42	Metal goods,	56	5,023,622	6,514,857	1,491,235	29.6
43	Metal novelties,	12	491,000	606,364	115,364	23.5
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	4,676,283	1,737,907	2,938,376	62.8
45	Musical instruments,	18	2,209,683	2,166,657	43,026	1.9
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	2,201,000	2,361,000	160,000	7.2
47	Oils,	15	17,470,892	16,726,110	744,782	4.2
48	Paints,	10	1,397,400	1,481,689	84,289	6.0
49	Paper,	32	3,826,703	4,168,085	341,382	8.9
50	Pig iron,	31	1,501,500	1,537,957	36,457	2.4
51	Pottery,	4	5,748,298	5,776,236	27,938	0.4
52	Printing and book binding,	19	555,413	536,298	19,115	3.4
53	Quarrying stone,	12	307,062	303,242	3,820	1.2
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	438,000	435,000	3,000	0.6
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	7,129,582	7,144,745	15,163	0.2
56	Saddles and harness,	10	168,000	191,126	23,126	13.7
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	387,157	431,000	43,843	11.3
58	Scientific instruments,	11	1,646,110	1,741,000	94,890	5.7
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	909,313	976,101	66,788	7.3
60	Shoes,	40	2,152,079	2,189,457	37,378	1.7
61	Shirts,	22	789,400	600,800	188,600	23.9
62	Ship building,	12	604,183	*5,349,904	4,745,721	785.4
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	20,762,319	20,741,771	20,648	—

24 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Amount of Capital Invested.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.		
			1900.	1901.	Amounts.	Percentage.	
64	Silk dyeing,	20	2,394,188	2,698,560	+	104,372	4.0
65	Silk throwing,	18	783,848	724,270	—	59,578	7.6
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	517,000	519,500	+	2,500	0.4
67	Silver goods,	12	1,149,824	1,150,221	+	397	.....
68	Smelting and refining gold, silver, copper, etc.	8	4,880,000	5,310,000	+	430,000	8.8
69	Soap and tallow,	14	1,651,200	1,777,200	+	126,000	7.6
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	89,000	104,000	+	15,000	16.8
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	469,541	470,333	+	792	0.1
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	4,132,964	4,208,656	+	75,692	1.8
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	3,495,621	4,620,194	+	1,124,573	32.1
74	Textile products,	6	516,000	437,000	—	79,000	15.3
75	Thread,	6	*1,466,216	*2,981,216	+	1,515,000	103.3
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	472,000	638,000	+	166,000	37.3
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	696,100	745,100	+	49,000	7.0
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	1,475,000	1,175,000	—	300,000	20.3
79	Varnishes,	18	4,133,100	4,096,850	—	36,250	0.8
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	2,212,600	2,168,922	—	43,678	1.9
81	Window shades,	4	98,000	98,000	.....	.....	.....
82	Wire cloth,	4	465,273	470,673	+	5,400	1.1
83	Wooden goods,	29	867,971	1,272,254	+	404,283	46.5
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	7,508,640	7,852,216	+	343,676	4.5
85	Unclassified,	50	11,965,865	13,020,937	+	1,055,072	8.8
All industries,		1,660	\$264,474,031	\$284,332,492	+	\$19,858,461	7.5

+One establishment has not reported this item.

*One establishment with a capital of \$4,000,000 while in operation in 1900, did not have its capital employed until 1901.

TABLE No. 8—Cost Value of Stock or Material Used, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock or Material Used.		Increase (x) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.	Amounts.	Percentage.
1	Agricultural implements,	7	\$185,234	\$183,959	\$1,275	0.7
2	Artisans' tools,	30	762,562	811,287	48,725	6.6
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	47,304	26,716	20,588	43.5
4	Boilers,	10	1,875,057	1,629,833	245,224	12.9
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	601,719	639,589	37,870	6.3
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	3,122,580	3,709,761	587,181	18.8
7	Brick and terra cotta,	53	1,439,882	2,025,748	585,866	40.6
8	Brushes,	11	117,381	126,735	9,354	7.9
9	Buttons (metal),	9	383,775	406,136	22,361	5.8
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	384,986	501,365	126,379	32.8
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	812,692	1,000,810	188,118	23.1
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	868,544	842,592	25,952	3.0
13	Chemical products,	40	8,054,463	8,500,956	446,493	5.3
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	3,484,234	4,677,401	1,193,167	31.4
15	Clothing,	16	320,035	442,222	122,187	38.2
16	Confectionery,	4	232,543	268,735	36,192	15.6
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	169,561	384,181	214,620	126.5
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	826,968	882,900	55,932	6.7
19	Cutlery,	9	154,864	258,410	103,546	66.8
20	Cotton goods,	39	2,993,285	4,114,182	1,120,897	37.4
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	5,661,531	5,815,324	153,793	2.7
22	Electrical appliances,	20	3,101,515	3,114,794	13,279	0.4
23	Fertilizers,	11	2,931,481	3,299,838	368,357	12.5
24	Food products,	18	9,268,486	10,766,685	1,498,199	16.1
25	Foundry (brass),	11	754,259	786,813	32,554	4.3
26	Foundry (iron),	30	3,956,898	4,165,458	208,560	5.9
27	Furnaces, ranges, and heaters,	13	1,139,226	1,208,218	68,992	6.0
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	1,426,334	1,750,661	324,327	24.8
29	Graphite products,	4	545,655	643,697	98,042	17.9
30	Hats (felt),	48	4,124,136	4,218,157	94,021	2.2
31	Hats (straw),	3	395,465	282,155	83,310	22.9
32	High explosives,	1	1,925,306	2,414,957	489,751	25.4
33	Inks and mucilage,	8	132,701	135,470	2,769	2.1
34	Jewelry,	66	2,908,897	3,265,880	356,983	12.3
35	Knit goods,	12	1,101,539	895,858	206,681	18.6
36	Leather,	55	8,817,679	11,032,067	2,214,388	25.1
37	Leather goods,	12	736,002	750,335	14,333	1.9
38	Lamps,	8	2,181,629	2,077,494	104,135	4.8
39	Lime and cement,	6	480,134	609,419	129,285	26.9
40	Machinery,	92	7,186,839	7,840,404	653,565	9.1
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	218,109	233,793	15,684	7.2
42	Metal goods,	56	6,486,769	8,136,180	1,649,411	25.4
43	Metal novelties,	12	446,740	470,734	23,994	5.4
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	326,007	184,487	141,520	43.1
45	Musical instruments,	18	1,119,152	1,111,967	7,185	0.6
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	2,292,460	2,355,302	62,842	1.4
47	Oils,	15	35,228,579	32,062,086	3,166,493	8.9
48	Paints,	10	1,843,430	2,198,604	355,184	19.3
49	Paper,	32	3,112,912	3,403,682	290,770	9.3
50	Pig iron,	4	1,724,186	1,446,657	278,529	16.1
51	Pottery,	31	1,133,017	1,278,847	145,830	12.9
52	Printing and book binding,	19	408,393	375,025	33,368	8.1
53	Quarrying stone,	12	233,829	220,878	12,951	5.6
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	782,799	771,990	10,809	1.4
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	8,548,497	9,522,713	974,216	11.4
56	Saddles and harness,	10	204,922	219,868	14,946	7.3
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	268,160	274,637	6,477	2.4
58	Scientific instruments,	11	793,119	840,351	47,232	5.9
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	781,172	758,103	23,069	2.9
60	Shoes,	40	3,533,931	3,755,617	221,686	6.3
61	Shirts,	22	1,220,623	1,061,107	159,516	13.0
62	Ship building,	12	311,515	1,682,789	1,371,274	434.6
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	21,041,606	21,967,646	926,040	4.4

TABLE No. 8—Cost Value of Stock or Material Used, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Cost Value of Stock or Material Used.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.	Amount.	Percentage.
64	Silk dyeing,	20	1,996,834	2,569,097	+	28.6
65	Silk throwing,	18	322,294	377,066	+	16.9
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	189,209	206,564	+	8.7
67	Silver goods,	12	894,374	869,027	—	2.8
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	*35,407,682	*34,933,699	—	1.3
69	Soap and tallow,	14	1,698,446	1,937,517	+	21.2
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	34,542	51,306	+	48.5
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	534,275	559,767	+	4.7
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	3,890,044	3,743,257	—	10.7
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	3,509,358	2,338,400	—	33.2
74	Textile products,	6	518,241	465,685	—	10.1
75	Thread,	6	**729,107	**1,818,677	+	15.2
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	583,834	599,967	+	1.9
77	Trunks and bag hardware,	9	342,831	422,092	+	23.1
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	274,165	108,676	—	60.3
79	Varnishes,	18	1,699,146	1,858,410	+	9.4
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,225,962	1,234,221	+	0.6
81	Window shades,	4	245,170	258,542	+	5.1
82	Wire cloth,	4	335,412	347,736	+	3.6
83	Wooden goods,	29	635,676	775,849	+	22.1
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	7,185,629	6,927,322	—	3.6
85	Unclassified,	50	***4,067,916	**4,118,659	+	1.5
All industries,		1,660	\$243,339,385	\$257,258,761	+\$13,919,376	5.7

*Two establishments have not reported this item.

**Two establishments have not reported this item.

***One establishment has not reported this item.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 4—Value of Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Selling Value of Goods Made or Work Done.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.		
			1900.	1901.	Amounts.	Percentage.	
1	Agricultural implements,	7	\$451,212	\$621,787	+	\$170,575	37.8
2	Artisans' tools,	30	1,933,662	2,067,512	+	133,850	6.9
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	98,500	54,792	—	43,708	44.4
4	Boilers,	10	3,145,313	3,093,341	—	51,972	1.6
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	1,184,019	1,256,605	+	72,686	6.1
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	12,650,889	13,341,081	+	690,192	5.5
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	4,359,258	5,376,035	+	1,016,777	23.3
8	Brushes,	11	328,289	334,493	+	6,204	1.9
9	Buttons (metal),	9	1,219,653	1,210,267	—	9,386	0.7
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	875,114	1,080,510	+	205,396	23.4
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	1,522,731	1,742,732	+	220,001	14.4
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	1,905,596	1,868,441	—	37,155	1.9
13	Chemical products,	40	13,447,598	14,587,774	+	1,140,266	8.4
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	5,380,648	10,894,243	+	2,513,595	2.9
15	Clothing,	16	686,450	985,731	+	299,281	43.6
16	Confectionery,	4	312,821	356,245	+	43,424	13.8
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	396,679	537,604	+	140,925	35.5
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	1,968,431	2,098,218	+	129,787	6.6
19	Cutlery,	9	548,432	783,941	+	235,509	42.9
20	Cotton goods,	39	5,302,983	6,827,435	+	1,524,452	28.7
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	8,807,392	8,798,085	—	9,307	0.1
22	Electrical appliances,	20	5,743,064	6,502,810	+	759,746	13.2
23	Fertilizers,	11	4,166,238	4,904,088	+	737,850	17.7
24	Food products,	18	11,067,932	12,483,070	+	1,415,138	12.7
25	Foundry (brass),	11	1,366,742	1,465,003	+	98,261	7.1
26	Foundry (iron),	30	7,067,164	7,806,752	+	739,588	10.4
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	2,864,028	3,113,127	+	249,099	8.7
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	5,098,301	5,282,845	+	184,544	3.6
29	Graphite products,	4	1,203,290	1,365,500	+	162,300	13.4
30	Hats (felt),	48	8,138,333	8,729,172	+	590,839	7.2
31	Hats (straw),	3	650,738	626,023	—	24,715	3.7
32	High explosives,	8	3,057,676	4,158,153	+	1,100,477	35.9
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	298,737	301,395	+	2,658	0.9
34	Jewelry,	66	6,278,008	6,855,600	+	577,592	9.2
35	Knit goods,	12	2,023,730	1,863,109	—	160,621	7.8
36	Leather,	55	13,346,763	16,193,884	+	2,847,121	21.3
37	Leather goods,	12	1,451,581	1,413,754	—	37,827	2.6
38	Lamps,	8	4,235,095	4,096,349	—	138,746	3.2
39	Lime and cement,	6	900,930	1,383,965	+	483,035	53.6
40	Machinery,	92	17,826,334	19,124,703	+	1,298,369	7.2
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	351,252	384,904	+	33,652	9.5
42	Metal goods,	56	9,815,480	11,065,062	+	1,239,582	12.6
43	Metal novelties,	12	965,728	1,118,449	+	152,721	15.8
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	1,060,640	818,071	—	242,569	22.8
45	Musical instruments,	18	2,625,466	2,937,018	+	311,552	11.8
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	3,417,826	3,451,861	+	34,035	0.9
47	Oils,	15	41,656,449	37,232,486	—	4,423,963	10.6
48	Paints,	10	2,879,616	3,243,607	+	363,991	12.6
49	Paper,	32	5,857,269	5,980,286	+	123,017	2.1
50	Pig iron,	4	2,282,955	1,753,912	—	529,043	23.1
51	Pottery,	31	4,062,357	4,502,447	+	440,090	10.8
52	Printing and book binding,	19	997,033	1,150,195	+	153,162	14.9
53	Quarrying stone,	12	656,212	608,549	—	47,663	7.2
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	1,357,231	1,347,253	—	9,978	0.7
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	13,239,328	14,421,245	+	1,181,917	8.9
56	Saddles and harness,	10	461,871	477,367	+	15,496	3.3
57	Saddles and harness hardware,	14	782,303	796,054	+	13,751	1.7
58	Scientific instruments,	11	1,303,461	1,402,391	+	98,930	7.5
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	1,375,457	1,442,119	+	66,662	4.8
60	Shoes,	40	6,468,574	6,636,894	+	168,320	2.5
61	Shirts,	22	2,638,744	2,359,078	—	279,666	10.5
62	Ship building,	12	937,329	3,668,961	+	2,731,632	*291.1

28 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 4—Value of Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	Selling Value of Goods Made or Work Done.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.				
			1900.	1901.	Amounts.	Percentage.			
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	35,685,310	36,874,392	+	1,189,082	+	3.3	
64	Silk dyeing,	20	4,400,788	5,434,513	+	1,033,725	+	23.4	
65	Silk throwing,	18	774,655	829,892	+	55,237	+	7.1	
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	579,656	633,086	+	53,430	+	9.2	
67	Silver goods,	12	2,170,817	2,286,240	+	115,423	+	5.3	
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	*45,129,329	*46,779,106	+	1,649,777	+	3.6	
69	Soap and tallow,	14	2,503,482	3,140,561	+	637,079	+	25.4	
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	119,209	143,975	+	33,766	+	30.6	
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	968,420	953,268	—	5,152	—	0.5	
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	5,946,985	5,908,401	—	38,584	—	0.6	
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	6,190,309	5,452,187	—	738,122	—	11.9	
74	Textile products,	6	768,442	645,635	—	122,807	—	15.9	
75	Thread,	6	**1,212,467	**4,279,746	+	3,067,279	+	*252.9	
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	1,043,848	1,115,665	+	71,817	+	6.8	
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	657,419	958,354	+	300,935	+	45.7	
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	835,240	307,352	—	527,888	—	63.2	
79	Varnishes,	13	3,560,229	3,717,939	+	157,710	+	4.4	
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	2,579,672	2,674,876	+	95,204	+	3.6	
81	Window shades,	4	390,000	425,000	+	35,000	+	8.9	
82	Wire cloth,	4	628,813	679,025	+	50,212	+	7.9	
83	Wooden goods,	29	1,647,889	1,809,533	+	161,644	+	9.8	
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	10,766,102	11,042,908	+	276,806	+	2.5	
85	Unclassified,	50	8,864,018	8,956,911	+	92,893	+	1.0	
All Industries,			1,660	\$408,406,834	\$437,422,888	+	\$29,016,054	+	7.1

*Two establishments have not reported this item.

**Two establishments have not reported this item.

*Product was not reported by one large plant in 1900.

**Product was not reported by one large plant in 1900.

ANALYSIS, TABLES NO. 2, 3 AND 4.

On Table No. 2 is given the amount of capital devoted to production in the 1,660 establishments in the years 1900 and 1901. The total amount of capital invested in all industries in 1900 was \$264,474,031, and in 1901, \$284,332,492, an increase in the latter year of \$19,858,461, or 7.5 per cent.

Of the eighty-five industries, sixty-two exhibit increases in capital invested, one is the same for both years, and twenty-two show decreases.

The industries showing the highest percentages of increase are as follows: Wooden goods, 46.5 per cent.; trunks and bags, 37.3 per cent.; machinery, 36.7 per cent.; cutlery, 34.9 per cent.; metal goods, 29.6 per cent.; boilers, 29.2 per cent.; lime and cement, 29.1 per cent.; high explosives, 26.1 per cent.; metal novelties, 23.5 per cent.; shirts, 23.9 per cent.; typewriting machines, 20.3 per cent.; paper boxes, 14 per cent.; saddlery and harness, 13.7 per cent.; knit goods, 13.5 per cent.; electrical appliances, 13.5 per cent.; brushes, 12.9 per cent.; carpets and rugs, 10.4 per cent.; and, cotton goods, 10.1 per cent.

The percentages of increase shown by the remaining forty-three industries that have advanced their capital, ranges from 8.9, downward to 0.4 per cent.

The decreases shown by the twenty-two industries reporting a reduction of capital are all small, with the exception of iron mining, which is 62.8 per cent., the largest percentage 6.6 is shown by the establishments engaged in the manufacture of bicycles and bicycle parts. Most of the others are between one and two per cent.

Number 3 Table presents a comparison of the value of the stock and materials used in the eighty-five industries during each of the years 1900 and 1901. Sixty four of the industries show increases for the year 1901 over 1900, ranging from 126.5, downward to 0.4 per cent.

The industries displaying the largest percentages of increase in the cost value of stock or materials used in 1901 as compared with 1900, are as follows: Cutlery, 66.8 per cent.; steam pipe covering, 48.5 per cent.; brick and terra cotta, 40.6 per cent.; clothing, 38.2 per cent.; cotton goods, 37.4 per cent.; buttons

(pearl), 32.8 per cent.; cigars and tobacco, 31.4 per cent.; silk dyeing, 28.6 per cent.; lime and cement, 26.9 per cent.; high explosives, 25.4 per cent.; metal goods, 25.4 per cent.; leather, 25.1 per cent.; glass, (window and bottle), 24.8 per cent.; trunk hardware, 23.1 per cent.; carpets and rugs, 23.1 per cent.; wooden goods, 22.1 per cent.; soap and tallow, 21.2 per cent.; paints, 19.3 per cent.; brewery products, 18.8 per cent.; graphite products, 17.9 per cent.; silk throwing, 16.9 per cent.; food products, 16.1 per cent.; thread, 15.2 per cent.; pottery, 12.9 per cent.; jewelry, 12.3 per cent.; and structural steel and iron, 10.7 per cent.

The percentages shown by the other industries in which increases in the value of stock and materials used has taken place, ranges from 10. downward to 0.4 per cent.

Twenty-one of the classified industries show decreases in the value of stock and materials used in 1901 as compared with 1900; of these, the leading ones, or those in which the largest percentages of decrease has taken place, are as follows: Bicycle and bicycle parts, 43.5 per cent.; mining iron ore, 43.1 per cent.; steel and iron forging, 36.2 per cent.; straw hats, 22.9 per cent.; and knit goods, 18.6 per cent. In the remaining industries showing decreases the percentages are small.

Table Number Four presents a comparison of the selling value of the goods made and work done, in the eighty-five classified industries in 1901, as compared with 1900.

Sixty-nine of the industries show increases ranging from 53.6 in lime and cement, downward to 0.9 per cent in inks and mucilage.

The industries showing the highest percentages of increase are as follows: Lime and cement, 53.6 per cent.; trunk hardware, 45.7 per cent.; clothing, 43.6 per cent.; cutlery, 42.9 per cent.; agricultural implements, 37.8 per cent.; high explosives, 35.9 per cent.; cornices, 35.5 per cent.; cotton goods, 28.7 per cent.; soap and tallow, 25.4 per cent.; buttons (pearl), 23.4 per cent.; silk dyeing, 23.4 per cent.; and brick and terra cotta, 23.3 per cent.

Sixteen of the eighty-five classified industries show decreases in the value of product in 1901 as compared with 1900, the percentages of decrease ranging from 63.2 per cent. in typewriters

and typewriter supplies downward to 0.1 per cent in the finishing and dyeing of cotton goods.

The largest percentages of decrease are shown in the following industries: Typewriters and typewriter supplies, 63.2 per cent.; bicycles and bicycle parts, 44.4 per cent.; mining iron ore, 22.8 per cent.; textile products, 15.9 per cent.; steel and iron forgings, 11.9 per cent.; oils, 10.6 per cent.; and shirts, 10.5 per cent.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

TABLES NOS. 5 TO 13.

The series of tables under this subject head cover the persons employed in the 1,660 establishments for each of the years 1900 and 1901, with comparisons showing in actual numbers the increase or decrease in the working force that has taken place in 1901, as compared with 1900.

It should be borne in mind that the persons enumerated are wage earners only; that is to say, those who are directly employed in the various processes of production; officers, clerks, and others engaged in the management of the works, or the sale of the products are excluded from the presentation. The data relating to employment are arranged to show this important element of the presentation in its various aspects.

Tables No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 gives the aggregates and averages with the actual increase or decrease of the number employed, by industries and by establishments; the highest and lowest number of wage workers on the pay rolls at periods of the greatest and smallest number of persons employed, and the difference between the greatest and smallest number in 1901 as compared with 1900.

Table No. 13, the last of the series dealing with the subject of employment, gives the total number of persons, male and female, employed in each of the eighty-five classified industries by months, during the years ending December 31, 1900, and 1901.

32 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 5--Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed.		Number—Increase (x) or Decrease (—) in 1901.
			1900.	1901.	
1	Agricultural implements,	7	255	294	+
2	Artisans' tools,	30	1,453	1,475	+
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	116	64	—
4	Boilers,	10	954	1,021	+
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	1,261	1,312	+
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	1,769	1,855	+
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	4,671	5,172	+
8	Brushes,	11	280	302	+
9	Buttons (metal),	9	929	891	—
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	910	933	+
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	1,169	1,339	+
12	Carriages and wagons,	26	1,037	1,064	+
13	Chemical products,	40	3,825	4,340	+
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	2,963	3,764	+
15	Clothing,	16	729	1,030	+
16	Confectionery,	4	79	90	+
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	480	430	—
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	1,907	1,990	+
19	Cutlery,	9	592	872	+
20	Cotton goods,	39	4,951	5,730	+
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	4,017	4,122	+
22	Electrical appliances,	20	2,429	2,966	+
23	Fertilizers,	11	1,024	1,060	+
24	Food products,	18	1,492	1,610	+
25	Foundry (brass),	11	806	795	—
26	Foundry (iron),	30	3,958	4,253	+
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	1,342	1,491	+
28	Glass (window and bottle)*,	19	5,433	5,596	+
29	Graphite products,	4	1,257	1,237	—
30	Hats (felt),	48	5,294	5,656	+
31	Hats (straw),	3	447	433	—
32	High explosives,	8	752	1,109	+
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	81	84	+
34	Jewelry,	66	2,292	2,496	+
35	Knit goods,	12	1,828	1,747	—
36	Leather,	55	4,140	4,851	+
37	Leather goods,	12	1,130	1,090	—
38	Lamps,	8	2,743	2,732	—
39	Lime and cement,	6	438	770	+
40	Machinery,	92	11,825	13,176	+
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	176	190	+
42	Metal goods,	56	4,280	4,711	+
43	Metal novelties,	12	680	718	+
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	1,410	1,271	—
45	Musical instruments,	18	1,578	1,776	+
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	838	927	+
47	Oils,	15	2,621	2,625	+
48	Paints,	10	569	642	+
49	Paper,	32	1,807	1,862	+
50	Pig iron,	4	598	678	+
51	Pottery,	31	3,476	3,610	+
52	Printing and book binding,	19	686	718	+
53	Quarrying stone,	12	660	609	—
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	294	303	+
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	4,015	4,322	+
56	Saddles and harness,	10	282	277	—
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	578	543	—
58	Scientific instruments,	11	1,415	1,392	—
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	642	703	+
60	Shoes,	40	4,495	4,570	+
61	Shirts,	22	3,567	3,065	—

TABLE No. 5--Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901--(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
62	Ship building,	12	526	2,347	+	1,821
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	20,240	20,792	+	552
64	Silk dyeing,	20	3,323	3,565	+	243
65	Silk throwing,	18	1,448	1,425	—	23
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	554	583	+	29
67	Silver goods,	12	1,190	1,182	—	8
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.,	8	2,975	3,182	+	207
69	Soap and tallow,	14	552	578	+	26
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	51	47	—	4
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	549	574	+	25
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	2,964	3,009	+	45
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	2,760	2,698	—	62
74	Textile products,	6	298	311	+	13
75	Thread,	6	1,789	5,563	+	*3,774
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	603	630	+	27
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	645	844	+	199
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	591	161	—	430
79	Varnishes,	18	259	270	+	11
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,872	1,899	+	27
81	Window shades,	4	86	87	+	1
82	Wire cloth,	4	361	357	—	4
83	Wooden goods,	29	963	1,152	+	189
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	7,280	7,547	+	267
85	Unclassified,	50	5,251	5,752	+	501
All Industries,		1,680	174,883	191,307	+	16,424

*Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

*Number of persons employed in one of the establishments was not reported in 1900.

TABLE No. 6--Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed, at Periods of Employment of the Smallest Number, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Number of Persons Employed at Periods of Employment of the Smallest Number.		Number--Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1901.
			1900.	1901.	
1	Agricultural implements,	7	212	238	+
2	Artisans' tools,	30	1,332	1,409	+
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	62	48	-
4	Boilers,	10	855	795	-
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	1,217	1,280	+
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	1,732	1,831	+
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	3,062	3,346	+
8	Brushes,	11	258	276	+
9	Buttons (metal),	9	819	819	.....
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	881	882	+
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	1,002	1,294	+
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	966	1,001	+
13	Chemical products,	40	3,479	4,097	+
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	2,650	3,552	+
15	Clothing,	16	694	785	+
16	Confectionery,	4	69	79	+
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	282	350	+
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	1,764	1,912	+
19	Cutlery,	9	571	832	+
20	Cotton goods,	39	4,116	5,479	+
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	3,751	3,837	+
22	Electrical appliances,	20	2,437	2,694	+
23	Fertilizers,	11	817	891	+
24	Food products,	18	1,307	1,436	+
25	Foundry (brass),	11	768	778	+
26	Foundry (iron),	30	3,799	3,888	+
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	1,081	1,372	+
28	Glass (window and bottle),*	19	1,166	1,388	+
29	Graphite products,	4	1,144	1,119	-
30	Hats (felt),	48	5,025	5,498	+
31	Hats (straw),	3	43	110	+
32	High explosives,	8	671	1,017	+
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	75	77	+
34	Jewelry,	66	2,163	2,363	+
35	Knit goods,	12	1,777	1,720	-
36	Leather,	55	3,831	4,603	+
37	Leather goods,	12	1,048	1,071	+
38	Lamps,	8	2,436	2,503	+
39	Lime and cement,	6	411	588	+
40	Machinery,	92	11,476	12,331	+
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	172	174	+
42	Metal goods,	56	4,166	4,367	+
43	Metal novelties,	12	599	595	-
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	1,070	1,137	+
45	Musical instruments,	18	1,445	1,692	+
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	779	823	+
47	Oils,	15	2,537	2,582	+
48	Paints,	19	523	602	+
49	Paper,	32	1,640	1,570	-
50	Pig iron,	4	484	601	+
51	Pottery,	31	3,305	3,479	+
52	Printing and book binding,	19	569	636	+
53	Quarrying stone,	12	319	272	-
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	277	355	+
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	3,628	4,151	+
56	Saddles and harness,	10	257	217	-
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	561	530	-
58	Scientific instruments,	11	1,260	1,218	-
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	578	647	+

TABLE No. 6—Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed, at Periods of Employment of the Smallest Number, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Number of Persons Employed at Periods of Employment of the Smallest Number.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
60	Shoes,	40	4,364	4,437	+	73
61	Shirts,	22	3,076	2,811	—	265
62	Ship building,	12	487	1,443	+	956
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	18,612	19,560	+	948
64	Silk dyeing,	20	2,980	3,305	+	325
65	Silk throwing,	18	1,275	1,195	—	80
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	540	553	+	13
67	Silver goods,	12	1,096	1,085	—	11
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	2,771	2,954	+	183
69	Soap and tallow,	14	503	516	+	13
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	58	44	—	14
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	512	499	—	13
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	2,877	2,849	—	28
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	2,666	2,607	—	59
74	Textile products,	6	271	281	+	10
75	Thread,	6	1,737	5,473	+	3,736
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	660	570	—	90
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	557	774	+	217
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	570	94	—	476
79	Varnishes,	18	251	263	+	12
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,743	1,763	+	20
81	Window shades,	4	76	77	+	1
82	Wire cloth,	4	353	340	—	13
83	Wooden goods,	29	916	1,046	+	130
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	6,921	7,076	+	155
85	Unclassified,	50	5,017	5,506	+	489
All industries,		1,660	169,460	181,679	+	12,219

*Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

TABLE No. 7—Aggregate Number of Persons Employed, at Periods of Employment of the Greatest Number, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Number of Persons Employed at Periods of Employment of the Greatest Number.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
1	Agricultural implements,	7	322	366	+	44
2	Artisans' tools,	30	1,506	1,587	+	82
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	186	79	—	16
4	Boilers,	10	1,024	1,164	+	140
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	1,307	1,350	+	43
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	1,813	1,896	+	83
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	6,322	6,384	+	562
8	Brushes,	11	292	335	+	43
9	Buttons (metal),	9	1,174	1,006	—	168
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	964	1,000	+	46
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	1,233	1,396	+	163
12	Carriages and wagons,	38	1,068	1,117	+	49
13	Chemical products,	40	4,029	4,549	+	520
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	3,456	3,858	+	402
15	Clothing,	16	770	1,118	+	348
16	Confectionery,	4	95	112	—	17
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	537	490	—	47
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	2,078	2,092	+	14
19	Cutlery,	9	607	888	+	281
20	Cotton goods,	39	5,258	5,886	+	618
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	4,197	4,298	+	101
22	Electrical appliances,	20	2,503	3,180	+	677
23	Fertilizers,	11	1,298	1,422	+	126
24	Food products,	18	1,745	1,786	+	41
25	Foundry (brass),	11	845	808	—	37
26	Foundry (iron),	30	4,067	4,463	+	406
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	1,511	1,645	+	134
28	Glass (window and bottle),*	19	6,636	6,857	+	221
29	Graphite products,	4	1,311	1,308	—	3
30	Hats (felt),	48	5,510	5,994	+	484
31	Hats (straw),	3	683	637	—	46
32	High explosives,	8	841	1,189	+	348
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	87	96	+	9
34	Jewelry,	66	2,434	2,735	+	301
35	Knit goods,	12	1,881	1,777	—	104
36	Leather,	55	4,630	5,329	+	699
37	Leather goods,	12	1,179	1,119	—	60
38	Lamps,	6	3,093	3,029	—	64
39	Lime and cement,	6	463	838	+	375
40	Machinery,	92	12,083	14,269	+	2,186
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	181	215	+	34
42	Metal goods,	58	4,431	4,948	+	517
43	Metal novelties,	12	788	918	+	130
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	1,553	1,352	—	201
45	Musical instruments,	18	1,652	1,829	+	177
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	837	991	+	104
47	Oils,	15	2,678	2,710	+	32
48	Paints,	10	601	674	+	73
49	Paper,	82	1,921	2,004	+	83
50	Pig iron,	4	665	729	+	64
51	Pottery,	31	3,549	3,740	+	191
52	Printing and book binding,	19	835	912	+	77
53	Quarrying stone,	12	914	789	—	125
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	309	320	+	71
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	80	4,310	4,550	+	240
56	Saddles and harness,	10	313	312	—	1
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	591	552	—	41
58	Scientific instruments,	11	1,515	1,543	+	28
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	696	761	+	65

TABLE No. 7—Aggregate Number of Persons Employed, at Periods of Employment of the Greatest Number, by Industries, Increase or decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued),

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Number of Persons Employed at Periods of Employment of the Greatest Number.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
60	Shoes,	40	4,627	4,683	+	56
61	Shirts,	22	3,798	3,348	+	450
62	Ship building,	12	562	3,086	+	2,524
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	21,595	21,711	+	116
64	Silk dyeing,	20	3,644	3,935	+	291
65	Silk throwing,	18	1,578	1,504	+	74
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	571	623	+	52
67	Silver goods,	12	1,310	1,360	+	50
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	3,192	3,531	+	339
69	Soap and tallow,	14	604	619	+	15
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	65	51	+	14
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	570	602	+	32
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	3,025	3,165	+	140
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	2,860	2,808	+	52
74	Textile products,	6	333	334	+	1
75	Thread,	6	1,867	5,605	+	3,738
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	632	666	+	34
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	696	883	+	187
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	610	204	+	406
79	Varnishes,	18	271	276	+	5
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,942	2,004	+	62
81	Window shades,	4	92	94	+	2
82	Wire cloth,	4	370	375	+	5
83	Wooden goods,	29	1,052	1,251	+	199
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	7,648	7,869	+	221
85	Unclassified,	50	5,463	6,101	+	638
All Industries,		1,960	178,885	198,993	+	20,108

*Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

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TABLE No. 8—Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number Persons Employed.		Number—Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1901.
			1900.	1901.	
1	Agricultural implements,	7	110	128	+
2	Artisans' tools,	30	173	188	+
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	133	31	+
4	Boilers,	10	169	369	+
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	90	70	+
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	81	75	+
7	Brick and terra cotta,	28	2,770	3,028	+
8	Brushes,	11	34	59	+
9	Buttons (metal),	9	355	187	+
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	73	118	+
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	141	101	+
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	103	116	+
13	Chemical products,	40	550	452	+
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	806	306	+
15	Clothing,	16	76	333	+
16	Confectionery,	4	26	33	+
17	Corsets (galv. iron and copper),	12	255	140	+
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	314	180	+
19	Cutlery,	9	36	66	+
20	Cotton goods,	39	1,152	407	+
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	446	461	+
22	Electrical appliances,	20	156	486	+
23	Fertilizers,	11	469	531	+
24	Food products,	18	438	350	+
25	Foundry (brass),	11	77	30	+
26	Foundry (iron),	30	258	575	+
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	430	273	+
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	5,470	5,469	+
29	Graphite products,	4	167	189	+
30	Hats (felt),	48	485	496	+
31	Hats (straw),	3	640	527	+
32	High explosives,	8	170	172	+
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	12	19	+
34	Jewelry,	66	271	272	+
35	Knit goods,	12	104	87	+
36	Leather,	55	799	726	+
37	Leather goods,	12	131	48	+
38	Lamps,	8	657	526	+
39	Lime and cement,	6	52	250	+
40	Machinery,	92	607	1,928	+
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	9	41	+
42	Metal goods,	56	265	681	+
43	Metal novelties,	12	189	323	+
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	483	215	+
45	Musical instruments,	18	207	147	+
46	Oil cloths (floor and table),	8	108	168	+
47	Oils,	15	141	128	+
48	Paints,	10	78	72	+
49	Paper,	32	281	434	+
50	Pig iron,	4	181	128	+
51	Pottery,	31	184	261	+
52	Printing and book binding,	19	275	276	+
53	Quarrying stone,	12	595	517	+
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	32	125	+
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	682	399	+
56	Saddles and harness,	10	56	96	+
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	32	22	+
58	Scientific instruments,	11	255	325	+
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	118	114	+

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TABLE No. 8—Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Excess of Greatest Over Smallest Number Persons Employed.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.
			1900.	1901.	
80	Shoes,	40	263	246	—
81	Shirts,	22	722	537	—
82	Ship building,	12	75	1,449	+
83	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	2,983	2,151	—
84	Silk dyeing,	20	634	630	—
85	Silk throwing,	15	303	309	+
86	Silk mill supplies,	14	31	70	+
87	Silver goods,	12	214	275	+
88	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	421	377	—
89	Soap and tallow,	14	101	103	+
90	Steam pipe covering,	3	7	7	—
91	Steel and iron (bar),	4	58	103	+
92	Steel and iron (structural),	16	148	316	+
93	Steel and iron (forging),	11	194	201	+
94	Textile products,	6	62	53	—
95	Thread,	6	130	123	—
96	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	72	96	+
97	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	139	109	—
98	Typewriters and supplies,	3	46	110	+
99	Varnishes,	18	20	13	—
100	Watches, cases, and material,	10	199	241	+
101	Window shades,	4	16	17	+
102	Wire cloth,	4	17	35	+
103	Wooden goods,	29	126	205	+
104	Woolen and worsted goods,	28	727	793	+
105	Unclassified,	50	446	596	+
	All industries,	1,660	9,425	17,314	+

TABLE No. 9—Average Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed in Each Establishment.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.
			1900.	1901.	
1	Agricultural implements,	7	36	42	+
2	Artisans' tools,	30	47	49	+
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	29	16	—
4	Boilers,	10	96	102	+
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	43	45	+
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	63	53	—
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	78	89	+
8	Brushes,	11	25	27	+
9	Buttons (metal),	9	104	99	—
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	53	55	+
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	167	191	+
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	28	29	+
13	Chemical products,	40	96	108	+
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	135	157	+
15	Clothing,	18	45	64	+
16	Confectionery,	4	20	22	+
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	40	36	—
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	190	181	—
19	Cutlery,	9	85	97	+
20	Cotton goods,	39	134	147	+
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	201	206	+
22	Electrical appliances,	20	143	148	+
23	Fertilizers,	11	93	96	+
24	Food products,	18	83	89	+
25	Foundry (brass),	11	73	72	—
26	Foundry (iron),	30	132	142	+
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	96	115	+
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	259	295	+
29	Graphite products,	4	314	309	—
30	Hats (felt),	48	110	112	+
31	Hats (straw),	3	149	144	—
32	High explosives,	8	94	139	+
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	16	17	+
34	Jewelry,	66	35	38	+
35	Knit goods,	12	140	146	+
36	Leather,	55	74	83	+
37	Leather goods,	12	86	91	+
38	Lamps,	8	343	341	—
39	Lime and cement,	6	73	128	+
40	Machinery,	92	129	143	+
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	29	32	+
42	Metal goods,	56	81	84	+
43	Metal novelties,	12	57	60	+
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	176	182	+
45	Musical instruments,	18	53	99	+
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	106	118	+
47	Oils,	15	175	175	.....
48	Paints,	10	57	64	+
49	Paper,	33	54	58	+
50	Pig iron,	4	120	130	+
51	Pottery,	31	112	119	+
52	Printing and book binding,	19	36	38	+
53	Quarrying stone,	12	47	51	+
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	49	61	+
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	130	144	+
56	Saddles and harness,	10	28	28	.....
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	41	39	—
58	Scientific instruments,	11	129	127	—
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	29	33	+
60	Shoes,	40	109	114	+
61	Shirts,	22	143	139	—

TABLE No. 9—Average Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Persons Employed in Each Establishment.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
62	Ship building,	12	44	196	+	152
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	191	202	+	11
64	Silk dyeing,	20	151	178	+	27
65	Silk throwing,	18	72	79	+	7
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	40	42	+	2
67	Silver goods,	12	99	98	—	1
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	425	398	—	27
69	Soap and tallow,	14	39	41	+	2
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	20	16	—	4
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	137	143	+	6
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	185	183	—	3
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	251	245	—	6
74	Textile products,	6	43	52	+	9
75	Thread,	6	447	927	+	480
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	60	63	+	3
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	81	94	+	13
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	148	54	—	94
79	Varnishes,	18	14	15	+	1
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	187	190	+	3
81	Window shades,	4	21	22	+	1
82	Wire cloth,	4	90	89	—	1
83	Wooden goods,	29	33	40	+	7
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	28	290	290
85	Unclassified,	50	105	115	+	10
All industries,		1,660	105	115	+	10

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TABLE No. 10—Smallest Average Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Smallest Number of Persons Employed in Each Establishment.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
1	Agricultural implements,	7	30	34	+	4
2	Artisans' tools,	30	43	47	+	4
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	16	12	—	4
4	Boilers,	10	85	80	—	5
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	42	44	+	2
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	62	67	+	5
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	51	58	+	7
8	Brushes,	11	24	25	+	1
9	Buttons (metal),	9	91	91	.....
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	52	52	.....
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	156	185	+	29
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	26	28	+	2
13	Chemical products,	40	87	102	+	15
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	120	148	+	28
15	Clothing,	16	43	49	+	6
16	Confectionery,	4	17	20	+	3
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	24	29	+	5
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	176	174	—	2
19	Cutlery,	9	81	92	+	11
20	Cotton goods,	39	111	140	+	29
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	188	192	+	4
22	Electrical appliances,	20	138	135	—	3
23	Fertilizers,	11	74	81	+	7
24	Food products,	18	73	80	+	7
25	Foundry (brass),	11	70	71	+	1
26	Foundry (iron),	30	126	130	+	4
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	77	106	+	29
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	56	73	+	17
29	Graphite products,	4	286	280	—	6
30	Hats (felt),	48	105	115	+	10
31	Hats (straw),	3	14	37	+	23
32	High explosives,	8	84	127	+	43
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	15	15	.....
34	Jewelry,	66	23	36	+	3
35	Knit goods,	12	137	143	+	6
36	Leather,	55	68	84	+	16
37	Leather goods,	12	81	89	+	8
38	Lamps,	8	305	313	+	8
39	Lime and cement,	6	68	98	+	30
40	Machinery,	92	125	154	+	9
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	28	29	+	1
42	Metal goods,	66	79	76	—	3
43	Metal novelties,	12	50	50	.....
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	134	162	+	28
45	Musical instruments,	18	76	94	+	18
46	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	97	103	+	6
47	Oils,	15	169	172	+	3
48	Paints,	10	52	60	+	8
49	Paper,	32	40	49	+	9
50	Pig iron,	4	97	150	+	53
51	Pottery,	31	109	112	+	3
52	Printing and book binding,	19	29	33	+	4
53	Quarrying stone,	12	23	23	.....
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	46	51	+	5
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	117	138	+	21
56	Saddles and harness,	10	26	22	—	4
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	40	38	—	2
58	Scientific instruments,	11	115	111	—	4
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	26	29	+	3
60	Shoes,	40	106	111	+	5
61	Shirts,	22	123	128	+	5

TABLE No. 10—Smallest Average Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Smallest Number of Persons Employed in Each Establishment.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
62	Ship building,	12	41	120	+	79
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	176	190	+	14
64	Silk dyeing,	20	135	165	+	30
65	Silk throwing,	18	64	66	+	2
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	39	40	+	1
67	Silver goods,	12	91	90	—	1
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	396	369	—	27
69	Soap and tallow,	14	36	37	+	1
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	19	15	—	4
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	128	125	—	3
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	180	178	—	2
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	242	237	—	5
74	Textile products,	6	39	47	+	8
75	Thread,	6	434	912	+	478
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	56	57	+	1
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	70	86	+	16
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	142	31	—	111
79	Varnishes,	18	14	15	+	1
80	Watches, cases and supplies,	10	174	176	+	2
81	Window shades,	4	19	19	.....
82	Wire cloth,	4	88	85	—	3
83	Wooden goods,	29	31	36	+	5
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	277	272	—	5
85	Unclassified,	50	100	110	+	10
	All industries,	1,690	102	109	+	7

TABLE No. II—Greatest Average Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Greatest Number of Persons Employed in each Establishment.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
1	Agricultural implements,	7	46	52	+	6
2	Artisans' tools,	30	49	53	+	4
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	49	20	—	29
4	Boilers,	10	102	116	+	14
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	45	47	+	2
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	65	59	—	6
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	97	110	+	13
8	Brushes,	11	27	30	+	3
9	Buttons (metal),	9	130	112	—	18
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	58	59	+	3
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	178	199	+	23
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	29	31	+	2
13	Chemical products,	40	101	114	+	13
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	157	161	+	4
15	Clothing,	16	48	70	+	22
16	Confectionery,	4	24	28	+	4
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	45	41	—	4
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	208	190	—	18
19	Cutlery,	9	87	99	+	12
20	Cotton goods,	39	142	151	+	9
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	210	215	+	5
22	Electrical appliances,	20	147	159	+	12
23	Fertilizers,	11	117	129	+	12
24	Food products,	18	97	99	+	2
25	Foundry (brass),	11	77	73	—	4
26	Foundry (iron),	30	135	149	+	14
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	108	127	+	19
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	316	361	+	45
29	Graphite products,	4	323	327	—	1
30	Hats (felt),	48	115	125	+	10
31	Hats (straw),	3	223	212	—	16
32	High explosives,	8	105	149	+	44
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	17	19	+	2
34	Jewelry,	66	37	41	+	4
35	Knit goods,	12	145	148	+	3
36	Leather,	55	82	97	+	15
37	Leather goods,	12	91	93	+	2
38	Lamps,	8	387	378	—	9
39	Lime and cement,	6	77	140	+	63
40	Machinery,	92	132	155	+	23
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	30	36	+	6
42	Metal goods,	56	84	88	+	4
43	Metal novelties,	12	66	77	+	11
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	194	193	—	1
45	Musical instruments,	18	87	103	+	15
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	111	124	+	12
47	Oils,	15	178	181	+	3
48	Paints,	10	60	67	+	7
49	Paper,	22	58	63	+	5
50	Pig iron,	4	123	132	+	9
51	Pottery,	31	115	121	+	6
52	Printing and book binding,	19	44	48	+	4
53	Quarrying stone,	12	65	66	+	1
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	51	76	+	25
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	139	153	+	13
56	Saddles and harness,	10	21	31	+	10
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	42	39	—	3
58	Scientific instruments,	11	138	140	+	2
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	31	36	+	5

TABLE No. 11—Greatest Average Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Greatest Number of Persons Employed in each Establishment.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
60	Shoes,	40	113	117	+	4
61	Shirts,	22	162	152	—	10
62	Ship building,	12	47	267	+	210
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	204	211	+	7
64	Silk dyeing,	20	165	197	+	32
65	Silk throwing,	18	79	84	+	5
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	41	45	+	4
67	Silver goods,	12	109	113	+	4
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.), ..	8	456	416	—	40
69	Soap and tallow,	14	43	44	+	1
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	22	17	—	5
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	142	150	+	8
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	189	198	+	9
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	260	255	—	5
74	Textile products,	6	48	56	+	8
75	Thread,	6	467	934	+	467
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	63	67	+	4
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	87	98	+	11
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	152	68	—	84
79	Varnishes,	18	15	15	—	0
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	194	200	+	6
81	Window shades,	4	23	23	—	0
82	Wire cloth,	4	93	94	+	1
83	Woolen goods,	29	36	43	+	7
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	306	303	—	3
85	Unclassified,	50	109	122	+	13
All Industries,		1,660	108	120	+	12

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TABLE No. 12—Excess of Average Greatest over Smallest Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number of Persons Employed in each Establishment.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.
			1900.	1901.	
1	Agricultural implements,	7	16	18 +	2
2	Artisans' tools,	30	6	6	.....
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	33	8	25
4	Boilers,	10	17	36 +	19
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	3	3	.....
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	3	2	1
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	46	52 +	6
8	Brushes,	11	3	5 +	2
9	Buttons (metal),	9	39	21	18
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	4	7 +	3
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	20	14	6
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	3	3	.....
13	Chemical products,	40	14	12	2
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	37	13	24
15	Clothing,	16	5	21 +	16
16	Confectionery,	4	7	8 +	1
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	21	12	9
18	Corsets and corset walsts,	11	32	16	16
19	Cutlery,	9	6	7 +	1
20	Cotton goods,	39	31	11	20
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	22	23 +	1
22	Electrical appliances,	20	9	24 +	15
23	Fertilizers,	11	43	48 +	5
24	Food products,	18	24	19	5
25	Foundry (brass),	11	7	2	5
26	Foundry (iron),	30	9	19 +	10
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	31	21	10
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	260	288 +	28
29	Graphite products,	4	42	10	5
30	Hats (felt),	48	10	10	.....
31	Hats (straw),	3	214	176	38
32	High explosives,	8	21	22 +	1
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	2	4	2
34	Jewelry,	66	4	5 +	1
35	Knit goods,	12	8	11 +	3
36	Leather,	55	14	13	1
37	Leather goods,	12	10	4	6
38	Lamps,	8	82	65	17
39	Lime and cement,	6	9	42 +	33
40	Machinery,	92	7	21 +	14
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	2	7 +	5
42	Metal goods,	56	5	12 +	7
43	Metal novelties,	12	16	27 +	11
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	60	31	29
45	Musical instruments,	18	11	8	7
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	14	21 +	3
47	Oils,	17	9	9	.....
48	Paints,	10	8	7	1
49	Paper,	32	9	14 +	5
50	Pig iron,	4	36	32	4
51	Pottery,	31	6	9 +	3
52	Printing and book binding,	19	15	15	.....
53	Quarrying stone,	12	42	43 +	1
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	5	26 +	20
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	23	14	8
56	Saddles and harness,	10	5	9 +	4
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	2	1	1
58	Scientific instruments,	11	23	29 +	6
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	5	6 +	1

TABLE No. 12—Excess of Average Greatest over Smallest Number of Persons Employed, by Establishments, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number of Persons Employed in each Establishment.		Number—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.
			1900.	1901.	
60	Shoes,	40	7	6	1
61	Shirts,	22	29	24	5
62	Ship building,	12	6	137	131
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	28	21	7
64	Silk dyeing,	20	30	32	2
65	Silk throwing,	18	15	18	3
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	2	5	3
67	Silver goods,	12	18	23	5
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	60	47	13
69	Soap and tallow,	14	7	7	0
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	3	3	1
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	14	25	11
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	9	20	11
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	18	18	0
74	Textile products,	6	9	9	0
75	Thread,	6	33	29	11
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	7	10	3
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	17	12	5
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	10	37	27
79	Varnishes,	18	1	1	1
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	20	24	4
81	Window shades,	4	4	4	0
82	Wire cloth,	4	5	9	4
83	Wooden goods,	29	5	7	2
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	29	31	2
85	Unclassified,	50	9	12	3
All industries,		1,690	6	11	5

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	245	3	248	256	...	266
February,	262	3	265	286	...	286
March,	304	4	308	321	...	321
April,	319	3	322	360	...	360
May,	304	2	306	348	...	348
June,	258	2	260	312	...	312
July,	230	1	231	366	...	366
August,	220	1	221	247	...	247
September,	212	...	212	255	...	255
October,	212	...	212	238	...	238
November,	224	...	224	248	...	248
December,	252	...	252	285	...	285

ARTISAN'S TOOLS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,314	18	1,332	1,392	17	1,409
February,	1,423	18	1,441	1,401	17	1,418
March,	1,434	18	1,452	1,406	17	1,423
April,	1,452	18	1,470	1,407	17	1,424
May,	1,454	18	1,472	1,440	17	1,457
June,	1,459	18	1,477	1,444	14	1,458
July,	1,426	18	1,444	1,432	14	1,446
August,	1,423	18	1,441	1,434	15	1,449
September,	1,427	18	1,445	1,474	15	1,489
October,	1,453	18	1,471	1,538	15	1,553
November,	1,464	18	1,482	1,561	14	1,575
December,	1,486	19	1,505	1,582	15	1,597

BICYCLE AND BICYCLE PARTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	149	37	186	65	9	74
February,	160	35	195	66	11	77
March,	153	32	185	66	8	74
April,	141	32	173	70	9	79
May,	114	28	142	69	10	79
June,	72	10	82	55	7	62
July,	56	7	63	50	6	56
August,	55	8	63	48	6	54
September,	55	7	62	45	4	49
October,	70	8	78	47	3	50
November,	71	8	79	59	2	61
December,	73	8	81	46	2	48

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

BOILERS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	861	...	861	987	...	987
February,	855	...	855	1,006	...	1,006
March,	873	...	873	1,042	...	1,042
April,	932	...	932	1,089	...	1,089
May,	975	...	975	1,061	...	1,061
June,	996	...	996	795	...	795
July,	1,001	...	1,001	913	...	913
August,	1,023	...	1,023	1,009	...	1,009
September,	1,024	...	1,024	1,008	...	1,008
October,	1,015	...	1,015	1,097	...	1,097
November,	1,003	...	1,003	1,123	...	1,123
December,	894	...	894	1,164	...	1,164

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	394	883	1,277	404	876	1,280
February,	394	865	1,259	406	889	1,294
March,	388	883	1,271	408	897	1,305
April,	395	912	1,307	411	900	1,311
May,	401	889	1,290	412	890	1,302
June,	399	874	1,273	414	885	1,299
July,	404	813	1,217	418	881	1,299
August,	397	838	1,235	429	894	1,323
September,	400	850	1,250	430	901	1,331
October,	399	854	1,253	431	919	1,350
November,	393	856	1,249	429	908	1,332
December,	381	875	1,256	417	900	1,317

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,745	4	1,749	1,824	3	1,827
February,	1,723	9	1,732	1,819	2	1,821
March,	1,726	10	1,736	1,833	8	1,841
April,	1,743	1	1,744	1,844	5	1,849
May,	1,738	10	1,748	1,866	4	1,870
June,	1,783	12	1,795	1,869	5	1,874
July,	1,808	5	1,813	1,892	4	1,896
August,	1,802	4	1,806	1,889	3	1,892
September,	1,806	1	1,806	1,862	3	1,865
October,	1,773	3	1,776	1,846	4	1,850
November,	1,753	4	1,757	1,833	5	1,838
December,	1,762	4	1,766	1,829	6	1,835

TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,045	7	3,052	3,406	26	3,431
February,	3,101	4	3,105	3,319	27	3,346
March,	3,549	4	3,553	3,876	30	3,906
April,	4,890	21	4,911	5,318	50	5,368
May,	5,327	19	5,346	5,893	56	5,949
June,	5,647	28	5,675	6,100	61	6,161
July,	5,795	27	5,822	6,323	61	6,384
August,	5,787	35	5,822	6,322	61	6,383
September,	5,524	33	5,557	6,202	65	6,267
October,	5,249	43	5,292	5,842	68	5,910
November,	4,231	43	4,274	4,789	70	4,859
December,	3,654	27	3,681	4,043	54	4,097

BRUSHES—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	166	92	258	195	90	285
February,	169	102	271	201	96	299
March,	179	108	282	215	101	316
April,	178	101	279	202	95	297
May,	179	104	283	204	94	298
June,	173	100	273	182	94	276
July,	184	103	287	183	100	283
August,	187	103	290	188	100	288
September,	179	101	280	190	99	289
October,	180	108	288	212	115	327
November,	193	99	292	221	114	335
December,	181	105	286	223	112	335

BUTTONS (METAL)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	312	563	875	343	529	872
February,	341	478	819	340	538	878
March,	344	522	866	337	482	819
April,	339	524	863	327	501	828
May,	359	468	825	320	508	828
June,	403	505	908	374	472	846
July,	463	711	1,174	446	560	1,006
August,	391	723	1,114	382	557	939
September,	358	493	851	388	551	939
October,	409	644	1,053	403	540	943
November,	336	526	862	389	496	885
December,	377	559	936	403	498	901

TABLE No. 13 - Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

BUTTONS (PEARL)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	555	326	881	596	320	896
February,	556	334	890	548	338	886
March,	559	328	887	564	328	892
April,	564	338	902	556	336	891
May,	547	341	888	573	322	895
June,	549	347	896	584	324	908
July,	557	347	904	612	327	939
August,	570	346	916	614	330	944
September,	578	349	927	639	345	974
October,	589	354	943	642	350	992
November,	599	355	954	653	347	1,000
December,	586	351	937	648	348	996

CARPETS AND RUGS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	763	329	1,092	927	389	1,316
February,	765	341	1,106	946	400	1,346
March,	778	340	1,118	945	402	1,347
April,	826	351	1,177	939	408	1,347
May,	825	354	1,179	937	405	1,342
June,	829	349	1,178	923	404	1,327
July,	809	341	1,150	917	387	1,304
August,	835	349	1,184	920	390	1,310
September,	846	352	1,208	935	399	1,334
October,	845	356	1,211	946	414	1,360
November,	840	352	1,192	957	426	1,383
December,	864	369	1,233	970	425	1,395

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	965	...	965	1,005	...	1,005
February,	1,003	...	1,003	1,022	...	1,022
March,	1,024	...	1,024	1,048	...	1,048
April,	1,063	...	1,063	1,078	...	1,078
May,	1,055	...	1,055	1,117	...	1,117
June,	1,055	...	1,055	1,117	...	1,117
July,	1,056	...	1,056	1,108	...	1,108
August,	1,068	...	1,068	1,078	...	1,078
September,	1,068	...	1,068	1,048	...	1,048
October,	1,049	...	1,049	1,022	...	1,022
November,	1,014	...	1,014	1,005	...	1,005
December,	1,027	...	1,027	1,001	...	1,001

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,956	523	3,479	3,421	676	4,097
February,	3,110	580	3,690	3,483	668	4,151
March,	3,124	587	3,711	3,602	710	4,312
April,	3,157	580	3,737	3,652	757	4,409
May,	3,206	608	3,813	3,630	803	4,433
June,	3,252	621	3,873	3,556	754	4,309
July,	3,198	639	3,837	3,483	788	4,271
August,	3,259	675	3,934	3,520	734	4,254
September,	3,301	641	3,942	3,534	799	4,333
October,	3,276	665	3,941	3,626	832	4,458
November,	3,334	695	4,029	3,704	786	4,490
December,	3,232	639	3,921	3,771	778	4,549

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	920	1,804	2,724	1,149	2,477	3,626
February,	896	2,028	2,922	1,127	2,425	3,552
March,	892	2,145	3,037	1,179	2,670	3,849
April,	857	2,007	2,864	1,158	2,670	3,828
May,	918	1,732	2,650	1,196	2,662	3,858
June,	923	1,808	2,736	1,127	2,643	3,770
July,	1,042	1,981	2,973	1,090	2,617	3,707
August,	1,097	2,359	3,456	1,069	2,593	3,662
September,	1,032	1,969	3,021	1,094	2,711	3,805
October,	1,010	1,954	2,964	1,105	2,730	3,835
November,	983	2,022	3,005	1,105	2,734	3,839
December,	1,090	2,109	3,199	1,099	2,729	3,826

CLOTHING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	235	430	715	310	475	785
February,	237	412	699	497	561	1,058
March,	236	478	764	489	576	1,065
April,	235	471	756	483	570	1,053
May,	272	428	700	454	540	994
June,	280	443	723	456	560	1,016
July,	276	413	694	468	570	1,038
August,	273	446	719	477	594	1,071
September,	308	462	770	499	619	1,118
October,	295	464	759	501	599	1,100
November,	286	440	726	472	579	1,051
December,	287	423	720	441	566	1,007

TABLE No. 18 Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

CONFECTIONERY—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	45	24	69	53	23	81
February,	47	27	74	55	26	81
March,	47	27	74	51	28	79
April,	47	26	73	50	30	80
May,	49	28	77	52	30	82
June,	52	29	81	51	28	79
July,	50	21	71	48	42	90
August,	52	23	75	53	41	94
September,	53	27	80	58	38	96
October,	53	29	82	59	43	102
November,	59	35	94	58	46	104
December,	59	36	95	60	52	112

CORNICES (GALV. IRON AND COPPER)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	280	...	280	490	...	490
February,	282	...	282	483	...	483
March,	490	...	490	480	...	480
April,	513	...	513	490	...	490
May,	513	...	513	350	...	350
June,	522	...	522	362	...	362
July,	518	...	518	379	...	379
August,	518	...	518	462	...	462
September,	526	...	526	467	...	467
October,	527	...	527	427	...	427
November,	529	...	529	422	...	422
December,	537	...	537	405	...	405

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	187	1,577	1,764	155	1,779	1,934
February,	186	1,594	1,780	154	1,816	1,970
March,	187	1,637	1,824	161	1,899	2,060
April,	192	1,695	1,887	166	1,926	2,092
May,	196	1,700	1,896	165	1,905	2,070
June,	196	1,679	1,875	163	1,848	2,011
July,	192	1,647	1,839	150	1,762	1,912
August,	192	1,747	1,939	151	1,846	1,997
September,	189	1,783	1,972	159	1,853	2,012
October,	190	1,828	2,018	155	1,865	2,020
November,	198	1,847	2,045	147	1,796	1,943
December,	183	1,808	1,991	150	1,737	1,887

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TABLE No. 18—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued.)

CUTLERY—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	536	35	571	777	72	849
February,	545	35	580	796	72	868
March,	553	35	588	813	70	883
April,	559	37	596	819	66	885
May,	553	37	590	819	66	885
June,	554	37	591	785	64	849
July,	546	38	584	764	63	827
August,	554	38	592	795	72	867
September,	563	38	601	805	75	880
October,	563	38	601	802	86	888
November,	569	38	607	802	84	886
December,	567	38	605	807	81	888

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,457	3,272	4,729	1,386	4,440	5,826
February,	1,475	3,383	4,858	1,339	4,461	5,800
March,	1,480	3,336	4,816	1,357	4,447	5,804
April,	1,486	3,386	4,872	1,361	4,445	5,806
May,	1,488	3,476	4,964	1,365	4,359	5,724
June,	1,487	3,629	5,116	1,306	4,260	5,566
July,	1,428	3,623	5,051	1,285	4,214	5,499
August,	1,451	3,645	5,096	1,276	4,203	5,479
September,	1,481	3,659	5,140	1,296	4,333	5,629
October,	1,501	3,753	5,254	1,338	4,531	5,869
November,	1,507	3,745	5,252	1,379	4,507	5,886
December,	1,513	3,755	5,268	1,373	4,493	5,866

COTTON GOODS, FINISHING AND DYEING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,383	757	4,140	3,439	741	4,180
February,	3,376	751	4,127	3,237	737	3,974
March,	3,442	747	4,189	3,248	738	3,974
April,	3,351	750	4,101	3,129	698	3,827
May,	3,142	709	3,851	3,378	706	4,084
June,	3,107	644	3,751	3,338	684	4,022
July,	3,279	663	3,947	3,393	701	4,094
August,	3,211	661	3,872	3,542	691	4,233
September,	3,192	657	3,849	3,534	710	4,244
October,	3,210	745	4,055	3,573	730	4,303
November,	3,350	775	4,125	3,532	716	4,248
December,	3,459	733	4,197	3,517	734	4,251

TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries--Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	2,138	209	2,347	2,372	322	2,694
February,	2,197	210	2,407	2,437	355	2,792
March,	2,228	213	2,441	2,474	402	2,876
April,	2,276	227	2,503	2,611	408	3,019
May,	2,355	231	2,486	2,476	406	2,882
June,	2,265	230	2,495	2,356	381	2,737
July,	2,232	209	2,441	2,763	374	3,137
August,	2,186	208	2,394	2,808	372	3,180
September,	2,219	212	2,431	2,726	371	3,097
October,	2,190	213	2,403	2,749	340	3,089
November,	2,220	208	2,428	2,753	338	3,091
December,	2,168	203	2,371	2,669	331	3,000

FERTILIZERS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	802	22	824	950	25	975
February,	964	24	988	1,005	24	1,029
March,	1,260	26	1,286	1,353	25	1,378
April,	1,211	26	1,237	1,396	27	1,422
May,	1,060	24	1,074	1,134	24	1,158
June,	947	24	971	967	25	992
July,	964	27	991	973	20	993
August,	1,137	16	1,153	1,007	14	1,021
September,	1,118	15	1,133	945	20	965
October,	942	22	964	867	27	894
November,	828	22	850	868	23	891
December,	795	22	817	923	22	945

FOOD PRODUCTS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,139	357	1,496	1,309	429	1,738
February,	1,134	364	1,498	1,371	395	1,666
March,	1,107	323	1,430	1,249	389	1,638
April,	1,049	267	1,316	1,187	320	1,507
May,	1,070	257	1,327	1,194	303	1,497
June,	1,042	288	1,330	1,206	335	1,541
July,	1,049	258	1,307	1,206	330	1,436
August,	1,228	364	1,592	1,216	288	1,504
September,	1,303	442	1,745	1,265	399	1,664
October,	1,252	437	1,689	1,307	406	1,713
November,	1,133	359	1,497	1,360	426	1,786
December,	1,258	413	1,671	1,253	351	1,604

TABLE No. 18—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	790	36	826	768	34	802
February,	808	37	845	771	34	805
March,	785	37	822	766	34	800
April,	794	35	829	753	33	786
May,	752	33	785	768	33	801
June,	737	31	768	761	35	796
July,	763	30	793	757	36	793
August,	759	34	793	773	35	808
September,	754	35	789	763	36	799
October,	741	33	774	745	33	778
November,	778	34	812	747	33	780
December,	799	37	836	780	36	796

FOUNDRY (IRON)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	3,799	...	3,799	3,888	...	3,888
February,	3,864	...	3,864	3,986	...	3,986
March,	3,943	...	3,943	4,038	...	4,038
April,	3,955	...	3,955	4,081	...	4,081
May,	4,031	...	4,031	4,171	...	4,171
June,	3,982	...	3,982	4,334	...	4,334
July,	3,886	...	3,886	4,361	...	4,361
August,	3,951	...	3,951	4,406	...	4,406
September,	3,997	...	3,997	4,423	...	4,423
October,	4,049	...	4,049	4,450	...	4,450
November,	4,057	...	4,057	4,435	...	4,435
December,	3,981	...	3,981	4,463	...	4,463

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Months.</i>	1900			1901		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	1,388	...	1,388	1,377	...	1,377
February,	1,423	...	1,423	1,372	...	1,372
March,	1,451	...	1,451	1,409	...	1,409
April,	1,435	...	1,435	1,419	...	1,419
May,	1,226	...	1,226	1,463	...	1,463
June,	1,206	...	1,206	1,481	...	1,481
July,	1,081	...	1,081	1,399	...	1,399
August,	1,243	...	1,243	1,566	...	1,566
September,	1,310	...	1,310	1,645	...	1,645
October,	1,366	...	1,366	1,643	...	1,643
November,	1,511	...	1,511	1,599	...	1,599
December,	1,461	...	1,461	1,531	...	1,531

TABLE No. 18—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	6,185	153	6,343	6,370	190	6,560
February,	6,160	163	6,323	6,423	197	6,620
March,	6,180	163	6,343	6,548	206	6,754
April,	6,396	178	6,573	6,667	190	6,857
May,	6,133	163	6,296	6,577	188	6,765
June,	5,836	166	6,002	6,174	191	6,365
July,	1,593	60	1,653	2,145	93	2,238
August,	1,142	24	1,166	1,308	80	1,388
September,	5,267	127	5,394	4,044	164	4,208
October,	5,856	146	6,002	6,040	197	6,237
November,	6,312	148	6,460	6,341	196	6,536
December,	6,493	143	6,636	6,453	173	6,626

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	612	653	1,265	536	583	1,119
February,	620	663	1,283	566	615	1,181
March,	615	696	1,311	562	615	1,177
April,	616	665	1,281	577	631	1,208
May,	625	665	1,290	590	622	1,212
June,	619	658	1,277	591	651	1,242
July,	623	696	1,309	615	675	1,290
August,	606	660	1,266	623	685	1,308
September,	582	591	1,173	595	650	1,245
October,	581	610	1,191	608	654	1,262
November,	687	600	1,287	616	679	1,295
December,	562	582	1,144	626	682	1,308

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,779	1,246	5,025	4,050	1,449	5,499
February,	3,834	1,288	5,122	4,101	1,461	5,562
March,	3,897	1,348	5,245	4,162	1,505	5,667
April,	3,891	1,363	5,254	4,132	1,502	5,634
May,	3,849	1,358	5,207	4,089	1,459	5,498
June,	3,892	1,379	5,271	4,073	1,466	5,539
July,	3,912	1,342	5,254	4,077	1,436	5,512
August,	3,963	1,428	5,391	4,164	1,482	5,646
September,	4,056	1,454	5,510	4,295	1,552	5,847
October,	4,020	1,420	5,440	4,424	1,570	5,994
November,	4,036	1,390	5,426	4,262	1,555	5,807
December,	4,008	1,377	5,380	4,169	1,502	5,671

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TABLE No. 13 - Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued) .

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	185	464	649	179	452	631
February,	184	481	665	179	458	637
March,	192	491	683	176	449	625
April,	188	463	651	147	349	496
May,	166	404	570	112	216	328
June,	73	145	218	90	164	254
July,	29	14	43	37	93	130
August,	53	37	95	53	52	110
September,	95	121	216	78	169	247
October,	124	325	449	126	371	497
November,	152	384	536	181	434	615
December,	166	421	587	179	443	622

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	672	8	680	1,048	6	1,054
February,	665	6	671	1,013	4	1,017
March,	680	8	688	1,072	4	1,076
April,	754	8	762	1,044	6	1,050
May,	736	8	744	1,073	6	1,079
June,	694	8	702	1,065	6	1,091
July,	714	7	721	1,136	5	1,144
August,	761	7	768	1,136	5	1,141
September,	807	5	812	1,104	5	1,109
October,	835	6	841	1,164	7	1,171
November,	806	7	813	1,173	11	1,184
December,	806	7	812	1,179	10	1,187

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	65	16	81	64	14	78
February,	63	17	80	64	14	78
March,	67	17	84	66	15	81
April,	68	13	81	67	14	81
May,	67	11	78	65	13	78
June,	67	10	77	64	13	77
July,	65	10	75	63	16	84
August,	69	18	87	75	21	96
September,	68	15	83	72	19	91
October,	70	15	85	70	22	92
November,	69	15	84	70	22	92
December,	66	14	80	66	13	84

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 18—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

JEWELRY—SIXTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,681	580	2,261	1,778	620	2,398
February,	1,724	581	2,305	1,808	635	2,443
March,	1,711	584	2,295	1,821	620	2,441
April,	1,689	569	2,258	1,835	613	2,448
May,	1,656	562	2,218	1,798	616	2,414
June,	1,607	556	2,163	1,756	612	2,368
July,	1,724	552	2,276	1,765	598	2,363
August,	1,674	559	2,233	1,830	616	2,446
September,	1,721	573	2,294	1,917	619	2,536
October,	1,747	591	2,338	1,998	647	2,645
November,	1,771	663	2,434	2,018	695	2,713
December,	1,769	661	2,430	2,024	711	2,735

KNIT GOODS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	747	1,063	1,800	719	1,016	1,735
February,	765	1,080	1,845	708	1,084	1,792
March,	766	1,125	1,891	711	1,044	1,755
April,	750	1,114	1,864	714	1,023	1,737
May,	741	1,114	1,855	721	1,026	1,747
June,	731	1,066	1,796	716	1,004	1,720
July,	744	1,079	1,823	716	1,008	1,724
August,	740	1,079	1,819	720	1,023	1,743
September,	744	1,070	1,814	729	1,023	1,757
October,	738	1,077	1,815	711	1,054	1,765
November,	751	1,067	1,818	715	1,062	1,777
December,	744	1,063	1,777	718	1,045	1,763

LEATHER—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	4,150	87	4,237	4,590	82	4,672
February,	4,139	84	4,223	4,692	68	4,760
March,	4,140	81	4,221	4,870	57	4,927
April,	4,079	78	4,157	4,847	72	4,919
May,	4,043	63	4,106	4,822	106	4,928
June,	3,901	67	3,968	4,645	99	4,744
July,	3,767	64	3,831	4,505	98	4,603
August,	3,800	67	3,867	4,571	108	4,679
September,	3,933	61	4,064	4,662	102	4,764
October,	4,066	68	4,134	4,817	86	4,903
November,	4,180	63	4,243	4,904	84	4,988
December,	4,564	66	4,630	5,241	88	5,329

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

LEATHER GOODS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	605	482	1,087	563	510	1,073
February,	609	498	1,107	559	513	1,077
March,	615	520	1,135	544	539	1,083
April,	572	476	1,048	566	524	1,090
May,	591	487	1,078	566	525	1,091
June,	583	479	1,062	554	527	1,081
July,	603	509	1,112	551	520	1,071
August,	614	531	1,145	562	533	1,100
September,	624	552	1,176	564	551	1,115
October,	630	549	1,179	572	547	1,119
November,	623	544	1,167	560	539	1,099
December,	615	530	1,145	552	519	1,071

LAMPS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	965	1,536	2,501	1,014	1,654	2,668
February,	978	1,523	2,501	1,034	1,691	2,725
March,	1,019	1,652	2,671	1,029	1,595	2,624
April,	1,075	1,619	2,694	1,068	1,548	2,606
May,	1,108	1,597	2,700	1,106	1,473	2,579
June,	1,102	1,597	2,699	1,114	1,469	2,583
July,	1,086	1,350	2,436	1,053	1,450	2,503
August,	1,126	1,574	2,710	1,076	1,534	2,610
September,	1,174	1,765	2,939	1,120	1,714	2,834
October,	1,180	1,912	3,092	1,126	1,823	2,959
November,	1,169	1,850	3,019	1,126	1,903	3,029
December,	1,141	1,807	2,948	1,127	1,888	3,015

LIME AND CEMENT—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	412	...	412	618	...	618
February,	411	...	411	588	...	588
March,	423	...	423	701	...	701
April,	423	...	423	800	...	800
May,	447	...	447	797	...	797
June,	455	...	455	809	...	809
July,	445	...	445	817	...	817
August,	463	...	463	838	...	838
September,	460	...	460	819	...	819
October,	443	...	443	831	...	831
November,	443	...	443	824	...	824
December,	418	...	418	809	...	809

TABLE No. 18—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

MACHINERY—NINETY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
January,	11,171	305	11,476	11,994	337	12,331
February,	11,295	308	11,603	12,331	440	12,635
March,	11,461	310	11,771	12,286	341	12,627
April,	11,548	311	11,859	12,577	336	12,913
May,	11,764	319	12,083	12,451	345	12,796
June,	11,658	319	11,977	12,199	365	12,564
July,	11,515	317	11,832	12,640	343	12,983
August,	11,337	318	11,655	13,244	339	13,583
September,	11,494	321	11,815	13,247	344	13,591
October,	11,552	324	11,876	13,531	340	13,871
November,	11,673	328	12,001	13,612	339	13,951
December,	11,619	329	11,948	13,932	337	14,269

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	150	26	176	151	23	174
February,	149	27	176	153	23	176
March,	147	27	174	153	25	178
April,	149	27	176	161	27	188
May,	146	27	173	165	27	192
June,	147	27	174	164	27	191
July,	145	27	172	154	26	180
August,	149	27	176	153	26	184
September,	152	27	179	176	27	203
October,	154	27	181	180	27	207
November,	153	27	180	190	25	215
December,	153	27	180	167	25	192

METAL GOODS—FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,232	945	4,237	3,335	932	4,267
February,	3,436	978	4,414	3,488	1,023	4,511
March,	3,466	965	4,431	3,553	1,060	4,613
April,	3,332	925	4,307	3,559	1,037	4,596
May,	3,373	923	4,296	3,621	1,044	4,665
June, ..	3,300	913	4,213	3,635	1,080	4,715
July,	3,256	912	4,168	3,643	1,063	4,736
August,	3,263	903	4,166	3,661	1,065	4,726
September,	3,296	889	4,185	3,787	1,084	4,871
October,	3,320	898	4,218	3,836	1,108	4,944
November,	3,406	874	4,280	3,809	1,139	4,948
December,	3,354	888	4,242	3,805	1,126	4,931

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

METAL NOVELTIES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	433	166	599	445	150	595
February,	480	164	644	462	165	627
March,	535	155	690	506	185	691
April,	531	142	663	507	174	681
May,	511	151	662	512	171	683
June,	495	155	650	527	169	696
July,	474	158	632	506	169	675
August,	490	164	644	507	173	680
September,	536	164	700	569	190	759
October,	590	198	788	621	215	836
November,	601	174	775	679	239	918
December,	547	170	717	576	201	777

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,457	...	1,457	1,137	...	1,137
February,	1,472	...	1,472	1,195	...	1,195
March,	1,513	...	1,513	1,229	...	1,229
April,	1,467	...	1,467	1,269	...	1,269
May,	1,543	...	1,543	1,274	...	1,274
June,	1,492	...	1,492	1,284	...	1,284
July,	1,453	...	1,453	1,305	...	1,305
August,	1,553	...	1,553	1,282	...	1,282
September,	1,535	...	1,535	1,295	...	1,295
October,	1,237	...	1,237	1,306	...	1,306
November,	1,090	...	1,090	1,319	...	1,319
December,	1,070	...	1,070	1,352	...	1,352

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,367	226	1,593	1,506	216	1,722
February,	1,373	236	1,609	1,483	227	1,715
March,	1,392	238	1,630	1,453	234	1,687
April,	1,404	248	1,652	1,514	252	1,766
May,	1,338	254	1,592	1,514	258	1,772
June,	1,311	252	1,563	1,509	245	1,754
July,	1,236	226	1,512	1,586	205	1,791
August,	1,261	184	1,445	1,577	217	1,794
September,	1,300	190	1,490	1,530	239	1,829
October,	1,365	206	1,571	1,581	247	1,828
November,	1,410	229	1,639	1,581	245	1,826
December,	1,412	230	1,642	1,582	245	1,827

TABLE No. 18—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	883	...	883	906	...	906
February,	887	...	887	908	...	908
March,	882	...	882	947	...	947
April,	842	...	842	823	...	823
May,	808	...	808	847	...	847
June,	852	...	852	948	...	948
July,	865	...	865	983	...	983
August,	862	...	862	991	...	991
September,	779	...	779	955	...	955
October,	797	...	797	957	...	957
November,	785	...	785	915	...	915
December,	815	...	815	943	...	943

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,658	...	2,658	2,582	...	2,582
February,	2,678	...	2,678	2,598	...	2,598
March,	2,568	...	2,568	2,644	...	2,644
April,	2,537	...	2,537	2,658	...	2,658
May,	2,607	...	2,607	2,598	...	2,598
June,	2,623	...	2,623	2,636	...	2,636
July,	2,616	...	2,616	2,601	...	2,601
August,	2,640	...	2,640	2,635	...	2,635
September,	2,642	...	2,642	2,604	...	2,604
October,	2,657	...	2,657	2,710	...	2,710
November,	2,603	...	2,603	2,590	...	2,590
December,	2,628	...	2,628	2,657	...	2,657

PAINTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	498	57	543	552	63	615
February,	502	60	562	534	68	602
March,	522	61	583	569	73	642
April,	534	62	596	587	73	660
May,	539	62	601	600	74	674
June,	518	59	577	596	72	668
July,	504	53	557	598	72	670
August,	478	45	523	570	62	632
September,	505	48	553	595	63	658
October,	528	50	576	583	62	645
November,	527	52	579	572	57	629
December,	526	55	581	552	53	605

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

PAPER—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,675	246	1,921	1,690	232	1,922
February,	1,663	243	1,906	1,678	228	1,906
March,	1,649	238	1,887	1,661	234	1,895
April,	1,628	246	1,874	1,654	218	1,872
May,	1,580	201	1,781	1,623	199	1,822
June,	1,518	185	1,703	1,563	180	1,743
July,	1,457	183	1,640	1,560	189	1,749
August,	1,469	206	1,675	1,408	162	1,570
September,	1,469	177	1,646	1,711	205	1,916
October,	1,637	230	1,867	1,782	217	1,999
November,	1,650	231	1,881	1,778	226	2,004
December,	1,664	235	1,899	1,765	226	1,991

PIG IRON—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	636	...	636	716	...	716
February,	660	...	660	729	...	729
March,	665	...	665	669	...	669
April,	636	...	636	654	...	654
May,	665	...	665	681	...	681
June,	664	...	664	718	...	718
July,	561	...	561	677	...	677
August,	566	...	566	698	...	698
September,	587	...	587	667	...	667
October,	566	...	566	675	...	675
November,	486	...	486	666	...	666
December,	484	...	484	601	...	601

POTTERY—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,769	596	3,365	2,844	643	3,487
February,	2,806	596	3,402	2,880	642	3,522
March,	2,777	613	3,390	2,849	630	3,479
April,	2,895	619	3,514	2,920	648	3,568
May,	2,909	608	3,517	2,960	654	3,614
June,	2,880	629	3,509	2,947	637	3,584
July,	2,842	611	3,453	2,927	632	3,559
August,	2,870	614	3,484	2,956	640	3,596
September,	2,920	629	3,549	3,040	685	3,725
October,	2,905	615	3,520	3,051	684	3,735
November,	2,895	627	3,522	3,063	677	3,740
December,	2,860	624	3,484	3,052	683	3,735

TABLE No. 18--Persons Employed, by Industries--Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901--(Continued).

PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING--NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	428	240	668	473	268	741
February,	406	154	560	422	215	637
March,	421	184	605	417	225	642
April,	436	194	630	425	211	636
May,	451	192	643	417	224	641
June,	448	197	645	408	235	638
July,	453	198	651	405	248	653
August,	462	224	686	441	233	674
September,	491	249	740	490	257	747
October,	528	307	835	554	326	880
November,	518	292	810	505	331	836
December,	487	275	762	548	364	912

QUARRYING STONE--TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	319	...	319	272	...	272
February,	339	...	339	283	...	283
March,	405	...	405	411	...	411
April,	594	...	594	495	...	495
May,	745	...	745	707	...	707
June,	887	...	887	773	...	773
July,	905	...	905	750	...	750
August,	914	...	914	778	...	778
September,	866	...	866	789	...	789
October,	839	...	839	770	...	770
November,	694	...	694	707	...	707
December,	416	...	416	573	...	573

ROOFING (IRON AND STONE)--FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	256	21	277	253	16	269
February,	259	23	282	239	16	255
March,	272	22	294	258	14	272
April,	274	21	295	269	13	282
May,	290	19	309	266	14	280
June,	289	16	305	281	14	295
July,	284	16	300	293	14	307
August,	288	16	304	279	2	281
September,	271	15	286	301	2	303
October,	269	16	285	365	15	380
November,	283	15	308	354	14	368
December,	272	16	288	330	14	344

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TABLE No. 18—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued.)

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,406	705	4,111	3,524	772	4,236
February,	3,440	766	4,206	3,634	739	4,373
March,	3,214	633	3,847	3,787	763	4,550
April,	3,532	778	4,310	3,759	766	4,525
May,	3,467	784	4,251	3,597	746	4,343
June,	3,349	750	4,099	3,545	729	4,274
July,	2,993	635	3,628	3,558	748	4,306
August,	3,091	606	3,697	3,520	748	4,268
September,	3,114	658	3,772	3,393	758	4,151
October,	3,202	714	3,916	3,432	770	4,202
November,	3,341	720	4,061	3,488	770	4,258
December,	3,528	752	4,280	3,591	792	4,383

SADDLES AND HARNESS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	242	23	265	206	11	217
February,	243	23	266	249	23	272
March,	264	25	289	258	25	283
April,	280	25	305	270	25	295
May,	289	24	313	288	24	312
June,	287	25	312	276	24	300
July,	283	25	308	259	24	283
August,	253	23	276	254	24	278
September,	243	23	266	242	24	266
October,	242	21	263	245	26	271
November,	236	21	257	252	25	277
December,	239	21	260	247	25	272

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	548	24	572	516	14	530
February,	559	24	583	527	14	541
March,	565	22	587	533	15	548
April,	557	22	579	531	15	546
May,	549	22	571	528	15	543
June,	544	22	566	537	15	552
July,	539	22	561	531	14	545
August,	571	22	593	525	14	539
September,	569	23	592	524	14	538
October,	566	22	588	529	14	543
November,	548	22	570	525	14	539
December,	551	22	573	532	14	546

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TABLE No. 18—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,092	210	1,302	1,064	252	1,316
February,	1,036	224	1,260	997	248	1,245
March,	1,217	230	1,447	984	234	1,218
April,	1,263	218	1,481	1,063	229	1,312
May,	1,264	261	1,515	1,211	230	1,441
June,	1,117	262	1,369	1,166	247	1,413
July,	1,020	247	1,267	1,134	240	1,374
August,	1,108	244	1,352	1,180	246	1,406
September,	1,224	234	1,458	1,173	246	1,424
October,	1,242	243	1,485	1,253	241	1,493
November,	1,190	246	1,436	1,274	246	1,520
December,	1,150	262	1,402	1,239	244	1,543

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	579	...	579	647	...	647
February,	582	...	582	650	...	650
March,	618	...	618	686	...	686
April,	647	...	647	715	...	715
May,	685	...	685	740	...	740
June,	696	...	696	761	...	761
July,	674	...	674	728	...	728
August,	629	...	629	696	...	696
September,	630	...	630	694	...	694
October,	643	...	643	689	...	689
November,	666	...	666	713	...	713
December,	654	...	654	718	...	718

SHOES—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,893	1,471	4,364	2,887	1,550	4,437
February,	3,004	1,557	4,561	3,039	1,628	4,667
March,	3,050	1,577	4,627	3,015	1,629	4,644
April,	2,991	1,528	4,519	2,952	1,587	4,539
May,	3,036	1,520	4,556	2,925	1,578	4,503
June,	2,976	1,572	4,548	2,945	1,645	4,590
July,	2,855	1,498	4,353	2,914	1,652	4,566
August,	2,991	1,590	4,581	3,013	1,670	4,683
September,	2,925	1,578	4,503	2,994	1,622	4,616
October,	2,962	1,517	4,479	2,958	1,580	4,538
November,	2,901	1,499	4,400	2,980	1,591	4,571
December,	2,950	1,503	4,453	2,912	1,571	4,483

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

SHIRTS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	962	2,829	3,791	636	2,238	2,874
February,	969	2,839	3,798	654	2,350	3,004
March,	925	2,859	3,784	659	2,400	3,059
April,	903	2,851	3,754	674	2,536	3,210
May,	878	2,773	3,651	659	2,497	3,156
June,	765	2,742	3,507	657	2,410	3,067
July,	840	2,494	3,334	641	2,189	2,830
August,	731	2,345	3,076	757	2,064	2,811
September,	737	2,460	3,197	658	2,334	2,992
October,	890	2,729	3,619	665	2,513	3,178
November,	848	2,743	3,591	700	2,546	3,246
December,	927	2,776	3,703	718	2,630	3,348

SHIP-BUILDING—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	497	...	497	1,443	...	1,443
February,	487	...	487	1,559	...	1,559
March,	527	...	527	1,838	...	1,838
April,	553	...	553	2,017	...	2,017
May,	559	...	559	2,114	...	2,114
June,	560	...	560	2,166	...	2,166
July,	562	...	562	2,345	...	2,345
August,	561	...	561	2,672	...	2,672
September,	523	...	523	2,922	...	2,922
October,	491	...	491	3,086	...	3,086
November,	512	...	512	3,026	...	3,026
December,	489	...	489	2,983	...	2,983

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	10,609	10,661	21,270	9,706	9,854	19,560
February,	10,552	10,617	21,169	10,020	10,113	20,133
March,	10,721	10,874	21,595	10,194	10,212	20,406
April,	10,662	10,756	21,418	10,430	10,402	20,832
May,	10,558	10,603	21,161	10,492	10,554	21,046
June,	10,235	10,398	20,633	10,367	10,551	20,918
July,	10,051	10,198	20,249	10,288	10,465	20,753
August,	9,789	9,926	19,715	10,308	10,520	20,828
September,	9,215	9,411	18,626	10,251	10,590	20,841
October,	9,162	9,450	18,612	10,354	10,850	21,204
November,	9,387	9,586	18,973	10,406	10,867	21,273
December,	9,667	9,791	19,458	10,649	11,062	21,711

TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

SILK DYEING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,301	267	3,568	3,042	263	3,305
February,	3,367	277	3,644	3,156	274	3,424
March,	3,323	286	3,609	3,193	270	3,463
April,	3,229	269	3,498	3,195	274	3,469
May,	3,049	248	3,297	3,165	266	3,431
June,	2,925	235	3,160	3,159	251	3,410
July,	2,838	238	3,076	3,225	246	3,471
August,	2,741	239	2,980	3,239	257	3,496
September,	2,929	259	3,188	3,365	260	3,625
October,	3,002	267	3,269	3,582	272	3,854
November,	3,008	288	3,296	3,656	279	3,935
December,	3,021	255	3,276	3,634	266	3,900

SILK THROWING—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	673	905	1,578	492	703	1,195
February,	664	886	1,550	544	752	1,296
March,	666	877	1,543	555	827	1,382
April,	659	888	1,547	572	873	1,445
May,	640	846	1,486	601	850	1,451
June,	628	813	1,441	630	859	1,489
July,	644	817	1,461	648	849	1,497
August,	644	818	1,462	640	833	1,473
September,	596	748	1,343	596	815	1,411
October,	555	720	1,275	618	852	1,470
November,	539	770	1,309	621	883	1,504
December,	568	808	1,376	628	862	1,490

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	419	123	552	417	126	553
February,	430	129	559	422	142	564
March,	432	139	571	434	140	574
April,	431	135	566	445	140	585
May,	438	121	569	445	138	583
June,	421	129	550	435	137	572
July,	414	123	547	443	140	583
August,	413	127	540	450	149	599
September,	410	122	542	446	156	602
October,	402	129	541	446	161	607
November,	418	125	553	461	162	623
December,	421	140	561	458	153	611

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

SILVER GOODS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	854	242	1,096	866	238	1,104
February,	905	242	1,147	880	245	1,125
March,	904	319	1,223	877	260	1,137
April,	896	242	1,138	861	230	1,091
May,	893	235	1,128	856	229	1,085
June,	896	236	1,132	874	231	1,105
July,	907	244	1,151	881	230	1,111
August,	939	245	1,184	917	274	1,191
September,	992	265	1,257	970	290	1,260
October,	998	273	1,270	1,007	302	1,309
November,	1,022	288	1,310	997	298	1,295
December,	975	276	1,251	987	288	1,275

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,771	...	2,771	2,964	...	2,964
February,	2,886	...	2,886	3,128	...	3,128
March,	2,891	...	2,891	3,116	...	3,116
April,	2,984	...	2,984	3,065	...	3,065
May,	2,973	...	2,973	3,176	...	3,176
June,	3,013	...	3,013	3,260	...	3,260
July,	3,062	...	3,062	3,220	...	3,220
August,	3,192	...	3,192	3,266	...	3,266
September,	3,107	...	3,107	3,227	...	3,227
October,	3,020	...	3,020	3,216	...	3,216
November,	2,920	...	2,920	3,263	...	3,263
December,	2,860	...	2,860	3,331	...	3,331

SOAP AND TALLOW—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	452	108	560	470	113	583
February,	451	110	561	465	114	579
March,	443	106	549	468	112	580
April,	446	115	561	469	125	594
May,	439	111	550	462	119	581
June,	428	106	534	458	119	577
July,	416	98	514	448	111	559
August,	412	91	503	419	97	516
September,	438	108	541	449	108	557
October,	450	106	556	463	125	582
November,	463	124	587	469	133	602
December,	465	139	604	473	146	619

TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by
Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

STEAM PIPE COVERING—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	53	10	63	40	10	50
February,	51	10	61	36	10	46
March,	48	11	59	34	10	44
April,	49	9	58	36	10	46
May,	50	15	65	36	10	46
June,	49	9	58	34	10	44
July,	51	10	61	36	10	46
August,	52	11	63	38	10	48
September,	52	11	63	39	10	49
October,	48	12	60	39	10	49
November,	53	10	63	41	10	51
December,	54	9	63	39	10	49

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	570	...	570	582	...	582
February,	568	...	568	575	...	575
March,	564	...	564	581	...	581
April,	561	...	561	596	...	596
May,	547	...	547	602	...	602
June,	512	...	512	592	...	592
July,	537	...	537	504	...	504
August,	526	...	526	499	...	499
September,	550	...	550	597	...	597
October,	548	...	548	598	...	598
November,	538	...	538	583	...	583
December,	546	...	546	578	...	578

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,877	...	2,877	2,964	...	2,964
February,	2,987	...	2,987	2,949	...	2,949
March,	2,937	...	2,937	2,921	...	2,921
April,	2,965	...	2,965	2,876	...	2,876
May,	3,026	...	3,026	2,898	...	2,898
June,	3,021	...	3,021	3,034	...	3,034
July,	2,912	...	2,912	3,032	...	3,032
August,	2,976	...	2,976	3,099	...	3,099
September,	3,015	...	3,015	3,101	...	3,101
October,	2,999	...	2,999	3,033	...	3,033
November,	2,977	...	2,977	3,141	...	3,141
December,	2,933	...	2,933	3,165	...	3,165

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,827	...	2,827	2,752	...	2,752
February,	2,880	...	2,880	2,755	...	2,755
March,	2,840	...	2,840	2,738	...	2,738
April,	2,812	...	2,812	2,655	...	2,655
May,	2,835	...	2,835	2,808	...	2,808
June,	2,799	...	2,799	2,728	...	2,728
July,	2,678	...	2,678	2,676	...	2,676
August,	2,666	...	2,666	2,607	...	2,607
September,	2,696	...	2,696	2,663	...	2,663
October,	2,732	...	2,732	2,665	...	2,665
November,	2,687	...	2,687	2,651	...	2,651
December,	2,683	...	2,683	2,674	...	2,674

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	132	142	274	190	125	315
February,	140	140	280	198	129	327
March,	147	140	287	190	114	304
April,	153	118	271	194	115	309
May,	143	129	272	199	115	314
June,	167	136	303	175	112	287
July,	179	125	304	176	105	281
August,	193	140	333	181	109	290
September,	185	144	329	206	106	312
October,	165	141	306	221	113	334
November,	163	138	301	212	115	327
December,	177	138	315	207	121	328

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	674	1,163	1,836	1,576	3,897	5,473
February,	693	1,133	1,826	1,588	3,951	5,539
March,	710	1,157	1,867	1,590	3,972	5,562
April,	708	1,067	1,773	1,567	3,963	5,530
May,	678	1,088	1,766	1,568	3,997	5,567
June,	663	1,074	1,737	1,572	4,009	5,581
July,	650	1,066	1,746	1,592	3,995	5,587
August,	636	1,105	1,741	1,579	4,017	5,596
September,	621	1,174	1,795	1,552	3,983	5,535
October,	620	1,153	1,772	1,574	4,037	5,611
November,	615	1,171	1,786	1,589	4,016	5,605
December,	650	1,147	1,797	1,573	4,017	5,590

TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	529	37	566	532	38	570
February,	523	37	560	536	38	574
March,	556	37	593	570	38	608
April,	582	37	619	595	44	639
May,	590	37	627	603	44	647
June,	594	38	632	609	44	653
July,	585	38	623	606	44	650
August,	591	37	628	606	44	650
September,	598	37	630	620	44	664
October,	568	37	605	622	44	666
November,	551	37	588	598	44	630
December,	532	38	570	565	44	609

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	461	96	557	614	160	774
February,	489	133	623	624	178	802
March,	488	132	620	638	176	814
April,	520	143	663	655	209	864
May,	536	160	696	661	201	862
June,	496	124	620	659	179	838
July,	514	133	647	689	184	873
August,	511	148	659	674	197	871
September,	518	165	683	673	210	883
October,	502	161	663	670	210	880
November,	513	162	675	665	205	870
December,	478	155	633	628	190	818

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	570	10	580	90	4	94
February,	576	10	586	118	4	122
March,	574	10	584	126	4	130
April,	590	10	600	137	4	141
May,	583	11	594	128	4	132
June,	579	11	590	164	5	169
July,	560	10	570	170	5	175
August,	579	10	589	175	6	181
September,	584	10	594	185	6	191
October,	585	10	595	196	8	204
November,	591	10	600	192	8	200
December,	600	10	610	190	7	197

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	246	14	260	256	10	266
February,	246	14	260	266	10	276
March,	248	14	262	266	10	276
April,	249	14	263	262	10	272
May,	248	14	262	263	10	273
June,	242	14	256	258	10	268
July,	245	14	259	258	10	268
August,	237	14	251	254	10	264
September,	237	14	251	253	10	263
October,	238	14	252	257	10	267
November,	246	14	260	264	10	274
December,	257	14	271	263	10	273

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,319	424	1,743	1,401	492	1,893
February,	1,371	426	1,797	1,418	496	1,913
March,	1,387	436	1,823	1,428	503	1,931
April,	1,387	438	1,825	1,324	483	1,807
May,	1,381	483	1,864	1,281	482	1,763
June,	1,400	478	1,878	1,313	499	1,812
July,	1,409	507	1,916	1,381	504	1,885
August,	1,419	484	1,903	1,417	496	1,912
September,	1,413	492	1,905	1,423	520	1,943
October,	1,436	498	1,934	1,424	535	1,959
November,	1,432	503	1,935	1,424	540	1,964
December,	1,427	515	1,942	1,467	537	2,004

WINDOW SHADES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	85	3	88	80	3	83
February,	86	3	89	80	3	83
March,	88	4	92	83	4	87
April,	81	6	87	83	6	89
May,	81	6	87	85	6	91
June,	84	6	90	84	6	90
July,	79	6	85	73	6	79
August,	73	3	76	74	3	77
September,	79	3	82	83	3	86
October,	81	3	84	85	3	88
November,	79	3	82	87	3	90
December,	86	3	89	89	3	92

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TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

WIRE CLOTH—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	301	52	353	309	58	367
February,	312	51	363	302	59	361
March,	304	57	361	313	62	375
April,	305	54	359	305	57	362
May,	302	53	355	299	57	356
June,	310	58	368	302	57	359
July,	306	64	370	287	59	346
August,	307	60	367	290	54	344
September,	306	55	361	297	61	358
October,	304	57	361	294	62	356
November,	303	56	359	295	61	356
December,	299	58	357	288	52	340

WOODEN GOODS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	940	...	940	1,037	9	1,046
February,	977	...	977	1,046	9	1,056
March,	1,062	...	1,062	1,071	9	1,080
April,	946	...	946	1,110	9	1,119
May,	979	...	979	1,161	9	1,170
June,	984	...	984	1,220	10	1,230
July,	961	...	961	1,154	10	1,164
August,	982	...	982	1,154	11	1,165
September,	961	...	961	1,168	11	1,179
October,	916	...	916	1,163	11	1,174
November,	947	...	947	1,240	11	1,251
December,	926	...	926	1,180	11	1,191

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,457	3,561	7,018	3,564	3,512	7,076
February,	3,616	3,613	7,229	3,669	3,611	7,280
March,	3,687	3,727	7,414	3,697	3,835	7,532
April,	3,706	3,942	7,648	3,565	3,818	7,383
May,	3,732	3,837	7,569	3,570	3,836	7,406
June,	3,609	3,783	7,392	3,520	3,876	7,396
July,	3,545	3,692	7,237	3,624	4,022	7,647
August,	3,556	3,748	7,304	3,667	4,037	7,704
September,	3,496	3,734	7,229	3,623	4,090	7,713
October,	3,533	3,623	7,156	3,629	4,113	7,742
November,	3,438	3,563	7,001	3,708	4,114	7,821
December,	3,387	3,584	6,921	3,743	4,126	7,869

TABLE No. 13—Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates by Months, 1900-1901—(Continued).

UNCLASSIFIED—FIFTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	4,035	962	5,017	4,510	1,109	5,619
February,	4,064	990	5,044	4,477	1,122	5,599
March,	4,066	1,013	5,069	4,682	1,160	5,822
April,	4,047	1,023	5,070	4,751	1,215	5,966
May,	4,292	1,042	5,334	4,868	1,233	6,101
June,	4,402	1,006	5,407	4,843	1,220	6,063
July,	4,360	967	5,327	4,706	1,147	5,853
August,	4,425	947	5,372	4,604	1,157	5,761
September,	4,466	964	5,429	4,348	1,171	5,519
October,	4,508	960	5,463	4,553	1,148	5,701
November,	4,447	981	5,378	4,421	1,099	5,520
December,	4,181	923	5,104	4,398	1,108	5,506

ALL INDUSTRIES—ONE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	127,031	44,490	171,521	132,965	48,724	181,679
February,	128,967	45,069	174,036	134,996	49,892	184,887
March,	131,012	46,023	177,035	138,111	50,693	188,804
April,	133,028	45,857	178,885	140,534	50,877	191,411
May,	133,150	45,108	178,253	141,650	50,662	192,302
June,	132,573	43,639	176,212	140,639	50,364	191,003
July,	125,893	43,567	169,460	137,504	49,748	187,252
August,	126,269	44,309	170,578	138,560	49,988	188,548
September,	130,657	43,914	174,571	142,204	51,467	193,661
October,	131,396	45,098	176,493	146,126	52,868	198,993
November,	130,824	45,106	175,930	145,686	52,939	198,624
December,	130,310	45,317	175,627	145,608	52,912	198,520

ANALYSIS, TABLES NOS. 5 TO 13.

The totals of all industries on Table No. 5, shows the aggregate average number of persons employed in the 1,660 establishments covered by the presentation, to be 174,883 in 1900, and 191,307 in 1901, an increase in the number employed in the latter year of 16,424, or 9.4 per cent.

Sixty-four out of the eighty-five classified industries show an increase in the aggregate average number of persons employed in 1901 as compared with 1900, and twenty-one industries show decreases.

The following table shows the experience of thirty-two leading industries in respect to the number of persons employed in both years. The increase or decrease for each industry is given by number and percentage.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	Aggregate Average Number of Persons Employed.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
		1900.	1901.	Number.	Percentage.
Brick and terra cotta,	58	4,671	5,172	+	10.7
Brewery products,	32	1,769	1,855	+	4.8
Chemical products,	40	3,825	4,340	+	13.4
Cigars and tobacco,	24	2,963	3,764	+	27.
Clothing,	16	729	1,030	+	41.3
Cutlery,	9	592	872	+	47.3
Cotton goods,	39	4,951	5,730	+	15.7
Electrical appliances,	20	2,429	2,966	+	22.1
Food products,	18	1,492	1,610	+	7.9
Foundry (iron),	30	3,963	4,253	+	7.5
Glass (window and bottle),	19	5,433	5,596	+	3.
Hats (felt),	48	5,294	5,666	+	6.8
High explosives,	8	752	1,109	+	47.4
Jewelry,	66	2,232	2,496	+	8.9
Leather,	55	4,140	4,851	+	17.2
Lime and cement,	6	439	770	+	75.8
Machinery,	92	11,825	13,176	+	11.4
Metal goods,	58	4,280	4,711	+	10.
Musical instruments,	18	1,578	1,776	+	12.5
Oil cloth,	8	838	927	+	10.6
Oils,	15	2,621	2,625	+	0.2
Pottery,	31	3,476	3,610	+	3.8
Pig iron,	4	598	678	+	13.3
Rubber goods,	30	4,015	4,322	+	7.6
Shirts,	22	3,567	3,065	—	14.
Shoes,	40	4,495	4,570	+	1.6
Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	20,240	20,792	+	2.7
Silk dyeing,	20	3,322	3,565	+	7.3
Silk throwing,	18	1,448	1,425	—	1.6
Smelting and refining (gold, silver and copper,	8	2,975	3,182	+	6.2
Structural steel and iron,	16	2,964	3,009	+	18.6
Woolen and worsted goods,	28	7,280	7,547	+	3.9

Tables No. 6 and 7 shows the aggregate average number of persons employed at periods of the smallest and the greatest number, for 1900 and 1901. The totals for all industries given on Table No. 6 shows that the smallest number of persons employed at periods of employment of the smallest number was 169,460 in 1900, and 181,679 for the corresponding period in 1901, an increase of 12,219 persons or 7.2 per cent. Sixty-four of the eighty-five industries included in the presentation, shows an increase in the smallest number of persons employed in 1901 as compared with 1900.

From Table No. 7, it appears that 178,885 persons were employed in 1900 at periods of employment of the greatest number, and at the corresponding periods in 1901, 198,993 persons were employed; an increase of 20,108 persons, or 11.2 per cent. Among the twenty-one industries that exhibits a decrease, there is but one, namely, mining of iron ore, that may rightfully be regarded as among the leading industries of the State. The greatest number employed at mining iron ore was 1,553 in 1900, and 1,352 in 1901, a falling off of 201 persons, or 12.9 per cent.

The presentation on Table No. 8 shows the excess of greatest number over smallest number of persons employed in 1900 and 1901, and the increase or decrease in number for the latter year.

Taking all the industries included in the presentation, it is found that the excess of the greatest over the smallest number of persons employed was 9,425 in 1900, and 17,314 in 1901, the excess of the latter year exceeding that of the former by 7,889 persons.

The figures for the leading industries are reproduced in the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Excess of Greatest over Smallest Number of Persons Employed.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
		1900.	1901.	Number.	Percentage.
Brewery products,	32	81	75	—	7.4
Brick and terra cotta,	58	2,770	3,038	+	9.7
Chemical products,	40	550	452	—	17.5
Cotton goods,	39	1,152	407	—	67.2
Electrical appliances,	20	156	486	+	211.5
Foundry (iron),	30	258	575	+	122.8
Glass (window and bottle),	19	5,470	5,469	—	.....
Hats (felt and wool),	48	485	496	+	2.2
Jewelry,	66	271	372	+	37.3
Leather,	55	799	726	—	9.1
Machinery,	92	607	1,938	+	219.2
Oils,	15	141	128	—	9.2
Pottery,	31	184	261	+	41.8
Rubber products,	30	682	299	—	41.5
Shoes,	40	263	246	—	6.5
Shirts,	22	722	537	—	25.6
Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	2,983	2,151	—	27.9
Silk dyeing,	20	664	630	—	5.1
Structural steel and iron,	16	148	816	+	113.5
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	727	793	+	9.1

Ten of the twenty industries in the foregoing table show more continuous employment in 1901 than in 1900. The others show percentages which indicate a greater degree of idleness during the latter period as compared with the former.

An examination of Table No. 8, shows forty-eight industries in which the percentage of unemployment is greater, and thirty-seven in which it is lower in 1901, as compared with 1900. Trade was not really less active in these industries in 1901 than in 1900; on the contrary many of the establishments included in the forty-eight industries showing an apparent increase in the percentage of unemployment, began the fiscal year 1901 with their normal working force, which increased later on by the employment of additional help; the difference between the greatest and smallest number of persons employed during the year is thus increased, not because some of the wage workers ordinarily employed have been laid off or discharged at some time during the year, but because as above stated, more than the normal number of persons have been employed during some months of the year.

Tables Number 9, 10, 11 and 12 deal with the various phases of employment by establishments. These tables, in the order given above, show the average number of persons employed per

establishment; the smallest number of persons employed in each establishment; the greatest number of persons employed in each establishment; and, the excess of greatest over smallest number employed in each establishment, for both the years 1900 and 1901, with the increases or decreases in number in the latter as compared with the earlier year.

The average number of persons employed per establishment in 1900 was 105, in 1901 it is 115, an increase of 10 in number, or 9.5 per cent.

The smallest average number of persons employed in each establishment was 102 in 1900, and is 109 in 1901, the gain per establishment is 7, or 6.8 per cent.

The average greatest number of persons employed per establishment was 108 in 1900, and 120 in 1901; the increase in 1901 over 1900 is 12, or 11.1 per cent.

The excess of greatest over smallest number of persons employed per establishment was 6 in 1900; in 1901, it is 11, an increase of 5, or 83.3 per cent.

Table No. 13 gives the number of males and females and the number of both sexes employed in each of the eighty-five industries by months for the years 1900 and 1901. This presentation will show at a glance down the twelve lines devoted to each industry, which of the twelve months afforded the greatest and the least amount of employment, and how the two years compare in that respect.

The variation in the number of females employed in each industry for both years is also shown in this table.

WAGES AND EARNINGS OF LABOR.

TABLES 14, 15 AND 16.

In the three following tables are shown the aggregate amounts paid wages; the average yearly earnings; and the classified weekly wage rates for each of the eighty-five industries in 1900 and 1901.

Tables No. 15 and 16 shows the amount of increases or decreases that has taken place in the total amounts of wages paid and in the yearly earnings, in 1901, as compared with 1900. It should be remembered in reading these tables, that the wages and earnings given are for wage earners only, that is to say, persons whose labor in some of the various processes enters directly into the production of the finished article. Managers, superintendents, clerks, salesmen, and other salaried persons are not included.

The figures are based on returns of the total amounts paid in wages, by each of the 1,660 establishments for the years 1900 and 1901. The classification of wages which is given by industries on Table No. 16 is based on reports from each of the establishments covering that week during the year when the largest number of persons were employed. The rates of wages range from below \$5.00 to \$20.00 and over per week, and the number of males and of females receiving each rate is given separately.

TABLE No. 14—Aggregate Amounts Paid in Wages, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Amounts Paid in Wages During the Year.		Amount—Increase (±) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
1	Agricultural implements,	7	\$115,107	\$140,302	+	\$25,195
2	Artisans' tools,	30	753,908	761,049	+	7,141
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	41,623	25,380	—	16,243
4	Bollers,	10	516,568	543,336	+	26,767
5	Boxes (wood and porter,	29	364,654	387,119	+	22,465
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	1,454,746	1,516,690	+	61,944
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	1,879,461	2,100,540	+	221,079
8	Brushes,	11	96,000	98,864	+	2,864
9	Buttons (metal),	9	280,713	313,670	+	32,957
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	322,643	353,253	+	30,610
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	411,794	487,149	+	75,355
12	Carriages and wagons,	26	554,568	557,834	+	3,266
13	Chemical products,	40	1,857,662	2,057,526	+	199,864
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	972,854	1,186,339	+	193,535
15	Clothing,	16	247,812	260,873	+	13,061
16	Confectionery,	4	33,477	37,768	+	4,291
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	133,017	151,632	+	18,615
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	521,348	554,497	+	33,149
19	Cutlery,	9	240,679	383,696	+	143,016
20	Cotton goods,	39	1,379,035	1,556,961	+	177,926
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	1,665,944	1,827,693	+	161,749
22	Electrical appliances,	20	1,266,937	1,649,576	+	382,638
23	Fertilizers,	11	492,336	530,837	+	38,501
24	Food products,	18	636,815	622,361	—	13,454
25	Foundry (brass),	11	850,808	876,980	+	26,172
26	Foundry (iron),	30	2,102,424	2,514,015	+	411,591
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	863,579	945,629	+	82,050
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	2,721,121	2,751,202	+	30,081
29	Graphite products,	4	372,645	383,063	+	10,418
30	Hats (felt),	48	2,694,423	2,961,506	+	267,083
31	Hats (straw),	3	165,458	170,678	+	5,220
32	High explosives,	8	351,028	574,035	+	222,007
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	47,672	48,427	+	755
34	Jewelry,	66	1,288,887	1,448,016	+	159,129
35	Knit goods,	12	516,867	500,157	—	16,710
36	Leather,	55	1,936,538	2,373,717	+	437,179
37	Leather goods,	12	340,589	324,357	—	16,232
38	Lamps,	8	990,715	962,510	—	28,205
39	Lime and cement,	6	202,245	324,890	+	122,645
40	Machinery,	92	6,930,682	7,567,744	+	637,162
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	74,478	77,284	+	2,806
42	Metal goods,	56	1,767,636	1,999,659	+	232,023
43	Metal novelties,	12	258,499	280,020	+	21,521
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	614,925	636,192	+	21,267
45	Musical instruments,	18	755,618	836,944	+	81,326
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	397,864	449,919	+	52,055
47	Oils,	15	1,576,380	1,636,297	+	49,917
48	Paints,	10	278,249	323,233	+	50,033
49	Paper,	32	855,302	906,132	+	50,830
50	Pig iron,	4	271,180	304,377	+	33,197
51	Pottery,	31	1,929,796	2,068,531	+	138,735
52	Printing and book binding,	19	298,167	319,844	+	21,677
53	Quarrying stone,	13	257,999	243,422	—	14,577
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	154,396	137,633	—	16,763
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	1,511,521	1,961,890	+	450,369
56	Saddles and harness,	10	144,664	141,264	—	3,400
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	263,319	266,023	+	2,704
58	Scientific instruments,	11	579,016	612,836	+	33,820
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	331,854	354,487	+	22,633
60	Shoes,	40	1,691,372	1,689,361	—	2,011
61	Shirts,	22	922,274	841,633	—	80,641

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TABLE No. 14—Aggregate Amounts Paid in Wages, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Amounts Paid in Wages During the Year.		Amount—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
62	Ship building,	12	342,560	1,299,363	+	956,893
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	7,681,001	8,130,926	+	449,925
64	Silk dyeing,	20	1,602,821	1,638,839	+	136,068
65	Silk throwing,	18	348,075	353,242	+	4,167
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	213,627	238,326	+	24,698
67	Silver goods,	12	618,691	686,592	+	66,901
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	1,537,025	1,809,561	+	272,536
69	Soap and tallow,	14	216,302	233,215	+	16,913
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	23,460	19,987	—	3,473
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	290,321	264,624	—	25,697
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	1,499,991	1,537,959	+	37,968
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	1,486,777	1,466,940	—	19,837
74	Textile products,	6	103,870	107,432	+	3,562
75	Thread,	6	584,202	1,714,391	+	1,130,189
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	283,343	298,009	+	14,666
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	216,546	284,881	+	68,335
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	332,706	89,531	—	243,175
79	Varnishes,	18	186,348	192,626	+	6,278
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	933,170	955,934	+	22,764
81	Window shades,	4	47,665	48,454	+	789
82	Wire cloth,	4	225,512	234,289	+	8,777
83	Wooden goods,	29	899,261	418,528	—	19,777
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	2,356,101	2,523,623	+	166,522
85	Unclassified,	50	2,555,858	2,750,963	+	195,105
All industries,		1,660	\$77,333,138	\$85,450,085	+	\$8,116,947

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TABLE No. 15—Average Yearly Earnings, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900--1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Yearly Earnings.		Amount—Increase (x) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
1	Agricultural implements,	7	\$451 40	\$477 21	+	\$25 81
2	Artisans' tools,	30	518 86	515 97	—	2 89
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	358 82	396 56	+	37 74
4	Bollers,	10	541 47	532 16	—	9 31
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	289 18	295 06	+	5 88
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	822 35	817 62	—	4 73
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	402 37	406 14	+	3 77
8	Brushes,	11	339 29	327 36	—	11 93
9	Buttons (metal),	9	302 17	352 04	+	49 87
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	354 55	378 62	+	24 07
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	352 26	363 82	+	11 56
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	534 73	529 30	—	5 48
13	Chemical products,	40	490 89	474 08	—	16 81
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	328 33	309 88	—	18 45
15	Clothing,	16	339 93	350 36	+	10 43
16	Confectionery,	4	423 76	419 64	—	4 12
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	283 79	352 75	+	68 96
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	273 39	278 64	+	5 25
19	Cutlery,	9	406 55	440 02	+	33 47
20	Cotton goods,	39	278 54	271 72	—	6 82
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	414 72	443 40	+	28 68
22	Electrical appliances,	20	521 59	556 16	+	34 57
23	Fertilizers,	11	480 80	500 83	+	20 03
24	Food products,	18	426 15	386 56	—	39 59
25	Foundry (brass),	11	435 00	474 19	+	39 19
26	Foundry (iron),	30	531 18	520 58	—	10 60
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	643 50	634 22	—	9 28
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	500 85	491 64	—	9 21
29	Graphite products,	4	296 45	309 67	+	13 22
30	Hats (felt),	48	508 96	523 60	+	14 65
31	Hats (straw),	3	370 15	394 17	+	24 02
32	High explosives,	8	466 79	517 61	+	50 82
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	588 64	576 51	—	12 03
34	Jewelry,	66	562 34	580 13	+	17 79
35	Knit goods,	12	282 75	286 29	+	3 54
36	Leather,	55	467 77	489 32	+	21 55
37	Leather goods,	12	304 10	297 55	—	6 52
38	Lamps,	8	361 18	359 63	—	1 55
39	Lime and cement,	6	461 75	421 94	—	39 81
40	Machinery,	92	586 10	574 36	—	11 74
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	423 17	406 65	—	16 52
42	Metal goods,	56	413 00	424 46	+	11 46
43	Metal novelties,	12	380 15	390 00	+	9 85
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	436 12	421 87	—	14 25
45	Musical instruments,	18	478 84	498 84	+	20 00
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	474 78	485 35	+	10 57
47	Oils,	15	601 44	619 54	+	18 10
48	Paints,	10	489 01	511 34	+	22 33
49	Paper,	32	473 33	487 72	+	14 39
50	Pig iron,	4	453 48	448 93	—	4 55
51	Pottery,	31	555 18	570 23	+	15 06
52	Printing and book binding,	19	434 65	445 46	+	10 81
53	Quarrying stone,	12	390 91	399 71	+	8 80
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	525 15	454 23	—	70 92
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	451 16	453 93	+	2 77
56	Saddles and harness,	10	513 00	509 94	—	3 06
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	455 57	489 91	+	34 34
58	Scientific instruments,	11	409 20	440 25	+	31 05
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	516 91	504 24	—	12 67
60	Shoes,	40	376 28	367 47	—	8 81
61	Shirts,	22	258 56	274 54	+	15 98

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TABLE No. 15—Average Yearly Earnings, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Yearly Earnings.		Amount—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.
			1900.	1901.	
62	Ship building,	12	651 25	553 71	— 97 54
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	379 49	391 06	+ 11 57
64	Silk dyeing,	20	452 38	459 72	+ 7 34
65	Silk throwing,	18	240 38	247 18	+ 6 80
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	385 61	405 31	+ 19 70
67	Silver goods,	12	519 91	580 02	+ 60 11
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	516 65	568 68	+ 52 03
69	Soap and tallow,	14	391 85	403 48	+ 11 63
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	334 59	425 25	+ 40 66
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	528 81	461 02	— 67 79
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	506 04	511 12	+ 5 08
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	538 69	543 71	+ 5 02
74	Textile products,	6	348 56	345 44	— 3 12
75	Thread,	6	325 55	308 18	— 17 37
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	469 89	473 03	+ 3 14
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	335 73	337 53	+ 1 80
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	562 95	556 09	— 6 86
79	Varnishes,	18	719 49	713 43	— 6 06
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	498 49	503 39	+ 4 90
81	Window shades,	4	554 24	556 94	+ 2 70
82	Wire cloth,	4	624 69	656 27	+ 31 58
83	Wooden goods,	29	414 59	363 31	— 51 28
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	324 53	334 25	+ 9 72
85	Unclassified,	50	486 74	478 26	— 8 48
All industries,		1,660	\$442 19	\$446 66	+ \$4 47

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	20	...	20	20	...	20
\$5 but under \$6.....	11	...	11	18	...	18
6 " " 7.....	16	...	16	20	...	20
7 " " 8.....	87	...	87	116	...	116
8 " " 9.....	25	...	25	26	...	26
9 " " 10.....	31	...	31	39	...	39
10 " " 12.....	33	...	33	29	...	29
12 " " 15.....	54	...	54	75	...	75
15 " " 20.....	59	...	59	77	...	77
20 and over.....	4	...	4	4	...	4
Total,	340	...	340	424	...	424

ARTISANS' TOOLS—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	209	8	217	202	3	205
\$5 but under \$6.....	53	2	55	71	3	74
6 " " 7.....	94	3	97	110	3	113
7 " " 8.....	125	1	126	121	3	124
8 " " 9.....	119	2	121	123	1	124
9 " " 10.....	151	...	151	159	1	160
10 " " 12.....	251	...	251	250	2	252
12 " " 15.....	261	...	261	278	...	278
15 " " 20.....	207	...	207	199	...	199
20 and over.....	76	...	76	84	...	84
Total,	1,546	16	1,562	1,597	16	1,613

BICYCLE AND BICYCLE PARTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	37	20	57	14	8	22
\$5 but under \$6.....	15	7	22	3	...	3
6 " " 7.....	33	3	41	8	...	8
7 " " 8.....	25	...	25	13	2	15
8 " " 9.....	8	...	8	4	...	4
9 " " 10.....	12	...	12	7	...	7
10 " " 12.....	14	1	15	10	...	10
12 " " 15.....	11	...	11	7	...	7
15 " " 20.....	8	...	8	2	...	2
20 and over.....	1	...	1	2	...	2
Total,	139	31	200	70	10	80

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

BOILERS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	27	...	27	28	...	28
\$5 but under \$6,	34	...	34	14	...	14
6 " " 7,	24	...	24	24	...	24
7 " " 8,	53	...	53	74	...	74
8 " " 9,	192	...	192	72	...	72
9 " " 10,	135	...	135	202	...	202
10 " " 12,	133	...	133	280	...	280
12 " " 15,	228	...	228	242	...	242
15 " " 20,	174	...	174	210	...	210
20 and over,	52	...	52	60	...	60
Total,	1,050	...	1,050	1,206	...	1,206

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	46	393	439	54	360	414
\$5 but under \$6,	44	219	263	41	215	256
6 " " 7,	27	140	167	27	183	210
7 " " 8,	54	76	130	38	63	101
8 " " 9,	38	24	62	45	48	93
9 " " 10,	32	9	41	53	18	71
10 " " 12,	47	6	53	59	9	68
12 " " 15,	94	3	97	92	5	97
15 " " 20,	32	...	32	38	...	38
20 and over,	11	...	11	14	...	14
Total,	425	870	1,295	461	801	1,362

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	22	5	27	21	4	25
\$5 but under \$6,	9	3	12	12	...	12
6 " " 7,	17	1	18	19	1	20
7 " " 8,	12	...	12	18	...	18
8 " " 9,	27	...	27	14	...	14
9 " " 10,	33	...	33	32	...	32
10 " " 12,	49	...	49	60	...	60
12 " " 15,	371	...	371	240	...	240
15 " " 20,	1,144	...	1,144	1,301	...	1,301
20 and over,	183	...	183	199	...	199
Total,	1,867	9	1,867	1,916	5	1,921

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TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—FIFTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	326	22	348	276	62	338
\$5 but under \$6,.....	176	...	176	188	...	188
6 " " 7,.....	451	...	451	421	4	425
7 " " 8,.....	1,687	2	1,689	1,640	2	1,642
8 " " 9,.....	998	...	998	1,209	...	1,209
9 " " 10,.....	1,283	...	1,283	1,306	...	1,306
10 " " 12,.....	586	...	586	635	...	635
12 " " 15,.....	382	...	382	400	...	400
15 " " 20,.....	302	...	302	426	...	426
20 and over,.....	111	...	111	138	...	138
Total,	6,302	24	6,326	6,639	68	6,707

BRUSHES—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	45	59	104	61	70	131
\$5 but under \$6,.....	10	23	33	11	24	35
6 " " 7,.....	10	14	24	15	11	26
7 " " 8,.....	13	11	24	30	3	33
8 " " 9,.....	10	4	14	12	3	15
9 " " 10,.....	19	2	21	31	2	33
10 " " 12,.....	13	1	14	18	...	18
12 " " 15,.....	42	...	42	28	1	29
15 " " 20,.....	24	...	24	19	...	19
20 and over,.....	4	...	4	7	...	7
Total,	190	114	304	232	114	346

BUTTONS (METAL)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	75	452	527	71	403	474
\$5 but under \$6,.....	27	109	136	21	113	134
6 " " 7,.....	16	77	93	14	63	77
7 " " 8,.....	20	58	78	14	37	51
8 " " 9,.....	14	33	47	10	32	42
9 " " 10,.....	23	7	30	23	8	31
10 " " 12,.....	44	16	60	34	8	42
12 " " 15,.....	48	12	60	57	3	60
15 " " 20,.....	72	5	77	57	...	57
20 and over,.....	63	...	63	45	...	45
Total,	402	769	1,171	346	667	1,013

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

BUTTONS (PEARL)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1909			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	115	86	201	127	103	230
\$5 but under \$6,	33	167	200	40	80	120
6 " " 7,	47	59	106	46	76	122
7 " " 8,	44	23	67	47	54	101
8 " " 9,	37	12	49	42	20	62
9 " " 10,	67	2	69	58	5	63
10 " " 12,	84	4	88	79	6	85
12 " " 15,	145	...	145	103	...	103
15 " " 20,	66	...	66	123	...	123
20 and over,	9	...	9	15	...	15
Total,	647	353	1,000	680	344	1,024

CARPETS AND RUGS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	103	117	220	166	127	293
\$5 but under \$6.....	55	103	158	72	109	181
6 " " 7.....	157	77	234	169	60	229
7 " " 8.....	159	29	188	91	27	118
8 " " 9.....	89	28	117	120	40	160
9 " " 10.....	68	26	94	67	19	86
10 " " 12.....	117	7	124	129	4	133
12 " " 15.....	64	1	65	114	3	117
15 " " 20.....	30	...	30	43	9	52
20 and over.....	9	...	9	5	...	5
Total,	851	388	1,239	976	398	1,374

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	30	...	30	16	...	16
\$5 but under \$6,.....	22	...	22	32	...	32
6 " " 7,.....	40	...	40	44	...	44
7 " " 8,.....	88	...	88	86	...	86
8 " " 9,.....	93	...	93	90	...	90
9 " " 10,.....	155	...	155	129	...	129
10 " " 12,.....	141	...	141	184	...	184
12 " " 15,.....	300	...	300	293	...	293
15 " " 20,.....	188	...	188	204	...	204
20 and over.....	30	...	30	37	...	37
Total,	1,087	...	1,087	1,115	...	1,115

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	237	276	513	209	383	592
\$5 but under \$6,	88	142	230	103	169	272
6 " " 7,	150	176	326	143	143	286
7 " " 8,	177	63	240	209	68	277
8 " " 9,	266	22	288	214	42	256
9 " " 10,	824	13	837	587	31	618
10 " " 12,	743	13	756	1,221	18	1,239
12 " " 15,	583	9	592	763	2	770
15 " " 20,	358	3	361	537	4	541
20 and over,	112	...	112	163	...	163
Total,	3,543	717	4,260	4,154	860	5,014

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	172	861	1,033	184	958	1,142
\$5 but under \$6,	135	644	779	64	881	945
6 " " 7,	106	493	599	71	345	416
7 " " 8,	75	100	175	167	302	469
8 " " 9,	58	57	115	163	62	225
9 " " 10,	109	124	233	129	84	213
10 " " 12,	156	54	210	156	74	230
12 " " 15,	133	37	170	164	124	288
15 " " 20,	124	24	148	117	6	123
20 and over,	36	...	36	51	...	51
Total,	1,104	2,394	3,498	1,266	2,836	4,102

CLOTHING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	19	166	185	25	225	250
\$5 but under \$6,	20	135	155	12	147	159
6 " " 7,	41	103	144	31	135	166
7 " " 8,	33	39	72	73	58	131
8 " " 9,	14	26	40	52	40	92
9 " " 10,	54	14	68	76	17	93
10 " " 12,	78	12	90	117	14	131
12 " " 15,	51	1	52	82	2	84
15 " " 20,	21	...	21	37	...	37
20 and over,	5	...	5	11	...	11
Total,	336	496	832	516	638	1,154

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

CONFECTIONERY—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	2	22	24	1	41	42
\$5 but under \$6,	1	3	4	2	4	6
6 " " 7, .....	...	4	4	3	...	3
7 " " 8,	19	1	20	17	1	18
8 " " 9,	8	1	9	10	6	16
9 " " 10,	3	3	6	3	...	3
10 " " 12,	9	2	11	3	1	4
12 " " 15,	8	...	8	9	...	9
15 " " 20,	7	...	7	12	...	12
20 and over,	1	...	1	1	...	1
Total,	58	36	94	61	53	114

CORNICES (GALV. IRON AND COPPER)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	14	...	14	14	...	14
\$5 but under \$6,	14	...	14	35	...	35
6 " " 7,	10	...	10	22	...	22
7 " " 8,	17	...	17	15	...	15
8 " " 9,	8	...	8	5	...	5
9 " " 10,	29	...	29	57	...	57
10 " " 12,	61	...	61	97	...	97
12 " " 15,	27	...	27	30	...	30
15 " " 20,	68	...	68	74	...	74
20 and over,	15	...	15	54	...	54
Total,	263	...	263	403	...	403

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	12	610	622	13	616	629
\$5 but under \$6,	14	400	414	9	375	384
6 " " 7,	9	267	276	14	286	300
7 " " 8,	10	219	229	12	307	319
8 " " 9,	13	160	173	13	195	208
9 " " 10,	24	169	193	10	106	116
10 " " 12,	30	118	148	16	77	93
12 " " 15,	38	57	95	27	35	62
15 " " 20,	27	8	35	42	6	48
20 and over,	13	...	13	15	1	16
Total,	190	2,008	2,198	171	2,004	2,175

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TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued.)

CUTLERY—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	144	15	159	175	43	218
\$5 but under \$6,.....	44	9	53	67	24	91
6 " " 7,.....	38	5	43	52	11	63
7 " " 8,.....	42	3	45	43	3	46
8 " " 9,.....	29	3	32	65	...	65
9 " " 10,.....	41	3	44	76	1	77
10 " " 12,.....	54	...	54	100	...	100
12 " " 15,.....	83	...	83	108	...	108
15 " " 20,.....	84	...	84	96	...	96
20 and over,.....	23	...	23	52	...	52
Total,	582	38	620	834	82	916

COTTON GOODS—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	235	2,272	2,507	330	2,430	2,760
\$5 but under \$6,.....	84	662	746	127	888	1,015
6 " " 7,.....	199	475	674	210	604	814
7 " " 8,.....	149	261	410	128	475	603
8 " " 9,.....	111	133	244	149	223	372
9 " " 10,.....	211	110	321	141	104	245
10 " " 12,.....	262	103	365	164	87	251
12 " " 15,.....	128	39	167	126	24	150
15 " " 20,.....	73	13	86	102	8	110
20 and over,.....	49	...	49	47	3	50
Total,	1,501	4,068	5,569	1,524	4,846	6,370

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	466	354	820	442	290	732
\$5 but under \$6,.....	220	242	462	216	248	464
6 " " 7,.....	331	128	459	325	129	454
7 " " 8,.....	908	21	929	993	23	1,016
8 " " 9,.....	597	7	604	627	12	639
9 " " 10,.....	379	2	381	371	5	376
10 " " 12,.....	243	17	260	244	4	248
12 " " 15,.....	260	6	266	277	13	290
15 " " 20,.....	123	1	124	147	2	149
20 and over,.....	129	...	129	129	...	129
Total,	3,656	778	4,434	3,771	728	4,497

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	276	84	360	345	117	462
\$5 but under \$6,	119	29	148	154	59	213
6 " " 7,	108	55	163	165	73	238
7 " " 8,	154	47	201	220	52	272
8 " " 9,	221	13	234	206	74	280
9 " " 10,	295	6	301	347	31	378
10 " " 12,	310	2	312	325	21	346
12 " " 15,	416	...	416	456	5	461
15 " " 20,	378	...	378	539	...	539
20 and over,	110	...	110	214	...	214
Total,	2,387	236	2,623	2,971	432	3,403

FERTILIZERS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	36	...	36	19	...	19
\$5 but under \$6,	5	7	12	2	1	3
6 " " 7,	31	12	43	10	21	31
7 " " 8,	169	8	177	104	2	106
8 " " 9,	38	1	39	353	...	353
9 " " 10,	772	...	772	838	...	838
10 " " 12,	168	...	168	208	2	210
12 " " 15,	98	...	98	109	...	109
15 " " 20,	72	...	72	79	1	80
20 and over,	18	...	18	13	...	13
Total,	1,407	28	1,435	1,735	27	1,762

FOOD PRODUCTS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	181	303	484	120	275	395
\$5 but under \$6,	42	82	124	49	75	124
6 " " 7,	83	61	144	79	67	146
7 " " 8,	231	34	265	216	9	225
8 " " 9,	100	5	105	57	3	60
9 " " 10,	229	3	232	198	3	201
10 " " 12,	171	5	176	207	3	210
12 " " 15,	302	...	302	319	...	319
15 " " 20,	124	1	125	163	...	163
20 and over,	20	...	20	23	...	23
Total,	1,483	494	1,977	1,431	435	1,866

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TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	108	22	130	91	19	110
\$5 but under \$6,	19	6	25	42	6	48
6 " " 7,	17	5	22	30	7	37
7 " " 8,	73	6	79	73	4	77
8 " " 9,	85	...	85	76	...	76
9 " " 10,	68	...	68	88	...	88
10 " " 12,	76	1	77	88	...	88
12 " " 15,	106	...	106	140	...	140
15 " " 20,	181	...	181	151	...	151
20 and over,	20	...	20	40	...	40
Total,	753	40	793	819	36	855

FOUNDRY (IRON)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	198	...	198	180	...	180
\$5 but under \$6,.....	294	...	294	184	...	184
6 " " 7,.....	193	...	193	228	...	228
7 " " 8,.....	617	...	617	482	...	482
8 " " 9,.....	528	...	528	736	...	736
9 " " 10,.....	657	...	657	757	...	757
10 " " 12,.....	405	...	405	571	...	571
12 " " 15,.....	699	...	699	680	...	680
15 " " 20,.....	575	...	575	719	...	719
20 and over,.....	191	...	191	126	...	126
Total,	4,357	...	4,357	4,663	...	4,663

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	54	...	54	54	...	54
\$5 but under \$6,.....	46	...	46	33	...	33
6 " " 7,.....	47	...	47	49	...	49
7 " " 8,.....	47	...	47	43	...	43
8 " " 9,.....	105	...	105	117	...	117
9 " " 10,.....	293	...	293	342	...	342
10 " " 12,.....	154	...	154	174	...	174
12 " " 15,.....	234	...	234	219	...	219
15 " " 20,.....	332	...	332	368	...	368
20 and over,.....	272	...	272	275	...	275
Total,	1,584	...	1,584	1,674	...	1,674

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	2,095	165	2,260	1,900	172	2,072
\$5 but under 6,.....	361	17	378	415	19	434
6 " " 7,.....	419	7	426	477	6	483
7 " " 8,.....	435	3	438	483	...	483
8 " " 9,.....	369	3	372	439	4	443
9 " " 10,.....	249	...	249	383	2	385
10 " " 12,.....	492	3	495	520	...	520
12 " " 15,.....	421	1	422	518	1	519
15 " " 20,.....	373	...	373	485	...	485
20 and over,.....	1,622	...	1,622	1,284	...	1,284
Total,	6,835	199	7,034	6,904	204	7,108

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	218	548	766	264	454	718
\$5 but under \$6,.....	69	73	142	54	73	127
6 " " 7,.....	46	43	89	49	47	96
7 " " 8,.....	24	19	43	32	35	67
8 " " 9,.....	19	18	37	27	12	39
9 " " 10,.....	30	8	38	20	9	29
10 " " 12,.....	75	6	81	65	11	76
12 " " 15,.....	66	4	70	79	1	80
15 " " 20,.....	65	1	66	81	1	82
20 and over,.....	28	...	28	30	...	30
Total,	640	720	1,360	701	643	1,344

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	251	362	613	224	341	575
\$5 but under \$6,.....	160	248	408	170	255	425
6 " " 7,.....	201	297	498	182	273	455
7 " " 8,.....	275	247	522	225	249	474
8 " " 9,.....	413	183	596	285	213	498
9 " " 10,.....	449	106	555	344	148	492
10 " " 12,.....	860	106	966	738	117	855
12 " " 15,.....	799	21	820	938	42	980
15 " " 20,.....	669	13	682	983	24	1,000
20 and over,.....	207	1	208	424	3	427
Total,	4,284	1,583	5,867	4,523	1,658	6,181

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	21	131	152	32	122	154
\$5 but under \$6,.....	3	72	75	6	46	52
6 " " 7,.....	10	38	48	9	60	69
7 " " 8,.....	6	37	43	9	52	61
8 " " 9,.....	4	87	91	9	50	59
9 " " 10,.....	13	44	57	12	42	54
10 " " 12,.....	16	46	62	21	33	54
12 " " 15,.....	40	20	60	33	21	54
15 " " 20,.....	72	11	83	39	1	40
20 and over,.....	9	...	9	10	...	10
Total,	195	486	680	180	427	607

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.			Females.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under \$5,	23	...	23	5	3	8
\$5 but under \$6,.....	3	...	3	1	...	1
6 " " 7,.....	26	7	33	31	6	37
7 " " 8,.....	12	...	12	50	...	50
8 " " 9,.....	181	...	181	147	...	147
9 " " 10,.....	176	...	176	278	1	279
10 " " 12,.....	206	...	206	383	...	383
12 " " 15,.....	171	...	171	216	...	216
15 " " 20,.....	61	...	61	128	...	128
20 and over,.....	12	...	12	15	...	15
Total,	871	7	878	1,254	10	1,264

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.			Females.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under \$5,	6	17	23	4	20	24
\$5 but under \$6,.....	2	1	3	4	2	6
6 " " 7,.....	1	...	1	3	...	3
7 " " 8,.....	6	...	6	6	...	6
8 " " 9,.....	3	...	3	2	...	2
9 " " 10,.....	3	...	3	2	...	2
10 " " 12,.....	14	...	14	13	...	13
12 " " 15,.....	14	...	14	15	...	15
15 " " 20,.....	8	...	8	8	...	8
20 and over,.....	14	...	14	15	...	15
Total,	71	18	89	72	22	94

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

JEWELRY—SIXTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	228	236	464	224	223	447
\$5 but under \$6,	70	99	169	82	95	177
6 " " 7,	38	53	91	46	93	139
7 " " 8,	60	75	135	56	94	150
8 " " 9,	51	78	129	53	82	135
9 " " 10,	52	51	103	67	67	134
10 " " 12,	143	43	186	115	65	180
12 " " 15,	280	29	309	296	33	329
15 " " 20,	523	5	528	545	7	552
20 and over,	435	1	436	490	2	492
Total,	1,880	670	2,550	1,974	761	2,735

KNIT GOODS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	244	498	742	221	395	616
\$5 but under \$6,	58	249	307	55	225	280
6 " " 7,	46	172	218	56	194	250
7 " " 8,	73	104	177	66	108	174
8 " " 9,	85	91	176	80	97	177
9 " " 10,	101	18	119	111	34	145
10 " " 12,	64	11	75	80	9	89
12 " " 15,	54	15	69	56	6	62
15 " " 20,	31	2	33	26	...	26
20 and over,	19	...	19	17	1	18
Total,	775	1,160	1,935	768	1,069	1,837

LEATHER—FIFTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	189	33	222	238	50	288
\$5 but under \$6,	177	13	190	236	27	263
6 " " 7,	240	18	258	243	16	264
7 " " 8,	279	15	294	251	12	263
8 " " 9,	467	4	471	453	6	459
9 " " 10,	672	4	676	709	3	712
10 " " 12,	806	...	806	1,027	...	1,027
12 " " 15,	770	1	771	892	...	892
15 " " 20,	511	1	512	699	...	699
20 and over,	245	...	245	431	...	431
Total,	4,356	89	4,445	5,134	114	5,298

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

LEATHER GOODS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	172	252	424	138	264	402
\$5 but under \$6,.....	84	153	237	74	151	225
6 " " 7,.....	49	66	115	49	60	109
7 " " 8,.....	44	35	79	43	35	78
8 " " 9,.....	33	19	52	40	24	64
9 " " 10,.....	55	9	64	41	12	53
10 " " 12,.....	77	5	82	61	10	71
12 " " 15,.....	61	2	63	55	5	60
15 " " 20,.....	55	...	55	50	...	50
20 and over,.....	23	...	23	23	...	23
Total,	653	541	1,194	574	561	1,135

LAMPS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	172	684	856	139	601	740
\$5 but under \$6,.....	113	304	417	82	277	359
6 " " 7,.....	77	429	506	107	394	501
7 " " 8,.....	120	359	479	71	397	468
8 " " 9,.....	76	152	228	97	195	292
9 " " 10,.....	72	70	142	113	95	208
10 " " 12,.....	172	46	218	183	38	221
12 " " 15,.....	227	16	243	221	12	233
15 " " 20,.....	167	3	170	187	2	189
20 and over,.....	44	...	44	35	...	35
Total,	1,240	2,063	3,303	1,235	2,011	3,246

LIME AND CEMENT—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5, .....	...	...	...	59	...	59
\$5 but under \$6,.....	1	...	1	13	...	13
6 " " 7,.....	3	...	3	25	...	25
7 " " 8,.....	30	...	30	38	...	38
8 " " 9,.....	142	...	142	155	...	155
9 " " 10,.....	135	...	135	139	...	139
10 " " 12,.....	75	...	75	197	...	197
12 " " 15,.....	11	...	11	120	...	120
15 " " 20,.....	54	...	54	51	...	51
20 and over,.....	3	...	3	7	...	7
Total,	454	...	454	554	...	554

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

MACHINERY—NINETY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	938	57	990	1,105	113	1,218
\$5 but under \$6,.....	279	76	355	387	71	458
6 " " 7,.....	381	75	456	483	76	559
7 " " 8,.....	563	31	594	751	38	789
8 " " 9,.....	737	31	768	899	38	937
9 " " 10,.....	1,415	27	1,442	1,513	14	1,527
10 " " 12,.....	1,449	23	1,472	1,763	10	1,773
12 " " 15,.....	2,697	9	2,706	3,189	7	3,196
15 " " 20,.....	3,601	...	3,601	4,024	...	4,024
20 and over,.....	604	...	604	623	...	623
Total,	12,659	329	12,988	14,687	367	15,054

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	34	1	35	58	1	59
\$5 but under \$6,.....	6	...	6	5	16	21
6 " " 7,.....	14	16	30	14	1	15
7 " " 8,.....	25	5	30	22	...	22
8 " " 9,.....	10	1	11	16	...	16
9 " " 10,.....	13	2	15	14	8	22
10 " " 12,.....	11	1	12	13	...	13
12 " " 15,.....	29	1	30	37	1	38
15 " " 20,.....	14	...	14	12	...	12
20 and over,.....	1	...	1	3	...	3
Total,	157	27	184	194	27	221

METAL GOODS—FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	608	417	1,025	592	597	1,189
\$5 but under \$6,.....	300	209	509	295	230	525
6 " " 7,.....	266	145	411	332	183	515
7 " " 8,.....	474	101	575	507	102	609
8 " " 9,.....	311	51	362	324	50	374
9 " " 10,.....	428	27	455	499	18	517
10 " " 12,.....	437	14	451	421	18	439
12 " " 15,.....	401	4	405	472	9	481
15 " " 20,.....	372	...	372	472	3	475
20 and over,.....	149	...	149	135	...	135
Total,	3,746	968	4,714	4,049	1,210	5,259

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TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

METAL NOVELTIES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	132	124	256	151	127	278
\$5 but under \$6,	53	33	91	51	34	85
6 " " 7,	41	23	63	61	52	113
7 " " 8,	39	13	52	36	10	46
8 " " 9,	78	9	87	81	8	89
9 " " 10,	63	13	76	58	3	61
10 " " 12,	44	3	47	62	2	64
12 " " 15,	78	...	78	122	1	123
15 " " 20,	61	...	61	86	...	86
20 and over,	18	...	18	23	...	23
Total,	607	222	829	731	237	968

MINING (IRON ORE)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	42	...	42	56	...	56
\$5 but under \$6,	18	...	16	42	...	42
6 " " 7,	48	...	48	60	...	60
7 " " 8,	152	...	152	231	...	231
8 " " 9,	279	...	279	428	...	428
9 " " 10,	464	...	464	319	...	319
10 " " 12,	439	...	439	118	...	118
12 " " 15,	150	...	150	78	...	78
15 " " 20,	33	...	33	6	...	6
20 and over,	27	...	27	5	...	5
Total,	1,650	...	1,650	1,343	...	1,343

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	200	123	323	151	106	257
\$5 but under \$6,	91	46	137	81	50	131
6 " " 7,	89	42	131	102	30	132
7 " " 8,	125	26	151	113	41	154
8 " " 9,	96	26	122	116	15	131
9 " " 10,	151	9	160	167	13	185
10 " " 12,	241	2	243	228	3	231
12 " " 15,	317	...	317	357	1	358
15 " " 20,	179	...	179	278	...	278
20 and over,	76	...	76	86	...	86
Total,	1,565	274	1,839	1,679	264	1,943

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

OIL CLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	59	...	59	79	...	79
\$5 but under \$6,	17	...	17	15	...	15
6 " " 7,	52	...	52	65	...	65
7 " " 8,	103	...	103	122	...	122
8 " " 9,	167	...	167	166	...	166
9 " " 10,	185	...	185	206	...	206
10 " " 12,	104	...	104	119	...	119
12 " " 15,	115	...	115	119	...	119
15 " " 20,	88	...	88	95	...	95
20 and over,	27	...	27	35	...	35
Total,	915	...	915	1,021	...	1,021

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	91	...	91	118	...	118
\$5 but under \$6,	67	...	67	68	...	68
6 " " 7,	127	...	127	154	...	154
7 " " 8,	60	...	60	83	...	83
8 " " 9,	41	...	41	74	...	74
9 " " 10,	699	...	699	516	...	516
10 " " 12,	407	...	407	357	...	357
12 " " 15,	783	...	783	696	...	696
15 " " 20,	505	...	505	694	...	694
20 and over,	170	...	170	173	...	173
Total,	2,950	...	2,950	2,873	...	2,873

PAINTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	39	32	71	40	41	81
\$5 but under \$6,	5	17	22	16	11	27
6 " " 7,	13	1	14	16	14	30
7 " " 8,	52	2	54	36	1	37
8 " " 9,	80	4	84	65	3	68
9 " " 10,	160	1	161	202	2	204
10 " " 12,	111	2	113	109	2	111
12 " " 15,	74	1	75	80	1	81
15 " " 20,	39	1	40	44	...	44
20 and over,	15	...	15	15	...	15
Total,	583	61	649	623	75	698

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TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

PAPER—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	148	141	289	151	131	282
\$5 but under \$6,	78	50	128	86	39	125
6 " " 7,	109	42	151	93	32	125
7 " " 8,	317	9	326	345	23	368
8 " " 9,	201	7	208	156	4	160
9 " " 10,	275	6	281	302	5	307
10 " " 12,	162	1	163	191	2	193
12 " " 15,	166	1	167	162	1	163
15 " " 20,	129	...	129	142	...	142
20 and over,	129	...	129	112	...	112
Total,	1,714	257	1,971	1,740	237	1,977

PIG IRON—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	13	...	13	7	...	7
\$5 but under \$6,	24	...	24	3	...	3
6 " " 7,	50	...	50	1	...	1
7 " " 8,	142	...	142	319	...	319
8 " " 9,	98	...	98	101	...	101
9 " " 10,	137	...	137	102	...	102
10 " " 12,	165	...	165	123	...	123
12 " " 15,	94	...	94	39	...	39
15 " " 20,	32	...	32	84	...	84
20 and over,	8	...	8	2	...	2
Total,	763	...	763	781	...	781

POTTERY—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	302	223	524	298	229	527
\$5 but under \$6,	124	111	235	102	117	219
6 " " 7,	158	75	233	138	58	196
7 " " 8,	263	79	341	230	31	311
8 " " 9,	173	42	215	177	36	213
9 " " 10,	222	25	247	230	29	259
10 " " 12,	265	8	273	283	13	301
12 " " 15,	307	12	319	362	15	377
15 " " 20,	555	2	557	653	2	655
20 and over,	639	4	633	598	3	596
Total,	2,997	640	3,637	3,066	693	3,764

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	78	179	257	89	260	349
\$5 but under \$6,.....	21	46	67	30	54	84
6 " " 7,.....	38	32	70	35	44	79
7 " " 8,.....	33	10	43	41	21	62
8 " " 9,.....	15	5	20	28	10	38
9 " " 10,.....	33	2	35	33	1	34
10 " " 12,.....	60	2	62	48	...	48
12 " " 15,.....	72	3	75	92	4	96
15 " " 20,.....	115	2	118	121	3	124
20 and over,.....	47	...	47	49	...	49
Total,	513	281	794	564	397	961

QUARRYING STONE—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	35	...	35	41	...	41
\$5 but under \$6,.....	9	...	9	31	...	31
6 " " 7,.....	21	...	21	9	...	9
7 " " 8,.....	266	...	266	146	...	146
8 " " 9,.....	212	...	212	181	...	181
9 " " 10,.....	138	...	138	127	...	127
10 " " 12,.....	77	...	77	56	...	56
12 " " 15,.....	63	...	63	58	...	58
15 " " 20,.....	89	...	89	87	...	87
20 and over,.....	97	...	97	96	...	96
Total,	1,007	...	1,007	832	...	832

ROOFING (IRON AND STONE)—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	6	21	27	6	1	7
\$5 but under \$6,.....	...	1	1	...	13	13
6 " " 7,.....	...	...	...	5	...	5
7 " " 8,.....	8	...	8	11	...	11
8 " " 9,.....	35	...	35	32	...	32
9 " " 10,.....	144	...	144	87	...	87
10 " " 12,.....	16	1	17	64	...	64
12 " " 15,.....	35	2	37	83	1	84
15 " " 20,.....	40	...	40	40	...	40
20 and over,.....	9	...	9	38	...	38
Total,	298	25	313	366	15	381

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TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	357	248	605	350	206	556
\$5 but under \$6,.....	187	170	357	128	249	377
6 " " 7,.....	211	199	410	208	192	396
7 " " 8,.....	418	108	526	444	76	520
8 " " 9,.....	510	43	553	525	65	590
9 " " 10,.....	661	31	692	729	45	774
10 " " 12,.....	665	24	689	611	34	645
12 " " 15,.....	629	2	631	561	1	562
15 " " 20,.....	250	2	252	338	4	342
20 and over,.....	108	...	108	114	1	115
Total,	3,946	827	4,773	4,003	873	4,876

SADDLES AND HARNESS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.			Females.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	23	8	31	20	7	27
\$5 but under \$6,.....	9	1	10	13	2	15
6 " " 7,.....	20	10	30	18	4	22
7 " " 8,.....	18	6	24	12	9	21
8 " " 9,.....	5	4	9	16	...	16
9 " " 10,.....	21	3	24	20	4	24
10 " " 12,.....	36	...	36	51	1	52
12 " " 15,.....	64	...	64	58	...	58
15 " " 20,.....	62	...	62	60	...	60
20 and over,.....	33	...	33	9	...	9
Total,	291	32	323	277	27	304

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.			Females.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	87	6	93	92	2	94
\$5 but under \$6,.....	30	6	36	39	3	42
6 " " 7,.....	37	5	42	30	3	33
7 " " 8,.....	39	3	42	41	3	44
8 " " 9,.....	42	2	44	40	2	42
9 " " 10,.....	31	1	32	41	1	42
10 " " 12,.....	65	...	65	51	1	52
12 " " 15,.....	140	1	141	133	...	133
15 " " 20,.....	94	...	94	89	...	89
20 and over,.....	15	...	15	11	...	11
Total,	580	24	604	567	15	582

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	206	116	322	233	161	394
\$5 but under \$6,.....	95	76	171	72	48	120
6 " " 7,.....	89	41	130	133	40	173
7 " " 8,.....	93	16	109	111	15	126
8 " " 9,.....	118	3	121	103	9	112
9 " " 10,.....	128	2	130	138	2	140
10 " " 12,.....	183	1	184	202	2	204
12 " " 15,.....	211	1	212	191	...	191
15 " " 20,.....	174	...	174	112	...	112
20 and over,.....	35	...	35	25	...	25
Total,	1,332	256	1,588	1,320	277	1,597

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	52	...	52	60	...	60
\$5 but under \$6,.....	9	...	9	13	...	13
6 " " 7,.....	29	...	29	28	...	28
7 " " 8,.....	60	...	60	61	...	61
8 " " 9,.....	40	...	40	32	...	32
9 " " 10,.....	102	...	102	163	...	163
10 " " 12,.....	97	...	97	104	...	104
12 " " 15,.....	176	...	176	175	...	175
15 " " 20,.....	162	...	162	105	...	105
20 and over,.....	4	...	4	12	...	12
Total,	731	...	731	753	...	753

SHOES—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under \$5,	429	496	925	488	526	1,014
\$5 but under \$6,.....	198	235	433	171	246	417
6 " " 7,.....	204	269	473	222	256	478
7 " " 8,.....	225	209	434	245	190	435
8 " " 9,.....	248	148	396	268	173	441
9 " " 10,.....	358	114	472	303	125	428
10 " " 12,.....	531	96	627	459	127	586
12 " " 15,.....	524	24	548	531	58	589
15 " " 20,.....	262	5	267	290	13	303
20 and over,.....	91	...	91	142	...	142
Total,	3,070	1,596	4,666	3,119	1,714	4,833

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TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

SHIRTS—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	158	839	997	41	808	849
\$5 but under \$6,.....	140	424	564	84	481	565
6 " " 7,.....	91	452	543	50	419	469
7 " " 8,.....	101	432	533	50	413	463
8 " " 9,.....	163	265	428	161	243	404
9 " " 10,.....	66	218	284	54	220	274
10 " " 12,.....	80	125	205	104	111	215
12 " " 15,.....	126	56	182	124	37	161
15 " " 20,.....	52	2	54	50	4	54
20 and over,	9	...	9	8	...	8
Total,	986	2,813	3,799	726	2,736	3,462

SHIP BUILDING—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	7	...	7	325	...	325
\$5 but under \$6,.....	2	...	2	137	...	137
6 " " 7,.....	4	...	4	221	...	221
7 " " 8,.....	5	...	5	259	...	259
8 " " 9,.....	13	...	13	224	...	224
9 " " 10,.....	63	...	63	281	...	281
10 " " 12,.....	84	...	84	383	...	383
12 " " 15,.....	116	...	116	550	...	550
15 " " 20,.....	263	...	263	628	...	628
20 and over,.....	54	...	54	134	...	134
Total,	611	...	611	3,142	...	3,142

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON)—ONE HUNDRED AND THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	1,593	2,773	4,366	1,375	2,845	4,220
\$5 but under \$6,.....	637	1,699	2,336	543	1,737	2,280
6 " " 7,.....	681	1,498	2,167	526	1,492	2,018
7 " " 8,.....	1,049	1,283	2,332	926	1,248	2,173
8 " " 9,.....	870	854	1,724	826	881	1,707
9 " " 10,.....	944	918	1,862	1,026	835	1,861
10 " " 12,.....	1,906	1,069	2,975	2,099	1,156	3,255
12 " " 15,.....	1,867	781	2,648	2,016	784	2,800
15 " " 20,.....	1,587	211	1,798	1,583	280	1,863
20 and over,.....	525	17	542	416	27	443
Total,	11,609	11,061	22,670	11,335	11,285	22,620

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

SILK DYEING—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	153	160	313	137	135	272
\$5 but under \$6,	73	52	125	57	68	125
6 " " 7,	147	85	182	196	38	234
7 " " 8,	564	26	590	616	16	632
8 " " 9,	193	19	212	237	13	250
9 " " 10,	1,008	3	1,011	1,280	9	1,289
10 " " 12,	717	2	719	681	2	683
12 " " 15,	311	1	312	303	1	304
15 " " 20,	103	...	103	120	...	120
20 and over,	96	...	96	105	...	105
Total,	3,365	298	3,663	3,732	282	4,014

SILK THROWING—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	259	267	526	262	294	556
\$5 but under \$6,	115	492	607	90	496	586
6 " " 7,	120	154	274	138	137	275
7 " " 8,	92	20	112	67	24	91
8 " " 9,	32	5	37	31	10	41
9 " " 10,	45	1	46	26	1	27
10 " " 12,	16	...	16	16	6	22
12 " " 15,	24	...	24	19	...	19
15 " " 20,	17	...	17	23	...	23
20 and over,	5	...	5	4	...	4
Total,	725	939	1,664	676	968	1,644

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	87	41	128	84	46	130
\$5 but under \$6,	30	34	64	35	32	67
6 " " 7,	20	24	44	30	25	55
7 " " 8,	36	17	53	39	8	47
8 " " 9,	39	12	51	37	13	50
9 " " 10,	43	2	45	45	7	52
10 " " 12,	53	8	61	61	5	66
12 " " 15,	68	4	72	47	10	57
15 " " 20,	58	2	60	56	4	60
20 and over,	25	...	25	30	...	30
Total,	464	144	608	464	155	619

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**TABLE No. 16--Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).**

SILVER GOODS—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	171	118	289	182	139	321
\$5 but under \$6,.....	49	31	80	41	25	66
6 " " 7,.....	40	43	83	56	36	92
7 " " 8,.....	30	26	56	30	23	53
8 " " 9,.....	46	28	74	27	20	47
9 " " 10,.....	30	6	36	31	17	48
10 " " 12,.....	60	23	83	64	25	89
12 " " 15,.....	164	9	173	166	24	190
15 " " 20,.....	327	3	330	306	11	316
20 and over,.....	136	1	137	178	2	180
Total,	1,053	288	1,341	1,070	322	1,392

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	133	...	133	12	...	12
\$5 but under \$6,.....	47	...	47	7	...	7
6 " " 7,.....	59	...	59	23	...	23
7 " " 8,.....	57	...	57	15	...	15
8 " " 9,.....	629	...	629	910	...	910
9 " " 10,.....	295	...	295	314	...	314
10 " " 12,.....	663	...	663	761	...	761
12 " " 15,.....	835	...	835	976	...	976
15 " " 20,.....	390	...	390	341	...	341
20 and over,.....	99	...	99	166	...	166
Total,	3,207	...	3,207	3,525	...	3,525

SOAP AND TALLOW—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	72	49	121	73	47	120
\$5 but under \$6,.....	14	35	49	13	35	47
6 " " 7,.....	17	13	30	20	15	35
7 " " 8,.....	16	12	28	16	13	29
8 " " 9,.....	32	9	41	25	9	34
9 " " 10,.....	114	6	120	118	10	128
10 " " 12,.....	108	5	113	111	5	116
12 " " 15,.....	50	2	52	54	2	56
15 " " 20,.....	24	...	24	24	...	24
20 and over,.....	17	...	17	17	...	17
Total,	464	131	595	470	135	605

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued.)

STEAM-PIPE COVERING—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	3	13	16	1	8	9
\$5 but under \$6,.....	1	...	1	5	...	5
6 " " 7,.....	1	1	2	...	...	...
7 " " 8,.....	4	...	4	3	...	3
8 " " 9,.....	2	1	3	3	2	5
9 " " 10,.....	10	...	10	4	...	4
10 " " 12,.....	7	...	7	13	...	13
12 " " 15,.....	11	...	11	7	...	7
15 " " 20,.....	14	...	14	4	...	4
20 and over,.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total,	53	15	68	41	10	51

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	30	...	30	32	...	32
\$5 but under \$6,.....	18	...	18	16	...	16
6 " " 7,.....	21	...	21	45	...	45
7 " " 8,.....	140	...	140	152	...	152
8 " " 9,.....	53	...	53	75	...	75
9 " " 10,.....	83	...	83	74	...	74
10 " " 12,.....	62	...	62	53	...	53
12 " " 15,.....	63	...	63	83	...	83
15 " " 20,.....	30	...	30	61	...	61
20 and over,.....	40	...	40	38	...	38
Total,	590	...	590	629	...	629

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	35	...	35	106	...	106
\$5 but under \$6,.....	48	...	48	101	...	101
6 " " 7,.....	59	...	59	190	...	190
7 " " 8,.....	531	...	531	329	...	329
8 " " 9,.....	466	...	466	415	...	415
9 " " 10,.....	376	...	376	469	...	469
10 " " 12,.....	383	...	383	447	...	447
12 " " 15,.....	589	...	589	503	...	503
15 " " 20,.....	569	...	569	531	...	531
20 and over,.....	174	...	174	277	...	277
Total,	3,230	...	3,230	3,367	...	3,367

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TABLE No. 16 - Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued .

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under \$5,	147	...	147	94	...	94
\$5 but under \$8,.....	91	...	91	80	...	80
6 " " 7,.....	149	...	149	82	...	82
7 " " 8,.....	297	...	297	277	...	277
8 " " 9,.....	481	...	481	558	...	558
9 " " 10,.....	474	...	474	338	...	338
10 " " 12,.....	299	...	299	537	...	537
12 " " 15,.....	306	...	306	324	...	324
15 " " 20,.....	498	...	498	544	...	544
20 and over,.....	133	...	133	106	...	106
Total,	2,875	...	2,875	2,990	...	2,990

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	48	77	125	46	32	78
\$5 but under \$6,.....	15	31	46	22	36	58
6 " " 7,.....	17	6	23	22	12	34
7 " " 8,.....	26	2	28	44	3	47
8 " " 9,.....	23	1	24	22	6	28
9 " " 10,.....	13	...	13	23	9	32
10 " " 12,.....	30	12	42	17	3	20
12 " " 15,.....	13	4	17	23	7	30
15 " " 20,.....	7	...	7	10	5	15
20 and over,.....	4	...	4	6	2	8
Total,	196	133	329	235	115	350

THREAD—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	185	479	664	306	1,428	1,734
\$5 but under \$6,.....	38	231	269	138	724	862
6 " " 7,.....	74	255	329	122	662	784
7 " " 8,.....	38	101	139	117	614	731
8 " " 9,.....	25	56	81	103	210	313
9 " " 10,.....	61	15	76	131	215	346
10 " " 12,.....	97	5	102	141	112	253
12 " " 15,.....	60	2	62	177	53	230
15 " " 20,.....	115	...	115	228	...	228
20 and over,.....	25	...	25	95	...	95
Total,	718	1,144	1,862	1,558	4,018	5,576

TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	79	9	88	49	13	62
\$5 but under \$6,.....	46	9	55	41	9	50
6 " " 7,.....	53	11	64	61	7	68
7 " " 8,.....	47	2	49	77	7	84
8 " " 9,.....	75	3	78	80	4	84
9 " " 10,.....	85	2	87	89	2	91
10 " " 12,.....	81	...	81	81	1	82
12 " " 15,.....	55	...	55	56	...	56
15 " " 20,.....	39	...	39	50	...	50
20 and over,	23	...	23	32	...	32
Total,	583	36	619	616	43	659

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	138	83	221	232	101	333
\$5 but under \$6,.....	52	28	80	58	40	98
6 " " 7,.....	91	23	113	95	30	125
7 " " 8,.....	10	8	18	32	12	44
8 " " 9,.....	16	10	26	24	16	40
9 " " 10,.....	32	6	38	52	6	58
10 " " 12,.....	74	5	79	54	5	59
12 " " 15,.....	68	2	70	53	2	55
15 " " 20,.....	56	...	56	44	1	45
20 and over,	16	...	16	41	...	41
Total,	553	164	717	685	213	898

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	44	1	45	9	1	10
\$5 but under \$6,.....	52	2	54	9	2	11
6 " " 7,.....	71	2	73	21	...	21
7 " " 8,.....	54	2	56	24	3	27
8 " " 9,.....	53	...	53	8	...	8
9 " " 10,.....	62	1	63	32	...	32
10 " " 12,.....	81	...	81	23	...	23
12 " " 15,.....	79	...	79	25	...	25
15 " " 20,.....	54	2	56	31	2	33
20 and over,	42	...	42	13	...	13
Total,	592	10	602	195	8	203

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TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	21	1	22	19	...	19
\$5 but under \$6,.....	8	...	8	11	...	11
6 " " 7,.....	6	1	7	7	...	7
7 " " 8,.....	5	1	6	8	1	9
8 " " 9,.....	9	3	12	11	2	13
9 " " 10,.....	31	1	32	32	3	35
10 " " 12,.....	39	3	42	43	2	45
12 " " 15,.....	53	3	61	55	1	56
15 " " 20,.....	28	1	29	40	1	41
20 and over,.....	54	...	54	50	...	50
Total,	259	14	273	276	10	286

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	200	180	360	191	133	324
\$5 but under \$6,.....	62	79	141	56	75	131
6 " " 7,.....	62	32	144	67	92	159
7 " " 8,.....	66	56	122	54	52	106
8 " " 9,.....	57	57	114	65	68	133
9 " " 10,.....	90	47	137	81	58	139
10 " " 12,.....	144	18	162	153	30	188
12 " " 15,.....	281	9	290	332	6	338
15 " " 20,.....	307	1	308	336	2	338
20 and over,.....	170	...	170	181	...	181
Total,	1,439	509	1,948	1,521	516	2,037

WINDOW SHADES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	4	2	6	3	2	5
\$5 but under \$6,.....	2	...	2	...	...	...
6 " " 7,.....	3	...	3	4	...	4
7 " " 8,.....	8	2	10	6	2	8
8 " " 9,.....	3	...	3	1	...	1
9 " " 10,.....	6	...	6	6	...	6
10 " " 12,.....	27	2	29	26	1	27
12 " " 15,.....	15	...	15	14	1	15
15 " " 20,.....	6	1	7	8	...	8
20 and over,.....	3	...	3	4	...	4
Total,	77	7	84	72	6	78

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

WIRE CLOTH—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	47	21	68	33	30	63
\$5 but under \$6,.....	16	23	39	12	12	24
6 " " 7,.....	3	6	9	26	6	32
7 " " 8,.....	5	8	13	12	9	21
8 " " 9,.....	4	1	5	1	1	2
9 " " 10,.....	40	2	42	70	2	72
10 " " 12,.....	38	...	38	26	...	26
12 " " 15,.....	57	...	57	33	...	33
15 " " 20,.....	64	...	64	46	...	46
20 and over,.....	41	...	41	54	...	54
Total,	315	61	376	318	60	378

WOODEN GOODS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	127	...	127	100	2	102
\$5 but under \$6,.....	49	...	49	60	...	60
6 " " 7,.....	92	...	92	64	...	64
7 " " 8,.....	71	...	71	74	3	77
8 " " 9,.....	84	...	84	82	...	82
9 " " 10,.....	123	...	123	104	2	106
10 " " 12,.....	209	...	209	243	2	245
12 " " 15,.....	180	...	180	189	...	189
15 " " 20,.....	91	...	91	125	...	125
20 and over,.....	39	...	39	41	...	41
Total,	1,065	...	1,065	1,062	9	1,091

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	777	2,533	3,310	677	2,453	3,135
\$5 but under \$6,.....	260	642	902	515	870	1,385
6 " " 7,.....	513	251	764	453	320	773
7 " " 8,.....	763	140	903	604	239	843
8 " " 9,.....	499	93	592	480	75	555
9 " " 10,.....	312	58	370	319	69	388
10 " " 12,.....	423	37	465	462	83	550
12 " " 15,.....	340	5	345	303	7	310
15 " " 20,.....	231	2	233	293	1	294
20 and over,.....	137	...	137	123	...	123
Total,	4,280	3,761	8,021	4,239	4,127	8,366

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TABLE No. 16—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries—
(Continued).

UNCLASSIFIED—FIFTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	1900			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	241	520	761	505	564	1,069
\$5 but under \$6,.....	90	151	241	156	339	496
6 " " 7,.....	169	159	328	242	172	414
7 " " 8,.....	461	124	585	318	108	426
8 " " 9,.....	414	95	509	440	104	544
9 " " 10,.....	1,035	72	1,107	1,118	32	1,150
10 " " 12,.....	534	54	588	736	19	755
12 " " 15,.....	590	18	608	583	10	593
15 " " 20,.....	702	1	703	683	...	683
20 and over,.....	347	1	348	325	...	325
Total,	4,583	1,195	5,778	5,111	1,348	6,459

ALL INDUSTRIES—ONE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.			Females.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	15,511	19,470	34,981	15,794	20,876	36,670
\$5 but under \$6,.....	6,258	9,288	15,526	6,748	10,755	17,503
6 " " 7,.....	8,016	7,265	15,281	8,599	7,819	16,418
7 " " 8,.....	14,402	4,786	19,188	14,518	5,884	20,402
8 " " 9,.....	13,451	3,063	16,504	15,169	3,579	18,748
9 " " 10,.....	19,278	2,424	21,702	20,281	2,620	22,901
10 " " 12,.....	19,217	2,144	21,361	21,634	2,406	24,040
12 " " 15,.....	21,634	1,231	22,865	23,377	1,383	24,760
15 " " 20,.....	19,928	329	20,257	23,165	400	23,565
20 and over,.....	8,733	26	8,759	9,356	45	9,401
Total,	146,428	49,996	196,424	153,641	55,767	214,408

PERCENTAGES OF PERSONS RECEIVING SPECIFIED WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Males.			Females.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	10.60	33.96	17.78	9.96	37.44	17.10
\$5 but under \$6,.....	4.23	13.60	7.90	4.25	19.29	8.16
6 " " 7,.....	5.47	14.43	7.74	5.42	14.02	7.66
7 " " 8,.....	9.84	9.59	9.77	9.15	10.55	9.51
8 " " 9,.....	9.17	6.04	8.38	9.56	6.42	8.74
9 " " 10,.....	13.17	4.87	11.08	12.78	4.70	10.68
10 " " 12,.....	13.13	4.32	10.90	13.63	4.31	11.22
12 " " 15,.....	14.77	2.48	11.65	14.74	2.48	11.55
15 " " 20,.....	13.60	.66	10.33	14.61	.71	10.99
20 and over,.....	5.97	.06	4.47	5.90	.08	4.39
Total,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

ANALYSIS, TABLES NOS. 14, 15 AND 16.

On Table No. 14, the aggregate amounts paid in wages by each of the eighty-five classified industries is given for the years 1900 and 1901, with the amounts of increase or decrease in the latter as compared with the earlier year.

Seventy industries show increases in the amounts paid in wages, and fifteen show decreases, these latter are for the most part small, while the increases are, generally speaking, large.

The following table shows the total amounts paid in wages in twenty leading industries for the years 1900 and 1901, with the amounts and percentages of increase or decrease shown in 1901 as compared with 1900.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Aggregate Amounts Paid in Wages during the Years.		Increase (x) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
		1900.	1901.	Amount.	Percentage.
Brewery products,	22	\$1,454,746	\$1,516,690	\$61,944	4.2
Brick and terra cotta,	58	1,879,461	2,100,640	221,079	11.8
Chemical products,	40	1,867,662	2,067,528	199,866	10.7
Cotton goods,	39	1,379,035	1,556,961	177,926	12.9
Electrical appliances,	20	1,266,937	1,649,575	382,638	30.2
Foundry (iron),	30	2,102,424	2,214,015	111,591	5.3
Glass (window and bottle),	19	2,721,121	2,751,202	30,081	1.1
Hats (felt and wool),	48	2,694,423	2,961,505	267,082	9.9
Jewelry,	66	1,288,837	1,448,016	159,129	12.3
Leather,	55	1,936,558	2,373,717	437,159	22.5
Machinery,	92	6,930,552	7,567,744	637,192	9.3
Oils,	15	1,576,380	1,626,297	49,917	3.2
Pottery,	31	1,929,796	2,068,531	128,735	6.6
Rubber products,	30	1,811,521	1,961,890	150,369	8.3
Shoes,	40	1,691,372	1,693,361	2,011	0.1
Shirts,	22	922,724	841,538	80,736	8.6
Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	7,681,001	8,130,926	449,925	5.8
Silk dyeing,	20	1,592,821	1,638,389	45,568	2.9
Structural steel and iron,	16	1,499,991	1,537,969	37,968	2.5
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	2,356,101	2,522,623	166,522	7.1

With the exception of shirt manufacture, which exhibits a decrease of 8.6 per cent., all the industries in the foregoing table show increases in the amount paid in wages in 1901 over 1900, ranging from 0.1 per cent. in shoes, to 30.2 per cent. in electrical appliances. These selected industries may be regarded as typical of the others on Table No. 14, in which increases are shown; the percentages will range substantially the same.

The industries showing a decrease in the amount paid in wages in 1901 as compared with 1900, and the percentages of such de-

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creases, are as follows: Bicycles and bicycle parts, 39 per cent; food products, 2.1 per cent.; knit goods, 3.2 per cent.; leather goods, 4.7 per cent.; lamps, 0.8 per cent.; mining iron ore, 12.8 per cent.; roofing, 10.8 per cent.; saddlery and harness, 2.4 per cent.; shoes, 0.1 per cent.; shirts, 8.7 per cent.; steam pipe covering, 14.8 per cent.; bar steel and iron, 8.8 per cent.; steel and iron forgings, 1.3 per cent.; and, typewriters and typewriter supplies, 73.1 per cent. This last named industry has practically gone out of existence in this State, one establishment in which seventy-five per cent. of the business had been done in 1900, having moved its plant out of the State in 1901.

Table No. 15 shows the average yearly earnings of persons engaged in each of the eighty-five classified industries for 1900 and for 1901. Fifty-two industries show increases in yearly earnings ranging from \$97.54 in ship building, down to \$1.55 in lamps. Thirty-three industries show decreases in earnings ranging from \$2.89 in artisan's tools, to \$67.79 in the manufacture of bar steel and iron.

The following table shows the changes in yearly earnings that have taken place in the leading industries in 1901 as compared with 1900:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Yearly Earnings.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
		1900.	1901.	Amounts.	Percentages.
Brewery products,	32	\$822 35	\$817 62	— 4 73	0.5
Brick and terra cotta,	58	402 37	406 14	+ 3 77	0.9
Chemical products,	40	490 89	474 08	— 16 81	3.4
Cotton goods,	89	278 54	271 72	— 6 82	2.5
Electrical appliances,	20	531 59	556 16	+ 24 57	4.6
Foundry (iron),	30	531 18	520 58	— 10 60	1.9
Glass (window and bottle),	19	500 85	491 64	— 9 21	1.8
Hats (felt and wool),	48	508 95	528 90	+ 19 95	3.9
Jewelry,	66	562 34	580 13	+ 17 79	3.1
Leather,	55	467 77	489 32	+ 21 55	4.6
Machinery,	92	586 10	574 36	— 11 74	2.0
Oils,	15	601 44	619 64	+ 18 20	3.0
Pottery,	31	555 18	570 23	+ 15 05	2.7
Rubber products,	30	451 16	455 93	+ 4 77	0.6
Shoes,	40	376 28	367 47	— 8 81	2.3
Shirts,	22	258 56	274 54	+ 15 98	6.2
Silk (broad and ribbon),	108	379 49	391 06	+ 11 57	3.0
Silk dyeing,	20	452 38	459 72	+ 7 34	1.6
Structural steel and iron,	16	506 04	511 12	+ 5 08	1.0
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	334 53	334 26	— 27	0.0

The increase in the average yearly earnings in 1901 as compared with 1900 for all industries is \$4.47 per employe, or a very small fraction over one per cent. For the twenty leading industries included in the above table, the aggregate increase is \$9.22, or a little less than 0.1 per cent. Average yearly earnings, which are obtained by dividing the aggregate amounts paid in wages by the total number of persons employed in the industry, does not convey a very accurate understanding of wage conditions; these may be better seen from the presentation of classified weekly wages, (Table No. 16), in which the actual number of persons, male and female in each industry, who are paid the rates ranging from under \$5.00 to over \$20.00 per week, is given for the years 1900 and 1901.

There is also a summary giving the same data for all industries combined which is reproduced in the following table:

All Industries, 1660 Establishments.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Number of Persons Receiving Specified Wages.						Percentage of Persons Receiving Specified Wages.					
	1900.			1901.			1900.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.	16,511	19,470	34,981	15,794	20,876	36,670	10.60	38.96	17.78	9.96	37.44	17.10
\$5, but under \$6.	6,258	9,288	15,546	6,748	10,768	17,516	4.28	18.60	7.90	5.42	19.29	8.16
6, but under 7.	8,018	7,886	15,904	8,599	7,819	16,418	6.47	14.43	7.74	6.42	14.02	7.66
7, but under 8.	14,402	4,788	19,190	14,618	8,558	23,176	9.94	9.69	9.77	9.15	10.55	9.51
8, but under 9.	13,878	2,624	16,502	13,748	2,554	16,302	8.49	4.87	8.38	8.16	4.23	8.14
9, but under 10.	19,278	2,702	21,980	20,281	2,620	22,901	13.17	4.87	13.89	12.78	4.21	11.28
10, but under 11.	19,217	2,144	21,361	21,634	2,408	24,042	13.13	4.32	10.80	12.63	4.21	11.28
11, but under 12.	19,217	1,231	20,448	23,877	1,333	25,210	14.77	2.48	11.65	14.74	2.48	11.52
12, but under 15.	19,928	329	20,257	23,165	400	23,565	13.60	6.68	10.33	14.61	0.71	10.98
15, but under 20.	8,733	28	8,761	9,356	45	9,401	5.97	.08	4.47	5.90	0.08	4.39
20 and over.	146,428	49,596	196,024	158,841	55,767	214,608	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Totals.	146,428	49,596	196,024	158,841	55,767	214,608	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

WORKING TIME AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.**TABLES 17, 18 AND 19.**

The three following tables show the average number of days in operation, the average number of hours worked per day, and the average proportion of business done, for the eighty-five classified industries during the years 1900 and 1901.

The average number of days in operation is found by multiplying the number of days reported by each establishment, by figures representing the average number of persons employed therein; the total of these multiplications for all the establishments divided by the aggregate average number of persons employed, gives an average for each industry, and for all industries. Deducting Sunday and holidays, the actual number of working days is 306 in each year. The average number of working hours per day is obtained by the same process used to ascertain the average number of days worked during the year.

The proportion of business done is based upon the greatest amount of product which can be turned out in an establishment, without increasing its present facilities. The greatest amount is considered as 100 per cent. If the product of an establishment was equal to three-quarters of its greatest capacity, the proportion of business done would be 75 per cent., while if the output was only one-half of its full capacity, the proportion of business done would be only fifty per cent.

The proportions returned by the establishments in each industry have been added and the sum divided by the full number of establishments to obtain the average for each industry, and for all industries.

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TABLE No. 17—Average Number of Days in Operation, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered	Average Number of Days in Operation.		Amount—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
1	Agricultural implements,	7	291.43	292.71	+	1.28
2	Artisans' tools,	30	290.90	294.90	+	4.00
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	296.50	296.50	.....
4	Boilers,	10	300.03	306.50	+	6.47
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	290.51	293.68	+	3.17
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	307.89	306.50	.....	1.39
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	218.92	232.50	+	13.58
8	Brushes,	11	302.45	300.00	.....	2.45
9	Buttons (metal),	9	296.78	296.78	.....
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	290.71	283.94	.....	6.77
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	291.00	300.28	+	9.28
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	302.89	302.64	.....	0.25
13	Chemical products,	40	313.12	313.68	.....	0.46
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	290.73	297.08	+	6.35
15	Clothing,	16	284.38	290.56	+	6.18
16	Confectionery,	4	303.00	302.50	.....	0.50
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	280.83	296.25	+	15.42
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	287.50	288.72	+	1.22
19	Cutlery,	9	286.28	291.33	+	5.05
20	Cotton goods,	39	280.35	287.44	+	7.09
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	294.30	298.05	+	3.75
22	Electrical appliances,	20	303.12	294.85	.....	8.27
23	Fertilizers,	11	286.09	287.27	+	21.18
24	Food products,	18	283.33	275.38	.....	7.95
25	Foundry (brass),	11	294.36	283.54	.....	10.82
26	Foundry (iron),	30	289.20	292.53	.....	3.33
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	284.21	285.85	+	1.64
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	251.67	242.73	.....	8.94
29	Graphite products,	4	303.50	302.75	.....	0.75
30	Hats (felt),	48	289.10	271.71	+	2.61
31	Hats (straw),	3	258.00	244.00	.....	14.00
32	High explosives,	8	280.12	274.75	.....	5.37
33	Inks and mucilage,	6	288.40	287.00	.....	1.40
34	Jewelry,	66	289.92	289.62	.....	0.30
35	Knit goods,	12	297.54	294.33	.....	3.21
36	Leather,	55	299.96	294.32	.....	5.64
37	Leather goods,	12	296.76	299.67	+	2.91
38	Lamps,	8	301.50	299.37	.....	2.13
39	Lime and cement,	6	292.17	294.16	+	1.99
40	Machinery,	92	298.55	293.77	.....	4.78
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	300.50	301.50	+	1.00
42	Metal goods,	56	293.90	285.82	.....	8.08
43	Metal novelties,	12	286.50	285.00	.....	1.50
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	258.25	302.28	+	44.03
45	Musical instruments,	18	281.37	290.00	.....	8.63
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	283.25	286.75	+	3.50
47	Oils,	15	282.87	297.33	+	14.46
48	Paints,	10	307.60	306.00	.....	1.60
49	Paper,	32	254.89	271.87	+	17.48
50	Pig iron,	4	267.20	273.25	.....	106.05
51	Pottery,	31	301.51	306.54	+	3.99
52	Printing and book binding,	19	300.63	300.95	.....	0.32
53	Quarrying stone,	12	231.36	228.58	.....	7.22
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	310.67	286.75	.....	23.92
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	285.29	287.33	+	1.94
56	Saddles and harness,	10	288.10	300.30	+	2.20
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	296.71	299.14	+	3.43
58	Scientific instruments,	11	304.09	297.91	.....	6.18
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	299.91	285.96	.....	23.96
60	Shoes,	40	277.48	274.73	2.75
61	Shirts,	22	286.44	285.96	20.49
62	Ship building,	13	283.08	291.66	+	8.58

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TABLE No. 17—Average Number of Days in Operation, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation.		Amount—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.
			1900.	1901.	
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	289.81	288.40	—
64	Silk dyeing,	20	292.50	298.25	+
65	Silk throwing,	18	283.85	285.50	+
66	Silk mill supplies,	141	275.14	291.71	+
67	Silver goods,	12	275.00	283.83	+
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	341.00	333.88	—
69	Soap and tallow,	14	308.50	309.21	—
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	238.00	235.00	—
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	286.25	282.75	—
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	291.81	303.63	+
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	298.45	294.55	—
74	Textile products,	6	260.14	282.33	+
75	Thread,	6	297.75	288.67	—
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	287.30	295.60	+
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	301.37	300.89	—
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	304.50	316.67	+
79	Varnishes,	18	307.77	308.83	+
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	291.90	288.60	—
81	Window shades,	4	295.75	290.50	—
82	Wire cloth,	4	289.75	296.75	+
83	Wooden goods,	29	295.28	294.24	—
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	283.72	284.50	+
85	Unclassified,	50	303.42	291.76	—
	All industries,	1,660	288.20	289.37	+

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TABLE No. 18—Average Number of Hours Worked per Day, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.		Amount—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.
			1900.	1901.	
1	Agricultural implements,	7	10.00	10.00	.....
2	Artisans' tools,	30	9.80	9.86	+
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	10.00	10.00	.....
4	Boilers,	10	9.70	9.50	—
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	9.55	9.68	+
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	9.86	9.86	.....
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	9.61	9.70	+
8	Brushes,	11	9.73	9.54	—
9	Buttons (metal),	9	9.33	9.77	+
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	9.82	9.94	+
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	9.71	9.57	—
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	9.81	9.83	+
13	Chemical products,	40	9.63	9.75	+
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	9.85	9.57	—
15	Clothing,	16	9.63	9.75	+
16	Confectionery,	4	10.00	10.00	.....
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	9.08	8.67	—
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	9.70	9.83	+
19	Cutlery,	9	10.00	10.00	.....
20	Cotton goods,	39	9.73	9.67	—
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	9.70	9.85	+
22	Electrical appliances,	20	9.82	9.95	+
23	Fertilizers,	11	10.00	10.00	.....
24	Food products,	18	9.78	9.83	+
25	Foundry (brass),	11	9.73	9.81	+
26	Foundry (iron),	30	9.77	9.80	+
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	9.71	9.85	+
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	8.86	8.95	+
29	Graphite products,	4	10.00	10.00	.....
30	Hats (felt),	48	9.10	9.10	.....
31	Hats (straw),	3	9.67	9.67	.....
32	High explosives,	8	10.00	10.00	.....
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	9.60	9.60	.....
34	Jewelry,	96	9.80	9.80	.....
35	Knit goods,	12	9.92	9.92	.....
36	Leather,	55	9.79	9.84	+
37	Leather goods,	12	9.68	9.66	—
38	Lamps,	8	9.50	9.62	+
39	Lime and cement,	6	9.66	9.33	—
40	Machinery,	92	9.79	9.70	—
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	9.50	9.50	.....
42	Metal goods,	56	9.85	9.89	+
43	Metal novelties,	12	9.88	9.83	—
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	9.88	10.00	+
45	Musical instruments,	18	9.79	9.78	—
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	9.25	9.63	+
47	Oils,	15	9.27	9.33	+
48	Paints,	10	9.00	9.80	+
49	Paper,	32	9.24	9.40	+
50	Pig iron,	4	9.80	9.00	—
51	Pottery,	31	9.55	9.55	.....
52	Printing and book binding,	19	9.21	9.21	.....
53	Quarrying stone,	12	9.85	9.83	—
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	9.17	9.40	+
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	9.26	9.93	+
56	Saddles and harness,	10	9.40	9.60	+
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	9.71	9.64	—
58	Scientific instruments,	11	9.91	9.83	—
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	9.32	9.22	—
60	Shoes,	40	9.54	9.65	+
61	Shirts,	23	9.56	9.59	+
62	Ship building,	12	9.67	9.50	—

TABLE No. 18—Average Number of Hours Worked per Day, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.		Amount—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	9.72	9.87	+	0.15
64	Silk dyeing,	20	9.68	9.60	—	0.08
65	Silk throwing,	18	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	9.64	9.78	+	0.14
67	Silver goods,	12	9.91	9.91	.....	.....
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	11.14	11.25	+	0.11
69	Soap and tallow,	14	9.71	9.64	—	0.07
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	9.63	9.88	—	0.25
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	10.00	9.73	—	0.27
74	Textile products,	6	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
75	Thread,	6	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	9.20	9.40	+	0.20
77	Trunk and bag hardware,	9	9.62	9.67	+	0.05
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	9.00	9.33	+	0.33
79	Varnishes,	18	8.94	9.22	+	0.28
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	9.90	10.00	+	0.10
81	Window shades,	4	9.25	9.25	.....	.....
82	Wire cloth,	4	9.25	8.75	—	0.50
83	Wooden goods,	29	9.65	9.69	+	0.04
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	9.92	10.00	+	0.08
85	Unclassified,	50	9.69	9.06	—	0.63
	All industries,	1,660	9.64	9.66	+	0.02

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TABLE No. 19—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901.

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done. Percentage.		Percentage—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
1	Agricultural implements,	7	70.00	71.43	+	1.43
2	Artisans' tools,	30	79.51	81.00	+	2.15
3	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	56.25	36.25	—	20.00
4	Boilers,	10	72.00	71.50	—	0.50
5	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	76.72	82.07	+	5.35
6	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	32	73.57	73.57	+	0.02
7	Brick and terra cotta,	58	70.50	74.05	+	3.55
8	Brushes,	11	84.56	81.82	—	2.73
9	Buttons (metal),	9	77.78	80.66	+	2.78
10	Buttons (pearl),	17	80.00	83.06	+	3.06
11	Carpets and rugs,	7	77.14	82.86	+	5.72
12	Carriages and wagons,	36	79.32	76.25	—	3.07
13	Chemical products,	40	76.75	76.50	—	0.25
14	Cigars and tobacco,	24	80.23	78.54	—	1.69
15	Clothing,	16	78.44	78.12	—	0.32
16	Confectionery,	4	80.00	86.25	+	6.25
17	Cornices (galv. iron and copper),	12	62.08	77.50	+	15.42
18	Corsets and corset waists,	11	78.50	82.73	+	4.23
19	Cutlery,	9	80.00	82.78	+	2.78
20	Cotton goods,	39	80.00	85.90	+	5.90
21	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	87.50	86.25	—	1.25
22	Electrical appliances,	20	80.83	82.00	+	1.17
23	Fertilizers,	11	70.45	67.27	—	3.18
24	Food products,	18	75.83	80.83	+	5.00
25	Foundry (brass),	11	75.00	72.72	—	2.28
26	Foundry (iron),	30	80.50	82.50	+	2.50
27	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	13	72.14	75.71	+	3.57
28	Glass (window and bottle),	19	80.48	82.11	+	1.63
29	Graphite products,	4	87.50	87.50	—	0.00
30	Hats (felt),	48	73.91	72.50	—	1.41
31	Hats (straw),	3	91.67	80.00	—	11.67
32	High explosives,	8	67.50	78.75	+	11.25
33	Inks and mucilage,	5	79.00	78.00	—	1.00
34	Jewelry,	66	81.14	81.74	+	0.60
35	Knit goods,	12	84.62	81.67	—	2.95
36	Leather,	55	79.91	83.73	+	3.82
37	Leather goods,	12	82.69	80.83	—	1.86
38	Lamps,	3	75.00	70.00	—	5.00
39	Lime and cement,	6	69.17	71.67	+	2.50
40	Machinery,	92	73.97	72.45	—	1.52
41	Mattresses and bedding,	6	73.50	69.17	—	4.33
42	Metal goods,	56	73.39	70.89	—	2.50
43	Metal novelties,	13	71.25	70.42	—	0.83
44	Mining (iron ore),	7	95.62	79.28	—	16.34
45	Musical instruments,	18	68.95	69.72	+	0.77
46	Oil cloth (floor and table),	8	78.12	78.75	+	0.63
47	Oils,	15	73.00	75.00	+	2.00
48	Paints,	10	81.50	84.00	+	2.50
49	Paper,	32	87.73	83.91	—	3.82
50	Pig iron,	4	79.00	82.50	+	3.50
51	Pottery,	31	80.33	81.23	+	0.90
52	Printing and book binding,	19	76.84	84.21	+	17.37
53	Quarrying stone,	12	63.32	60.83	—	2.39
54	Roofing (iron and stone),	5	71.67	80.00	+	8.33
55	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	30	82.42	82.00	—	0.42
56	Saddles and harness,	10	73.50	83.50	+	1.00
57	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	85.00	81.43	—	3.57
58	Scientific instruments,	11	71.82	70.00	—	1.82
59	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	70.23	74.14	+	3.91
60	Shoes,	40	73.17	71.00	—	2.17
61	Shirts,	22	71.96	71.83	—	0.14
62	Ship building,	13	71.67	70.42	—	1.25

TABLE No. 19—Average Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, Increase or Decrease, 1900-1901—(Continued).

Office Number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done, Percentages.		Percentages— Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			1900.	1901.		
63	Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	70.63	76.89	+	6.26
64	Silk dyeing,	20	61.73	76.00	+	14.27
65	Silk throwing,	18	80.75	83.06	+	2.31
66	Silk mill supplies,	14	70.00	78.21	+	8.21
67	Silver goods,	12	70.42	71.25	+	0.83
68	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	8	88.57	98.75	+	10.18
69	Soap and tallow,	14	70.36	75.36	+	5.00
70	Steam pipe covering,	3	68.33	71.66	+	3.33
71	Steel and iron (bar),	4	87.50	85.00	—	2.50
72	Steel and iron (structural),	16	70.63	72.81	+	2.18
73	Steel and iron (forging),	11	74.09	83.18	+	8.09
74	Textile products,	6	72.86	87.50	+	14.64
75	Thread,	6	92.50	93.33	+	0.83
76	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	67.50	69.50	+	2.00
77	Trunks and bag hardware,	9	83.75	84.44	+	0.69
78	Typewriters and supplies,	3	78.75	75.00	—	3.75
79	Varnishes,	18	71.11	73.88	+	2.77
80	Watches, cases and material,	10	81.50	83.00	+	1.50
81	Window shades,	4	88.75	76.25	—	12.50
82	Wire cloth,	4	77.50	76.25	—	1.24
83	Wooden goods,	29	77.93	75.52	—	2.41
84	Woolen and worsted goods,	26	82.80	84.23	+	1.43
85	Unclassified,	50	80.94	77.62	—	3.32
All Industries,		1,660	76.24	77.46	+	1.22

ANALYSIS, TABLES NOS. 17, 18 AND 19.

The average number of days in operation for the eighty-five classified industries in 1900 was 288.20, and in 1901, 289.37, an increase in the latter year of 1.11 days, or 0.38 per cent.

Of the eighty-five classified industries, 46 show an increase in the number of days in operation, ranging from 106.05 in pig iron, to 0.71 in soap and tallow. Thirty-nine industries exhibit decreases ranging from 33.96 in sashes, blinds, and doors, to 0.30 in jewelry.

In the following table, the data for the twenty leading industries showing the increase or decrease in 1901, as compared with 1900 is given.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Days in Operation.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
		1900.	1901.	Amount.	Percentage.
Brewery products,	32	307.89	306.50	1.39	0.4
Brick and terra cotta,	58	218.92	232.50	13.58	6.2
Chemical products,	40	313.12	313.58	0.46	.....
Cotton goods,	39	280.35	287.44	7.09	2.5
Electrical appliances,	20	303.12	294.85	3.75	1.2
Foundry (iron),	30	289.20	292.53	3.33	1.1
Glass (window and bottle),	19	251.67	242.73	8.94	3.5
Hats (felt and wool),	48	269.10	271.71	2.61	1
Jewelry,	66	289.92	289.62	0.30	.....
Leather,	55	299.96	294.32	5.64	1.9
Machinery,	92	298.55	293.77	4.78	1.6
Oils,	15	282.87	297.33	14.46	5.1
Pottery,	31	301.51	306.54	3.99	1.3
Rubber products,	30	285.39	287.33	1.94	.....
Shoes,	40	277.48	274.73	2.75	1
Shirts,	22	286.44	285.96	0.48	0.7
Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	289.81	288.40	1.41	7.1
Silk dyeing,	20	293.50	298.25	4.75	0.5
Structural steel and iron,	16	291.81	303.63	11.82	1.6
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	283.72	284.50	0.78	4

Table No. 18 shows the average number of working hours per day in each of the classified industries for 1900 and 1901, with the increase or decrease where there has been any in 1901, as compared with 1900.

In twenty-five industries, the hours of labor remain the same for both years. Thirty-nine industries show increases, and twenty-one decreases; the amounts in both cases being very small. The greatest increase, 0.84, is shown in the manufacture of paper, and the greatest decrease, 0.50, took place in the wire cloth industry. Taking all industries together an average increase in working hours is shown of 0.02.

In 1901, fourteen industries are working ten hours per day, while in 1900 there was thirteen.

With the exception of the manufactories of cornices, and of glass, window and bottle, which work 8.67 and 8.86 respectively, all others are operated between nine and ten hours per day.

The following table shows the changes that have take place in working hours in 1901, as compared with 1900, in the twenty leading industries.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.		Amount—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.
		1900.	1901.	
Brewery products,	32	9.86	9.86	.....
Brick and terra cotta,	53	9.61	9.70	+ 0.09
Chemical products,	40	9.63	9.75	+ 0.12
Cotton goods,	39	9.73	9.67	- 0.06
Electrical appliances,	20	9.82	9.95	+ 0.13
Foundry (iron),	30	9.77	9.80	+ 0.03
Glass (window and bottle),	19	8.86	8.96	+ 0.09
Hats (felt and wool),	48	9.10	9.10	.....
Jewelry,	66	9.60	9.60	.....
Leather,	55	9.79	9.84	+ 0.05
Machinery,	92	9.79	9.70	- 0.09
Oils,	15	9.27	9.33	+ 0.06
Pottery,	31	9.55	9.55	.....
Rubber products,	30	9.28	9.33	+ 0.05
Shoes,	40	9.54	9.65	+ 0.11
Shirts,	22	9.56	9.59	+ 0.03
Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	9.72	9.87	+ 0.15
Silk dyeing,	20	9.68	9.60	- 0.08
Structural steel and iron,	16	9.63	9.38	- 0.25
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	9.92	10.00	+ 0.08

Table No. 19, the last of the series of tables shows the proportion of business done by each of the eighty-five classified industries in 1900 and in 1901. The increases or decreases in this respect that appear in 1901 as compared with 1900 is given for each industry, and for all industries. The average proportion

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of business done by all industries in 1900 was 76.24 per cent.; in 1901, it is 77.46, or 1.22 per cent greater than in 1900.

The table shows that in forty-seven industries, the proportion of business done has increased, and in thirty-seven industries it has decreased in 1901 as compared with the next previous year. Only one industry, the manufacture of graphite products, shows a uniform proportion, 87.50 per cent., for both years.

The increases range from 0.02 per cent. in brewery products, to 15.42 per cent. in the manufacture of cornices. The greatest decrease, 16.50 per cent., is shown in the manufacture of pig iron, with its nearest kindred industry, mining iron ore, which shows a decrease of 16.34 per cent., a close second. It appears from the table that none of the industries have been operated to their full capacity. The one that came closest to a full product is smelting and refining gold, silver, and copper, which was carried on in 1901 up to 98.75 per cent. of its capacity.

The following table shows the proportion of business done in the twenty leading industries for the years 1900 and 1901 with the increases or decreases in 1901 as compared with 1900.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Establishments Considered.	Average Proportion of Business Done. Percentages.		Percentage—Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1901.
		1900.	1901.	
Brewery products,	33	73.57	73.59	+
Brick and terra cotta,	58	70.50	74.05	+
Chemical products,	40	76.75	76.50	—
Cotton goods,	39	80.00	85.90	+
Electrical appliances,	20	80.83	82.00	—
Foundry (iron),	30	80.50	82.50	+
Glass (window and bottle),	19	80.43	82.11	+
Hats (felt and wool),	48	73.91	72.50	—
Jewelry,	98	81.14	81.74	—
Leather,	55	79.91	83.73	+
Machinery,	92	73.97	72.45	—
Oils,	15	73.00	75.00	+
Pottery,	31	80.33	81.23	+
Rubber products,	30	82.42	82.00	—
Shoes,	40	73.17	71.00	—
Shirts,	22	71.86	71.83	—
Silk (broad and ribbon),	103	70.63	76.39	+
Silk dyeing,	20	61.73	76.00	+
Structural steel and iron,	16	70.63	72.81	+
Woolen and worsted goods,	26	82.90	84.23	+

TABLE No. 20—Industry Presentation, 1901.

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of Establishments Reporting.....	53
Number of Private Firms.....	33
Number of Partners.....	54
Males,	45
Females,	8
Special,	1
Estates,	1
Number of Corporations.....	25
Number of Stockholders.....	727
Males,	481
Females,	197
Banks, Trustees, etc.,.....	49
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders.....	781

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of Capital Invested,.....\$7,249,376

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Stock Used,.....\$2,025,748

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total Value of Goods Made,.....\$5,376,085

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Number,	5,119	53	5,172	98.97	1.03	100
Smallest Number,.....	3,319	26	3,345	99.23	.78	100
Greatest Number,.....	6,323	70	6,393	98.90	1.10	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,.....	3,004	44	3,048	98.55	1.45	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,405	26	3,431	99.24	.76	100
February,	3,319	27	3,346	99.19	.81	100
March,	3,376	30	3,906	99.23	.77	100
April,	5,318	50	5,368	99.07	.93	100
May,	5,393	56	5,949	99.06	.94	100
June,	6,100	61	6,161	99.01	.99	100
July,	6,323	61	6,384	99.04	.96	100
August,	6,322	61	6,383	99.04	.96	100
September,	6,202	65	6,267	99.12	.88	100
October,	5,842	68	5,910	98.85	1.15	100
November,	4,789	70	4,859	98.56	1.44	100
December,	4,043	54	4,097	98.68	1.32	100

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WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.....	\$2,100,540 00
Average yearly earnings,.....	406 14

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	74.06
Days in operation, average,.....	232.50

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving			Percentage Receiving		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	276	62	338	4.15	91.17	5.04
\$5 but under \$6,.....	188	...	188	2.83	...	2.80
6 " " 7,.....	421	4	425	6.34	5.69	6.34
7 " " 8,.....	1,640	2	1,642	24.70	2.94	24.48
8 " " 9,.....	1,309	...	1,309	18.21	...	18.08
9 " " 10,.....	1,306	...	1,306	19.67	...	19.47
10 " " 12,.....	635	...	635	9.57	...	9.47
12 " " 15,.....	400	...	400	6.08	...	5.96
15 " " 20,.....	428	...	428	6.42	...	6.35
20 and over,.....	138	...	138	2.08	...	2.06
Total,	6,639	68	6,707	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 20—Industry Presentation, 1901—(Continued).

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER.)

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,	32
Number of private firms,	4
Number of partners,	5
Males,	5
Females, .....	...
Special, .....	...
Estates, .....	...
Number of corporations,	28
Number of stockholders,	622
Males,	580
Females,	58
Banks, Trustees, etc.,	4
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	627

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested, \$18,852,534

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used, \$3,709,761

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made, \$13,341,081

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number,	1,850	4	1,854	99.78	.22	100
Smallest number,	1,819	2	1,821	99.89	.11	100
Greatest number,	1,892	8	1,900	99.58	.42	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	73	6	79	92.41	7.59	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,824	3	1,827	99.84	.16	100
February,	1,819	2	1,821	99.89	.11	100
March,	1,833	8	1,841	99.57	.43	100
April,	1,844	5	1,849	99.78	.27	100
May,	1,866	4	1,870	99.79	.21	100
June,	1,869	5	1,874	99.73	.27	100
July,	1,892	4	1,896	99.79	.21	100
August,	1,889	3	1,892	99.84	.16	100
September,	1,862	3	1,865	99.78	.22	100
October,	1,846	4	1,850	99.78	.22	100
November,	1,833	5	1,838	99.73	.27	100
December,	1,829	6	1,835	99.67	.33	100

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WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.....	\$1,516,690 00
Average yearly earnings,.....	818 06

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	73.59
Days in operation, average,.....	306.50

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving			Percentage Receiving		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	21	4	25	1.10	80.00	1.30
\$5 but under \$6,.....	12	...	12	.63	...	.63
6 " " 7,.....	19	1	20	.99	20.00	1.04
7 " " 8,.....	18	...	18	.94	...	.94
8 " " 9,.....	14	...	14	.73	...	.73
9 " " 10,.....	32	...	32	1.67	...	1.66
10 " " 12,.....	60	...	60	3.13	...	3.12
12 " " 15,.....	240	...	240	12.53	...	12.49
15 " " 20,.....	1,301	...	1,301	67.90	...	67.73
20 and over,.....	199	...	199	10.38	...	10.38
Total,	1,916	5	1,921	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 20—Industry Presentation, 1901—(Continued).

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE.)

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,.....	19
Number of private firms,.....	6
Number of partners,	12
Males,	10
Females,	1
Special, .....	...
Estates,	1
Number of corporations,.....	13
Number of stockholders,.....	178
Males,	138
Females,	36
Banks, trustees, etc.,.....	4
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,.....	190

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested,.....\$4,064,865.

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used,.....\$1,780,661

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made,.....\$5,282,845

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number,.....	5,424	174	5,598	96.89	3.11	100
Smallest number,.....	1,308	80	1,388	94.24	5.76	100
Greatest number,.....	6,667	206	6,873	97.00	3.00	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,.....	5,359	126	5,485	97.70	2.30	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	6,370	190	6,560	97.10	2.90	100
February,	6,423	197	6,620	97.02	2.98	100
March,	6,543	206	6,754	96.95	3.05	100
April,	6,667	190	6,857	97.23	2.77	100
May,	6,577	188	6,765	97.22	2.78	100
June,	6,174	181	6,355	97.00	3.00	100
July,	2,145	93	2,238	96.80	4.20	100
August,	1,308	80	1,388	94.24	5.76	100
September,	4,044	164	4,208	96.10	3.90	100
October,	6,040	197	6,237	96.84	3.16	100
November,	6,341	195	6,536	97.01	2.99	100
December,	6,453	173	6,626	97.39	2.61	100

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WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.....	\$2,751,202 00
Average yearly earnings,.....	491 64

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	82.11
Days in operation, average,.....	242.78

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving			Percentage Receiving		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	1,900	172	2,072	27.53	84.33	29.15
\$5 but under \$6,.....	415	19	434	6.01	9.31	6.11
6 " " 7,.....	477	6	483	6.91	2.94	6.79
7 " " 8,.....	483	...	483	6.99	...	6.79
8 " " 9,.....	439	4	443	6.35	1.96	6.23
9 " " 10,.....	383	2	385	5.55	0.98	5.43
10 " " 12,.....	520	...	520	7.56	...	7.32
12 " " 15,.....	513	1	519	7.50	0.49	7.30
15 " " 20,.....	485	...	485	7.03	...	6.82
20 and over,.....	1,284	...	1,284	18.58	...	18.07
Total,	6,904	204	7,108	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 20—Industry Presentation, 1901—(Continued).

HATS (FELT.)

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,.....	43
Number of private firms,.....	32
Number of partners,.....	60
Males,	57
Females, .....	...
Special, .....	...
Estates,	3
Number of corporations,.....	16
Number of stockholders,.....	101
Males,	87
Females,	14
Banks, trustees, etc.,.....	...
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,.....	161

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested,.....\$2,983,706

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used,.....\$4,218,157

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made,.....\$3,729,172

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number,.....	4,161	1,495	5,656	73.57	26.43	100
Smallest number,.....	4,039	1,435	5,474	73.78	26.22	100
Greatest number,.....	4,424	1,570	5,994	73.81	26.19	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	385	135	520	74.04	25.96	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	4,050	1,449	5,499	73.65	26.35	100
February,	4,101	1,461	5,562	73.73	26.27	100
March,	4,162	1,505	5,667	73.44	26.56	100
April,	4,132	1,502	5,634	73.34	26.66	100
May,	4,039	1,459	5,498	73.46	26.54	100
June,	4,073	1,466	5,539	73.53	26.47	100
July,	4,077	1,435	5,512	73.97	26.03	100
August,	4,164	1,482	5,646	73.75	26.25	100
September,	4,235	1,552	5,787	73.46	26.54	100
October,	4,424	1,570	5,994	73.81	26.19	100
November,	4,252	1,555	5,807	73.22	26.78	100
December,	4,169	1,502	5,671	73.51	26.49	100

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WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.....	\$2,961,505 00
Average yearly earnings,.....	523 60

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.,.....	72.50
Days in operation, average,.....	271.71

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving			Percentage Receiving		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	234	341	575	5.17	20.56	9.30
\$5 but under \$6,.....	170	255	425	3.76	15.38	6.88
6 " " 7,.....	182	273	455	4.02	16.47	7.36
7 " " 8,.....	225	249	474	4.98	15.02	7.67
8 " " 9,.....	285	213	498	6.30	12.85	8.06
9 " " 10,.....	344	148	492	7.61	8.92	7.96
10 " " 12,.....	738	117	855	16.32	7.06	13.83
12 " " 15,.....	938	42	980	20.74	2.53	15.85
15 " " 20,.....	983	17	1,000	21.73	1.03	16.18
20 and over,.....	424	3	427	9.37	0.18	6.91
Total,	4,523	1,658	6,181	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 20—Industry Presentation, 1901—(Continued).

JEWELRY.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,.....	66
Number of private firms,.....	49
Number of partners,	109
Males,	105
Females,	3
Special, .....	...
Estates,	1
Number of corporations,	17
Number of stockholders,.....	79
Males,	65
Females,	14
Banks, trustees, etc.....	...
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,.....	188

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested,.....	\$3,332,986
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Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used,	\$3,285,680
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Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made,.....	\$6,855,600
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PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number,.....	1,862	634	2,496	74.83	25.12	100
Smallest number,.....	1,756	598	2,354	74.59	25.41	100
Greatest number,.....	2,024	711	2,735	74.00	26.00	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,.....	268	113	381	70.34	29.66	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,778	620	2,398	74.15	25.85	100
February,	1,808	635	2,443	74.01	25.99	100
March,	1,821	620	2,441	74.60	25.40	100
April,	1,835	613	2,448	74.96	25.04	100
May,	1,798	616	2,414	74.48	25.52	100
June,	1,756	612	2,368	74.16	25.84	100
July,	1,765	598	2,363	74.69	25.31	100
August,	1,830	616	2,446	74.81	25.19	100
September,	1,917	619	2,536	75.59	24.41	100
October,	1,998	647	2,645	75.54	24.46	100
November,	2,018	695	2,713	74.38	25.62	100
December,	2,024	711	2,735	74.00	26.00	100

138 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.....	\$1,448,016 00
Average yearly earnings,.....	590 13

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.,.....	81.74
Days in operation, average,.....	289.62

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving			Percentage Receiving		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under \$5,	224	223	447	11.34	29.30	16.34
\$5 but under \$6,.....	82	95	177	4.16	12.48	6.47
6 " " 7,.....	46	93	139	2.33	12.22	5.08
7 " " 8,.....	56	94	150	2.84	12.35	5.49
8 " " 9,.....	53	82	135	2.69	10.78	4.94
9 " " 10,.....	67	67	134	3.39	8.81	4.90
10 " " 12,.....	115	65	180	5.83	8.54	6.58
12 " " 15,.....	296	33	329	14.99	4.34	12.08
15 " " 20,.....	545	7	552	27.61	0.92	20.18
20 and over,.....	490	2	492	24.82	0.26	17.99
Total,	1,974	761	2,735	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 20—Industry Presentation, 1901—(Continued).

LEATHER.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting.....	55
Number of private firms.....	23
Number of partners.....	53
Males,	48
Females,	4
Special, .....	...
Estates,	1
Number of corporations,	27
Number of stockholders,	133
Males,	153
Females,	25
Banks, trustees, etc.,.....	5
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,.....	241

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested,.....\$6,741,540

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used,.....\$11,032,067

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made,.....\$16,193,384

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number,.....	4,763	88	4,851	98.19	1.81	100
Smallest number,.....	4,505	57	4,562	98.75	1.25	100
Greatest number,.....	5,241	108	5,349	97.98	2.02	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,.....	736	51	787	93.52	6.48	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	4,590	82	4,672	98.24	1.76	100
February,	4,692	68	4,760	98.57	1.43	100
March,	4,870	57	4,927	98.84	1.16	100
April,	4,847	72	4,919	98.54	1.46	100
May,	4,822	106	4,928	97.85	2.15	100
June,	4,645	99	4,744	97.91	2.09	100
July,	4,505	98	4,603	97.87	2.13	100
August,	4,571	108	4,679	97.75	2.25	100
September,	4,662	102	4,764	97.86	2.14	100
October,	4,817	86	4,903	98.24	1.76	100
November,	4,904	84	4,988	98.32	1.68	100
December,	5,241	88	5,329	98.35	1.65	100

140 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.....	\$2,373,717 00
Average yearly earnings,.....	489 32

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	83.73
Days in operation, average,.....	294.32

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving—			Percentage Receiving—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	238	50	288	4.59	43.86	5.44
\$5 but under \$6,.....	236	27	263	4.55	23.68	4.97
6 " " 7,.....	248	16	264	4.79	14.04	4.98
7 " " 8,.....	251	12	263	4.84	10.53	4.96
8 " " 9,.....	453	6	459	8.74	5.26	8.06
9 " " 10,.....	709	3	712	13.67	2.63	13.44
10 " " 12,.....	1,027	...	1,027	19.81	...	19.33
12 " " 15,.....	892	...	892	17.21	...	16.84
15 " " 20,.....	699	...	699	13.48	...	13.19
20 and over,.....	431	...	431	8.32	...	8.14
Total,	5,184	114	5,298	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 20—Industry Presentation, 1901—(Continued).

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting.....	26
Number of private firms.....	10
Number of partners.....	20
Males,	19
Females, .....	...
Special, .....	...
Estates,	1
Number of corporations.....	16
Number of stockholders,	315
Males,	234
Females,	61
Banks, trustees, etc.....	20
Aggregates—partners and stockholders.....	335

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested.....\$7,852,316

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used,\$6,927,322

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made.....\$11,042,908

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females	Total.
Average number.....	3,631	3,916	7,547	4.811	51.89	100
Smallest number.....	3,520	3,512	7,032	50.06	49.94	100
Greatest number.....	3,743	4,126	7,869	47.56	52.44	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	223	614	837	26.64	73.36	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	3,564	3,512	7,076	50.27	49.73	100
February,	3,669	3,611	7,280	50.40	49.60	100
March,	3,697	3,835	7,532	49.08	50.92	100
April,	3,565	3,818	7,383	48.42	51.58	100
May,	3,570	3,835	7,405	48.21	51.79	100
June,	3,520	3,876	7,396	47.59	52.41	100
July,	3,624	4,023	7,647	47.39	52.61	100
August,	3,667	4,087	7,704	47.60	52.40	100
September,	3,623	4,090	7,713	46.97	53.03	100
October,	3,629	4,113	7,742	46.87	53.13	100
November,	3,708	4,114	7,817	47.37	52.63	100
December,	3,743	4,126	7,869	47.56	52.44	100

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WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.....	\$2,522,623 00
Average yearly earnings,.....	334 25

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.,.....	84.23
Days in operation, average,.....	284 50

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving			Percentage Receiving		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	677	2,458	3,135	15.97	59.56	34.47
\$5 but under \$6,.....	515	870	1,385	12.15	21.08	16.56
6 " " 7,.....	458	320	778	10.80	7.76	9.30
7 " " 8,.....	604	239	843	14.25	5.79	10.08
8 " " 9,.....	480	75	555	11.32	1.82	6.63
9 " " 10,.....	319	69	388	7.53	1.67	4.64
10 " " 12,.....	462	88	550	10.90	2.13	6.57
12 " " 15,.....	303	7	310	7.15	0.17	3.71
15 " " 20,.....	293	1	294	6.91	0.02	3.51
20 and over,.....	128	...	128	3.02	...	1.53
Total,	4,239	4,127	8,366	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE No. 20—Industry Presentation, 1901—(Continued).

SHOES.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting.....	40
Number of private firms.....	20
Number of partners.....	38
Males,	36
Females,	2
Special, .....	...
Estates, .....	...
Number of corporations.....	20
Number of stockholders.....	146
Males,	111
Females,	33
Banks, trustees, etc.....	2
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders.....	184

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested.....\$2,189,457

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used.....\$3,756,617

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made.....\$6,636,894

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number,	2,961	1,609	4,570	64.79	35.21	100
Smallest number.....	2,887	1,550	4,437	65.07	34.93	100
Greatest number.....	3,039	1,670	4,709	64.54	35.46	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	152	120	272	55.89	44.11	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	2,887	1,550	4,437	65.07	34.93	100
February,	3,039	1,628	4,667	65.12	34.88	100
March,	3,015	1,629	4,644	64.92	35.08	100
April,	2,952	1,587	4,539	65.04	34.96	100
May,	2,925	1,578	4,503	64.96	35.04	100
June,	2,945	1,645	4,590	64.16	35.84	100
July,	2,914	1,652	4,566	63.82	36.18	100
August,	3,013	1,670	4,683	64.34	35.66	100
September,	2,994	1,622	4,616	64.86	35.14	100
October,	2,958	1,580	4,538	65.18	34.82	100
November,	2,980	1,591	4,571	65.19	34.81	100
December,	2,912	1,571	4,483	64.95	35.05	100

144 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.....	\$1,639,361 00
Average yearly earnings,.....	367 47

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.,.....	71.00
Days in operation, average,.....	274.73

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving—			Percentage Receiving—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	488	526	1,014	15.65	30.69	20.98
\$5 but under \$6,.....	171	246	417	5.48	14.36	8.63
6 " " 7,.....	222	256	478	7.12	14.93	9.89
7 " " 8,.....	245	190	435	7.86	11.06	9.00
8 " " 9,.....	268	173	441	8.59	10.09	9.13
9 " " 10,.....	303	125	428	9.71	7.29	8.86
10 " " 12,.....	459	127	586	14.72	7.41	12.12
12 " " 15,.....	531	58	589	17.03	3.38	12.19
15 " " 20,.....	290	13	303	9.29	0.77	6.26
20 and over,.....	142	...	142	4.55	...	2.94
Total,	3,119	1,714	4,833	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 20—Industry Presentation, 1901—(Continued).

SILK GOODS—ALL BRANCHES INCLUDED.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting.....	141
Number of private firms.....	64
Number of partners.....	120
Males,	117
Females,	2
Special, .....	...
Estates,	1
Number of corporations.....	77
Number of stockholders.....	451
Males,	397
Females,	48
Banks, trustees, etc.,.....	6
Aggregates—Partners and Stockholders.....	571

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested.....\$24,164,601

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used.....\$24,913,799

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made,\$43,123,797

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	Males.	Females	Total.	Percentages of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	14,185	11,593	25,783	55.03	44.96	100
Smallest number.....	13,240	10,820	24,060	55.03	44.97	100
Greatest number.....	14,911	12,190	27,101	55.02	44.98	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	1,671	1,370	3,041	54.95	45.05	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages of—		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	13,240	10,820	24,060	55.03	44.97	100
February,	13,714	11,144	24,858	55.16	44.84	100
March,	13,942	11,309	25,251	55.21	44.79	100
April,	14,197	11,549	25,746	55.14	44.86	100
May,	14,253	11,670	25,923	54.90	45.01	100
June,	14,156	11,661	25,817	54.83	45.17	100
July,	14,161	11,560	25,721	55.06	44.94	100
August,	14,187	11,610	25,797	54.22	45.78	100
September,	14,212	11,665	25,877	54.14	45.86	100
October,	14,554	11,974	26,528	54.86	45.14	100
November,	14,683	12,029	26,712	54.97	45.03	100
December,	14,911	12,190	27,101	55.02	44.98	100

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WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.....	\$10,122,067 00
Average yearly earnings,.....	392 58

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.,.....	78.65
Days in operation, average,.....	230.71

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving—			Percentage Receiving—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5,	1,774	3,274	5,048	11.27	26.12	17.85
\$5 but under \$6,.....	690	2,301	2,991	4.38	18.35	10.58
6 " " 7,.....	860	1,667	2,527	5.47	13.30	8.91
7 " " 8,.....	1,608	1,288	2,896	10.22	10.28	10.25
8 " " 9,.....	1,094	904	1,998	6.95	7.21	7.07
9 " " 10,.....	2,332	845	3,177	14.82	6.74	11.23
10 " " 12,.....	2,796	1,164	3,960	17.76	9.29	14.01
12 " " 15,.....	2,338	785	2,123	14.85	6.26	11.05
15 " " 20,.....	1,726	290	2,006	10.96	2.23	7.10
20 and over,.....	535	27	562	3.32	0.23	1.96
Total,	15,743	12,585	28,328	100.00	100.00	100.00

SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AS SHOWN BY THE DATA CONTAINED IN THE GENERAL TABLES.

In the following table the data relating to all industries drawn from the several presentations for 1900 and 1901 are brought forward.

CLASSIFICATION.	1900.	1901.	Increase (x) or Decrease (—) in 1901.	
			Amounts.	Percent.
Number of establishments considered,	1,660	1,660	.....	.....
Number of private firms,	837	796	—	6.1
Number of corporations,	823	874	+	6.2
Number of partners,	1,462	1,376	—	5.8
Number of stockholders,	37,690	42,298	+	12.2
Capital invested,	\$264,474,031	\$284,332,492	+	7.5
Value of stock and material used,	243,339,335	257,258,761	+	5.7
Value of goods made and work done,	408,406,834	437,422,838	+	7.1
Average number of persons employed,	174,883	191,307	+	9.5
Smallest number of persons employed,	169,460	181,679	+	7.2
Greatest number of persons employed,	178,885	198,993	+	11.2
Excess of greatest over smallest,	9,425	17,314	+	83.7
Total amount paid in wages,	\$77,333,138	\$85,450,085	+	10.5
Average yearly earnings,	442.19	446.66	+	1.
Average number of days in operation,	288.20	289.37	+	0.4
Average proportion of business done (per cent.),	76.24	77.46	+	1.6
Average number of hours employed per day,	9.64	9.66	+	0.02

The changes in each of the elements, the totals of which are given in the foregoing table are at once apparent. These changes show a gratifying improvement in the condition of the industries in 1901 as compared with 1900.

The number of private firms has decreased, but the falling off is due to changes from individual or partnership management, to the corporate form, and does not affect the existence of the establishments in which the change has been made. The same reason accounts for the increase in the number of corporations and stockholders; a certain number of establishments were transferred from one form of management to the other during the year 1901.

The reports on which this presentation of the industries of the State is based, were made by 1,660 identical establishments

in each year. These show that capital invested increased 7.5 per cent., value of stock and material used increased 5.7 per cent., and the value of goods made and work done increased 7.1 per cent.

The average number of persons employed exhibits an increase of 7.2 per cent., the greatest number of persons employed at any one time during the year increased 11.2 per cent., the total amount paid in wages increased 10.5 per cent., the average yearly earnings increased 1. per cent.

The average number of days in operation increased 1.6 per cent., and the average number of hours worked per day remains practically the same for both years.

Stock or Material Used and Goods Made or Work Done.

The principal articles of stock or material used and of goods made or work done by industries.

The aggregate quantities of specified articles of stock used, with their aggregate cost value.

Aggregate quantities of specified articles of goods made with their aggregate selling values.

Details of Table Number 2 of the general tables.

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901.

Industry. and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Agricultural Implements—			
Iron castings,	Pounds,	750,049	\$22,963
Steel and iron,	Tons,	853	40,092
Steel, iron, brass and tin, .....	.....	.....	35,203
Lumber,	Feet,	229,140	7,650
Other material, .....	.....	.....	77,051
Total value of material used,			\$123,959
Artisans' Tools—			
Steel,	Tons,	3,328	\$331,599
Bar steel and iron,	Tons,	935	37,000
Steel castings,	Tons,	38	3,333
Iron castings,	Pounds,	131,317	6,339
Steel and iron,	Not given, .....	.....	12,545
Sheet brass,	Pounds,	63,500	12,735
Wrought iron pipe,	Pounds,	270,000	16,800
Tin,	Pounds,	5,000	800
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	150,000	5,290
Coal,	Tons,	2,900	8,335
Other material, .....	.....	.....	376,471
Total value of material used,			\$311,337
Boilers—			
Steel plates,	Pounds,	7,809	\$301,140
Iron and steel,	Tons,	420	16,800
Pig iron,	Tons,	470	7,380
Scrap iron,	Tons,	120	1,820
Castings,	Tons,	6,925	236,433

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STOCK OR MATERIAL USED—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Boilers (Continued)—			
Copper,	Pounds,	125,000	\$23,762
Brass,	Pounds,	17,500	2,629
Boiler tubing,	Feet,	1,782,917	841,336
Iron,	Pounds,	1,124,130	23,412
Coke,	Tons,	330	715
Coal and coke,	Cars,	10	500
Coal,	Tons,	2,580	10,330
Boiler plates, tubing, bar iron, sheet iron, beam and rivets,	Not given, .....	.....	12,207
Sheet iron,	Pounds,	202,400	5,962
Other material, .....	.....	.....	645,363
Total value of material used,			\$1,629,833
Boxes (wood and paper)—			
Straw board,	Tons,	5,380	\$189,926
Pulp board,	Tons,	575	23,415
News board,	Tons,	195	6,337
Paper,	Reams,	21,948	61,698
Lumber,	Feet,	9,257,197	200,842
Nails,	Kegs,	310	3,658
Glue,	Barrels,	47	1,237
Glue,	Pounds,	22,000	2,300
Glue and paste,	Barrels,	58	894
Paste,	Barrels,	170	235
Leather,	Not given, .....	.....	10,875
Other material, .....	.....	.....	138,407
Total value of material used,			\$639,589
Brewing (Lager Beer, Ale and Porter)—			
Malt,	Bushels,	2,384,925	\$2,026,991
Hops,	Pounds,	2,170,966	394,343
Other material, .....	.....	.....	1,288,428
Total value of material used,			\$3,709,761
Brushes—			
Bristles,	Pounds,	34,970	\$33,145
Horse hair,	Pounds,	10,000	4,000
Wood blocks,	Gross,	3,968	5,830
Leather blocks,	Number,	75,000	2,100
Wire,	Pounds,	2,780	1,754
Fibre,	Pounds,	60,600	5,800
Leather,	Feet,	18,000	2,500
Bristles, horse hair, fibre, tampico and blocks,	Not given, .....	.....	17,535
Other material, .....	.....	.....	54,071
Total value of material used,			\$126,735
Buttons (Pearl)—			
Pearl shell,	Pounds,	762,402	\$369,575
Ivory nuts,	Tons,	1,700	72,000
Pearl shell,	Not given, .....	.....	100,568
Other material, .....	.....	.....	59,222
Total value of material used,			\$501,365

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Carpets and Rugs—			
Wool yarn,	Pounds,	2,954,589	\$427,169
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	321,600	53,750
Jute yarn,	Pounds,	1,451,000	112,500
Body filler,	Pounds,	1,800,000	126,000
Wool,	Pounds,	829,513	128,526
Other material, .....	.....	.....	146,895
Total value of material used,.....			\$1,000,810
Cigars and Tobacco—			
Tobacco,	Pounds,	22,341,533	\$2,708,587
Cigar boxes,	Number,	457,823	35,164
Other material, .....	.....	.....	1,933,650
Total value of material used,.....			\$4,677,401
Cornices (Galvanized Iron and Copper)—			
Galvanized iron,	Pounds,	1,069,020	\$50,623
Copper,	Pounds,	147,351	34,823
Zinc,	Pounds,	113,542	6,813
Tin,	Boxes,	4,630	36,073
Glass,	Boxes,	235	5,600
Tar and felt,	Not given, .....	.....	6,294
Iron, copper, zinc, tin, glass, etc.,.....	Not given, .....	.....	127,170
Other material, .....	.....	.....	116,780
Total value of material used,.....			\$384,181
Corsets and Corset Waists—			
Jeans and satteens,.....	Yards,	3,447,122	321,312
Clasps and steel,	Gross,	17,865	55,305
Whalebone,	Pounds,	5,000	30,000
Steel binding wire,.....	Pounds,	168,800	47,520
Jeans, satteens, steels, etc.,.....	Not given, .....	.....	269,039
Other material,.....	.....	.....	159,724
Total value of material used,.....			\$882,900
Cotton Goods—			
Cotton,	Pounds,	9,416,018	\$983,644
Cotton cloth,	Yards,	5,210,500	453,098
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	1,374,077	269,435
Silk yarn,	Pounds,	950	6,000
Embroideries,	Yards,	1,100,000	79,645
Embroideries,	Not given, .....	.....	128,533
Cotton and linen cloth,.....	Not given, .....	.....	1,237,564
Denims,	Yards,	1,173,420	83,113
Other material,	861,157
Total value of material used,.....			\$4,114,123

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STOCK OR MATERIAL USED—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Fertilizers—			
Bones,	Tons,	30,557	\$417,920
Potash,	Tons,	10,536	306,247
Phosphate,	Tons,	51,002	306,993
Bones, chemicals, tankage, sulphuric acid and nitrate soda,	Not given,		1,424,104
Other material,			844,574
Total value of material used,			\$3,299,833
Foundry (Iron)—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	168,437	\$2,580,456
Scrap iron,	Tons,	1,628	21,934
Bar iron,	Tons,	230	10,350
Sheet steel,	Tons,	610	27,450
Coal,	Tons,	921	4,643
Coke,	Tons,	2,360	10,550
Coal and coke,	Tons,	1,813	7,096
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	68,000	2,727
Pig iron, scrap iron, sheet steel and scrap steel,	Tons,	9,860	183,000
Other material,			1,317,344
Total value of material used,			\$4,195,450
Furnaces, Ranges and Heaters—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	19,835	\$322,903
Bar and angle iron,	Pounds,	654,924	11,805
Castings (iron and steel),	Pounds,	1,300,000	429,947
Castings (iron),	Tons,	120	5,122
Castings (brass),	Tons,	6	2,807
Brass tubes,	Pounds,	604,588	126,964
Wrought iron and steel,	Pounds,	130,909	11,381
Coal,	Tons,	4,536	17,069
Coke,	Tons,	2,317	8,455
Other material,			351,831
Total value of material used,			\$1,278,719
Glass (Window and Bottle)—			
Sand,	Tons,	34,353	\$479,995
Soda ash,	Tons,	14,539	261,740
Lime,	Tons,	4,161	15,223
Nitrate of soda,	Tons,	310	12,108
Coal,	Tons,	42,502	129,850
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	796,596	28,230
Wood,	Cords,	5,789	18,311
Sand, soda, lime, nitrate, etc.,	Not given,		712,312
Other material,			554,886
Total value of material used,			\$1,780,061

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement,	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Hats (Felt)—			
Fur,	Pounds,	1,680,433	\$1,685,842
Trimmings,	Pieces,	218,854	228,354
Bands,	Yards,	897,836	771,023
Leathers,	Dozens,	229,159	152,326
Fur, bands and trimmings,	Not given,		1,175,192
Other material,			906,420
Total value of material used,			\$4,218,157
High Explosives—			
Acids and glycerine,	Pounds,	28,920,131	\$324,657
Nitrate of soda and wood fibre,	Pounds,	12,972,742	211,221
Acids,	Pounds,	11,762,151	186,170
Glycerine,	Pounds,	1,434,561	186,712
Nitrate of soda,	Tons,	2,010	78,156
Raw cotton,	Pounds,	1,789,378	104,852
Copper,	Tons,	90	30,000
Mercury,	Tons,	33	33,000
Other material,			754,259
Total value of material used,			\$2,414,057
Jewelry—			
Gold,			\$1,245,598
Silver,			164,661
Gold and silver (not reported separately),			725,165
Precious stones,			910,272
Other material,			192,984
Total value of material used,			\$3,266,680
Knit Goods—			
Wool yarn,	Pounds,	204,960	\$161,801
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	1,198,419	221,015
Worsted yarn,	Pounds,	54,000	52,540
Silk,	Pounds,	9,450	34,080
Silk, wool and cotton yarns,	Not given,		310,000
Other material,			116,442
Total value of material used,			\$896,853
Leather—			
Hides,	Number,	530,928	\$4,565,741
Goat skins,	Dozens,	222,908	1,691,690
Sheep skins,	Dozens,	25,320	157,063
Alligator skins,	Number,	5,880	3,788
Calf skins,	Dozens,	45,592	822,000
Rough leather,	Sides,	51,980	138,758
Rough splits,	Sides,	94,068	181,299
Horse hide butts,	Number,	18,245	24,225
Bark,	Tons,	6,805	85,737
Sumac,	Tons,	246	10,056
Gambier,	Tons,	435	34,384
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	82,369	52,723
Naptha,	Gallons,	56,190	5,496

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STOCK OR MATERIAL USED—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Leather (Continued)—			
Chemicals and colors,	Not given, .....	.....	169,700
Other hides, skins, chemicals, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	1,482,298
Other material, .....	.....	.....	1,607,140
Total value of material used,			\$11,032,067
Machinery—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	16,231	\$300,287
Bar iron,	Tons,	741	35,373
Scrap iron,	Tons,	4,590	72,160
Iron,	Pounds,	4,328,701	127,436
Steel,	Pounds,	693,924	24,732
Iron and steel,	Tons,	7,178	175,749
Iron castings,	Tons,	5,004	259,851
Steel castings,	Tons,	213	23,906
Steel rails,	Tons,	831	32,093
Copper,	Pounds,	322,175	50,124
Rollers,	Number,	217	43,561
Steel shafting,	Tons,	555	21,610
Steel plates,	Pounds,	234,422	61,685
Forgings,	Tons,	330	38,622
Lumber,	Feet,	582,468	23,349
Lumber and cabinet ware (Sewing Machine Co.),	Not given, .....	.....	1,026,230
Copper, brass and white metal,	Tons,	105	35,440
Coal and coke,	Tons,	4,441	16,945
Pig iron, steel, iron, brass, tubes, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	2,313,338
Other material, .....	.....	.....	2,157,832
Total value of material used,			\$7,840,404
Metal Goods—			
Copper,	Pounds,	30,924,287	\$5,022,270
Brass,	Pounds,	1,367,993	212,166
Brass tubing,	Pounds,	93,904	29,168
Brass tubing,	Feet,	245,745	16,017
Tin plate,	Tons,	3,000	240,000
Tin plate,	Boxes,	857	6,647
Tin,	Pounds,	725,000	35,000
Spelter,	Pounds,	858,377	42,000
Nickel,	Pounds,	90,480	45,240
Aluminum,	Tons,	10	5,655
Celluloid,	Pounds,	29,093	21,830
Zinc,	Pounds,	900,000	54,000
Sheet iron,	Tons,	1,250	75,000
Pig iron,	Tons,	1,340	21,896
Iron tubing,	Feet,	348,630	6,991
Steel,	Pounds,	710,644	75,937
Copper, brass, zinc, steel, iron, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	1,679,081
Other material, .....	.....	.....	541,280
Total value of material used,			\$3,136,130

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Oil Cloth, (Floor and Table)—			
Burlap,	Tons,	1,300	\$155,000
Burlap,	Yards,	5,326,270	239,150
Burlap,	Bales,	250	5,000
Cork,	Tons,	2,000	50,000
Clay,	Tons,	600	8,400
Cotton goods,	Yards,	7,304,516	469,122
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	1,136,138	583,053
Varnish,	Gallons,	30,000	27,000
Paints,	Tons,	104	40,000
Burlap, oils, paints, cork, gums and varnish,	Not given,		260,815
Other material,			487,762
Total value of material used,			\$1,837,540
Oils—			
Crude oil,	Gallons,	628,482,701	\$24,463,633
Tar,	Gallons,	60,562,365	811,144
Barrels and parts,			1,169,921
Other material,			5,617,398
Total value of material used,			\$32,062,086
Paper—			
Paper stock,	Tons,	27,491	\$727,346
Rope,	Pounds,	4,709,651	140,070
Jute,	Pounds,	2,143,949	27,751
Gunny,	Pounds,	10,708,612	110,014
Wax,	Pounds,	1,006,000	60,300
Paper, colors, rope, hemp, jute, etc.,	Not given,		1,548,832
Clay,	Tons,	600	9,536
Other material,			779,833
Total value of material used,			\$3,403,682
Rubber Goods (Hard and Soft)—			
Crude rubber,	Pounds,	7,853,011	\$4,258,078
Scrap rubber,	Pounds,	5,603,228	352,112
Reclaimed rubber,	Pounds,	1,266,373	160,291
Cotton, duck and sheeting,	Yards,	3,249,796	498,004
Compounds,	Pounds,	3,333,824	100,468
Yarns (cotton and linen),	Pounds,	1,000,000	172,000
Cloth (duck and felt),	Not given,		242,912
Crude rubber, scrap rubber, cotton compounds, etc.,	Not given,		1,699,652
Other material,			2,039,206
Total value of material used,			\$9,522,713
Shoes—			
Upper leather,	Feet,	6,030,525	\$800,838
Sole leather,	Pounds,	1,133,740	360,906
Cut soles,	Pairs,	704,043	68,952
Upper and sole leather,	Not given,		2,216,437
Other material,			308,434
Total value of material used,			\$3,755,617

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STOCK OR MATERIAL USED—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Shirts—			
Muslin,	Yards,	2,287,000	\$301,190
Linen,	Yards,	96,320	29,870
Cotton goods,	Yards,	2,029,800	296,379
Flannel cloth,	Yards,	600,000	126,000
Muslin, linen, cotton goods, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	195,575
Other material, .....	.....	.....	112,083
Total value of material used,			\$1,061,107
Silk—			
Raw silk,	Pounds,	4,500,596	\$18,125,822
Spun silk,	Pounds,	56,522	137,002
Cotton,	Pounds,	1,012,140	296,852
Other material, .....	.....	.....	3,405,970
Total value of material used,			\$21,967,646
Silver goods—			
Gold,	Dwt's,	137,410	\$142,015
Silver,	Ounces,	623,353	352,331
Silver,	Not given, .....	.....	94,086
Other material, .....	.....	.....	280,596
Total value of material used,			\$369,027
Soap and Tallow—			
Tallow,	Pounds,	10,174,430	\$435,897
Tallow, grease, oils, rosins, borax and caustic soda,	Not given, .....	.....	1,192,302
Other material, .....	.....	.....	309,318
Total value of material used,			\$1,937,517
Steel and Iron (Structural)—			
Iron, steel and castings,	Tons,	33,197	\$1,102,855
Pig iron,	Tons,	33,450	537,790
Scrap steel,	Tons,	34,000	476,000
Steel plate,	Pounds,	4,276,242	72,067
Other steel and iron,	Not given, .....	.....	1,065,515
Other material, .....	.....	.....	499,010
Total value of material used,			\$3,742,267
Steel and Iron (Forgings)—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	18,549	\$456,890
Steel billets,	Tons,	1,890	53,800
Steel,	Tons,	873	24,705
Scrap iron,	Tons,	8,615	192,615
Scrap steel,	Tons,	1,685	235,590
Bar iron and steel,	Tons,	1,070	49,334
Other steel and iron,	Not given, .....	.....	891,792
Other material,	323,324
Total value of material used,			\$2,223,400

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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STOCK OR MATERIAL USED—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Cost Value.
Trunks and Traveling Bags—			
Leather,	Sides,	5,332	\$15,996
Leather,	Feet,	92,600	114,400
Skins,	Number,	7,074	9,781
Lumber,	Feet,	1,750,000	40,000
Iron,	Pounds,	43,000	13,500
Leather, lumber, metal goods, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	314,348
Bag frames,	Dor's,	709	3,906
Other material, .....	.....	.....	88,036
Total value of material used,			\$699,967
Trunk and Bag Hardware—			
Steel,	Pounds,	1,219,750	\$39,353
Steel hoops,	Tons,	1,000	40,000
Tin plate,	Boxes,	4,540	50,586
Iron plate,	Boxes,	2,000	17,000
Brass,	Pounds,	444,810	74,438
Sheet zinc,	Tons,	51	7,700
Castings,	Pounds,	177,046	11,711
Iron, steel, brass, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	17,761
Other material, .....	.....	.....	163,538
Total value of material used,			\$422,092
Varnish—			
Gum,	Pounds,	2,269,123	\$530,344
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	436,624	256,989
Turpentine,	Gallons,	675,064	263,735
Other gum, oil and turpentine,	Not given, .....	.....	368,636
Other material, .....	.....	.....	438,706
Total value of material used,			\$1,868,410
Woolen and Worsted Goods—			
Wool,	Pounds,	22,449,683	\$5,035,709
Wool stock,	Pounds,	1,538,483	83,021
Yarn,	Pounds,	174,330	106,470
Cotton,	Pounds,	128,065	12,493
Cotton warps,	Pounds,	99,803	15,969
Worsted tops,	Pounds,	184,400	73,700
Wool, cotton, silk, waste, etc.,	Not given,	350,827
Other material,	1,249,638
Total value of material used,			\$6,927,322

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GOODS MADE—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901.

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Agricultural Implements—			
Cream separators,	Number,	5,242	\$309,720
Horse cultivators and hoes,	Number,	10,009	82,440
Wheel hoes and seed drills,	Number,	7,364	36,820
Potato planters,	Number,	465	22,760
Lawn mower (horse and hand),	Number,	9,595	54,525
Harrows,	Number,	4,000	30,666
Sprayers,	Number,	100	5,000
Other implements, .....	.....	.....	79,896
Total value of goods made,			\$621,787
Artisans' Tools—			
Files and rasps,	Dozen,	512,400	\$676,200
Hammers,	Dozen,	40,279	135,182
Sledges,	Tons,	1,228	120,542
Hatchets and axes,	Dozen,	10,050	23,737
Nippers,	Dozen,	5,100	40,800
Pincers,	Dozen,	1,925	12,476
Saws,	Not given, .....	.....	132,666
Files, rasps, hammers, hatchets, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	518,468
Other tools, .....	.....	.....	416,462
Total value of goods made,			\$2,067,512
Boilers—			
Boilers, stationary and marine,	H. P.	211,639	\$2,634,233
Boilers, stationary and marine,	Number,	108	89,647
Copper range boilers,	Number,	2,534	49,587
House heating boilers,	Number,	250	21,376
Stacks,	Number,	40	9,500
Other boilers, stacks, tanks, stokers, bridges and repairs,	Not given, .....	.....	288,890
Total value of goods made,			\$3,092,341
Boxes (Wood and Paper)—			
Paper boxes,	Number,	31,373,860	\$590,529
Wood boxes,	Number,	124,100	62,478
Cigar boxes,	Number,	636,000	35,200
Jacquard cards,	Number,	2,032,500	23,000
Boxes (kind not given), .....	.....	.....	520,261
Other boxes, Jacquard cards, etc., .....	.....	.....	26,117
Total value of goods made,			\$1,254,605
Brewing (Lager Beer, Ale and Porter)—			
Lager beer, ale and porter,	Barrels,	2,311,032	\$12,992,405
Other malt products, .....	.....	.....	348,676
Total value of goods made,			\$13,341,081
Brushes—			
Brushes,	Gross,	10,897	\$270,893
Brushes, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	62,690
Total value of goods made,			\$34,693

GOODS MADE—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Buttons (Pearl)—			
Buttons, pearl,	Gross,	194,141	\$333,149
Buttons, ivory,	Gross,	165,000	110,000
Buttons and pearl goods,	Not given, .....	.....	637,361
Total value of goods made,			\$1,080,510
Carpets and Rugs—			
Carpets,	Yards,	487,750	\$413,819
Jute carpets,	Rolls,	4,090	57,280
Smyrna rugs,	Number,	312,600	371,000
Smyrna rugs,	Not given, .....	.....	770,000
Jute rugs,	Number,	160,000	56,000
Other goods made, .....	.....	.....	74,653
Total value of goods made,			\$1,742,732
Cigars and Tobacco—			
Cigars,	Number,	56,797,850	\$1,904,272
Tobacco and snuff,	Pounds,	25,298,636	8,973,971
Total value of goods made,			\$10,894,243
Cornices (Galvanized Iron and Copper)—			
Cornices and skylights,	Number,	1,428	\$63,297
Metal shingles,	Square feet,	564,800	46,400
Other cornices and skylights,	Not given, .....	.....	397,132
Other goods made, .....	.....	.....	30,775
Total value of goods made,			\$637,604
Corset and Corset Waists—			
Corsets and corset waists,	Dozen,	239,924	\$1,806,540
Corsets and corset waists,	Not given, .....	.....	292,678
Total value of goods made,			\$2,099,218
Cotton Goods—			
Cotton cloth,	Yards,	4,350,617	\$915,842
Cotton yarn,	Yards,	2,779,683	596,023
Handkerchiefs,	Dozen,	2,000,000	333,353
Handkerchiefs,	Not given, .....	.....	1,008,000
Ladies' underwear,	Dozen,	104,150	736,100
Infant and children dresses,	Dozen,	21,929	236,875
Women's garments,	Dozen,	37,690	346,000
Fabrics,	Square yards,	1,551,948	399,964
Cotton cloth, yarn, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	1,070,036
Other goods made, .....	.....	.....	685,242
Total value of goods made,			\$6,827,435

160 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

GOODS MADE—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Fertilizers—			
Fertilizers,	Tons,	244,435	\$3,816,173
Bone black,	Tons,	10,525	484,523
Grease,	Tons,	2,635	257,700
Phosphate,	Pounds,	2,306,566	51,919
Fish fertilizers,	Tons,	550	12,000
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	231,763
Total value of goods made,.....		.....	\$4,904,083
Foundry (Iron)—			
Cast iron pipe,.....	Tons,	131,234	\$3,075,378
Iron castings,	Tons,	56,362	3,027,609
Iron castings,	Not given, .....	.....	1,691,768
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	11,930
Total value of goods made,.....		.....	\$7,806,753
Furnaces, Ranges and Heaters—			
Heaters,	Number,	675	\$125,361
Furnaces,	Number,	987	124,701
Cooling towers,	Number,	23	195,121
Ranges,	Number,	973	18,896
Steam condensers,	Number,	244	463,184
Bollers,	Pounds,	2,090,078	95,743
Radiators,	Pounds,	8,574,896	261,790
Castings,	Pounds,	3,967,068	168,330
Castings,	Tons,	6,387	565,000
Blowers,	Number,	257	24,000
Furnaces, ranges, stoves, castings, etc.,.....	Not given, .....	.....	442,843
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	626,180
Total value of goods made,.....		.....	\$3,113,127
Glass (Window and Bottle)—			
Glass bottles,	Gross,	458,963	\$1,215,243
Jars,	Gross,	69,849	172,606
Glass bottles and jars,	Not given, .....	.....	3,527,089
Window glass,	Boxes,	29,924	85,948
Window glass,	Not given, .....	.....	36,720
Other glass goods,.....	.....	.....	242,232
Total value of goods made,.....		.....	\$5,282,945
Hats (Felt)—			
Hats,	Dozen,	613,943	\$7,766,176
Forming hat bodies,	Number,	1,201,750	39,743
Hatters, fur,	Pounds,	336,525	461,006
Hats,	Not given,	463,247
Total value of goods made,.....		\$8,729,172

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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GOODS MADE—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value
High Explosives—			
Explosives,	Pounds,	22,310,324	\$2,657,851
Dynamite,	Pounds,	6,832,096	714,107
Nitro glycerine,	Pounds,	701,350	395,336
Smokeless gun powder,	Pounds,	200,000	142,000
Acids,	Pounds,	3,060,841	88,859
Blasting caps,	Packages,	300,000	120,000
Exploders,	Packages,	100,000	35,000
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	5,000
Total value of goods made,.....			\$4,158,153
Jewelry—			
Finished jewelry,	Not given, .....	.....	\$6,855,600
Total value of goods made,.....			\$6,855,600
Knit Goods—			
Underwear,	Dozen,	175,596	\$1,047,280
Hosiery,	Dozen,	327,407	255,829
Hosiery,	Not given, .....	.....	490,000
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	70,000
Total value of goods made,.....			\$1,863,109
Leather—			
Patent and enameled,.....	Sides,	809,622	\$4,770,515
Carriage and furniture,.....	Sides,	75,900	1,325,495
Calf skin,	Dozen,	44,592	1,253,700
Glazed kid,	Dozen,	245,025	2,447,512
Alligator skins,	Skins,	13,122	23,468
Book binder, bag and pocketbook,.....	Sides,	178,296	525,322
Hat,	Gross,	30,397	171,882
Upper,	Dozen,	58,400	561,200
Artificial,	Yards,	1,345,000	631,000
Bufs,	Sides,	55,239	274,454
Patent, enameled, carriage, furniture, shoe, etc.,	Not given, .....	.....	3,644,838
Other leather (kind not given),.....	.....	.....	564,498
Total value of goods made,.....			\$16,193,884
Machinery—			
Locomotives,	Number,	165	\$2,324,892
Sewing machines and sewing machine parts),	Number,	5,000	6,852,405
Printing,	Number,	181	430,980
Printing,	Not given, .....	.....	204,519
Textile,	Number,	777	134,061
Canning,	Number,	265	81,395
Cigar,	Number,	1,829	124,612
Electric,	Number,	282	201,325
Woolen,	Not given, .....	.....	141,272
Corliss engines,	Number,	73	383,823
Marine engines,	Number,	15	67,000
Marine engines,	Not given, .....	.....	345,000

162 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

GOODS MADE—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Machinery (Continued)—			
Stationary engines,	Number,	532	644,496
Gas engines,	Number,	342	123,240
Other machinery and castings,	Not given, .....	.....	7,065,071
Total value of goods made,			\$19,124,703
Metal Goods—			
Copper rods, wire, etc.,	Pounds,	25,709,651	\$4,685,249
Brass rods and tubing,	Pounds,	1,493,815	287,108
Brass and iron bedsteads,	Number,	47,309	323,355
Purse and bag frames,	Gross,	30,000	45,000
Belt buckles,	Gross,	7,500	45,000
Safety pins,	Gross,	500,000	200,000
Lock washers,	Number,	6,443,000	30,465
Lock washers and nut locks,	Not given, .....	.....	120,000
Iron nut locks,	Number,	9,984,844	52,029
Gas and electric fixtures,	Not given, .....	.....	160,829
Builders' brass and bronze goods,	Not given, .....	.....	184,161
Jar caps and trimmings,	Gross,	230,000	150,000
Cash registers,	Number,	438	50,370
Trunk and case locks,	Dozen,	5,973	13,029
Other metal goods, .....	.....	.....	4,706,467
Total value of goods made,			\$11,055,063
Oil Cloth (Floor and Table)—			
Linoleum,	Pieces,	54,000	\$810,000
Linoleum,	Square yards,	1,135,020	319,669
Linoleum and floor oil cloth,	Square yards,	2,322,226	505,433
Oil cloth (floor),	Square yards,	4,191,250	797,340
Oil cloth (table),	Yards,	5,812,064	740,329
Enamel oil cloth,	Yards,	1,400,000	180,000
Enamel oil cloth,	Pieces,	19,278	89,000
Other goods, .....	.....	.....	10,090
Total value of goods made,			\$3,451,861
Oil—			
Refined oil,	Gallons,	373,929,695	\$21,283,396
Lubricating oils,	Gallons,	37,676,418	2,971,987
Fuel oil and wax,	Gallons,	61,389,253	3,663,486
Naptha,	Gallons,	77,332,957	3,596,859
Tar,	Gallons,	30,562,365	811,144
Wax,	Gallons,	118,133	39,870
Oil vitriol,	Tons,	59,447	594,470
Benzine,	Gallons,	438,350	21,918
Fish oil and scrap,	Not given, .....	.....	53,650
Other oils, etc., .....	.....	.....	4,188,706
Total value of goods made,			\$37,232,496

GOODS MADE—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Paper—			
Wall paper,	Rolls,	32,518,181	\$1,766,783
Manilla paper,	Pounds,	15,447,750	821,545
Tissue paper,	Tons,	2,523	547,830
Binder boards,	Tons,	26,472	824,914
Book paper,	Tons,	4,400	266,017
Parchment paper,	Pounds,	3,500,000	306,350
Coated paper and card,	Tons,	2,345	224,498
Waxed paper,	Not given,		325,763
Copying paper,	Pounds,	1,000,000	98,000
Pouncing paper,	Reams,	1,144	22,880
Building paper,	Tons,	3,000	65,000
Roofing paper,	Tons,	2,200	70,500
Other paper,			640,746
Total value of goods made,			\$5,980,226
Rubber Goods—			
Rubber boots and shoes,	Pairs, ..	1,568,331	\$1,583,353
Belting,	Pounds,	2,683,143	667,409
Hose,	Pounds,	3,249,800	895,488
Packing,	Pounds,	1,364,180	429,280
Reclaimed rubber,	Pounds,	5,156,901	568,260
Pneumatic tires,	Pairs,	110,284	165,436
Mechanical goods,	Not given,		810,150
Druggists' goods,	Not given,		316,966
Stationers' goods,	Not given,		364,823
Emery wheels,	Not given,		160,255
Belting, hose, packing, etc.,	Not given,		5,238,117
Other rubber goods,			3,221,667
Total value of goods made,			\$14,421,245
Shoes—			
Men's, women's and children's shoes,	Pairs,	3,568,190	\$4,055,153
Children's shoes,	Dozen pairs,	127,960	1,078,955
Boots and shoes,	Not given,		1,280,708
Shoe stock,			168,206
Sandals,	Pairs,	115,129	53,875
Total value of goods made,			\$6,696,894
Shirts—			
Shirts (men's and boy's),	Dozen,	415,527	\$2,334,366
Commission work,			24,712
Total value of goods made,			\$2,359,078
Silk (Broad and Ribbon)—			
Broad silk,	Yards,	30,119,123	\$30,961,449
Broad silk,	Pieces,	71,363	2,357,260
Tie silk,	Yards,	3,567,544	2,273,609
Ribbons,	Pieces,	3,106,339	3,187,426
Ribbons,	Boxes,	228,677	2,476,491
Ribbons,	Yards,	55,005,323	1,217,477
Ribbons,	Cartons,	57,126	506,465

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GOODS MADE—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1901—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value.
Silk, Broad and Ribbon, (Continued)—			
Handkerchiefs,	Dozen,	43,443	106,428
Mufflers,	Dozen,	31,226	206,400
Vestings,	Yards,	86,114	62,556
Vellings,	Yards,	1,798,701	172,506
Vells,	Dozen,	3,300	33,484
Umbrella silk,	Yards,	186,000	140,000
Cotton plush,	Yards,	313,463	126,386
Silk plush,	Yards,	321,628	192,916
Lining silk,	Yards,	91,612	114,515
Braids,	Gross yards,	288,600	129,800
Other silk goods, .....	.....	.....	2,691,226
Total value of goods made, .....	.....	.....	\$36,874,392
Silver Goods—			
Silverware and silver novelties,	Not given, .....	.....	\$2,236,240
Total value of goods made, .....	.....	.....	\$2,236,240
Soap and Tallow—			
Laundry and toilet soap,	Pounds,	3,510,600	\$186,129
Laundry, toilet and other soap,	Not given, .....	.....	2,181,761
Tallow,	Pounds,	2,376,827	152,750
Candles and candle stock,	Pounds,	4,760,000	376,000
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	246,921
Total value of goods made, .....	.....	.....	\$3,140,561
Steel and Iron (Structural)—			
Structural steel and iron,	Tons,	100,067	\$4,614,157
Structural steel and iron,	Not given, .....	.....	40,646
Wire and wire rope,	Tons,	6,268	807,011
Steel pipe,	Pounds,	6,383,218	194,270
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	262,418
Total value of goods made, .....	.....	.....	\$5,908,401
Steel and Iron (Forgings)—			
Steel castings,	Tons,	43,128	\$4,124,860
Iron and steel forgings,	Tons,	7,961	570,286
Iron and steel forgings,	Not given, .....	.....	142,000
Iron castings,	Pounds,	3,206,793	196,890
Iron and steel car wheels,	Tons,	4,680	262,206
Carriage and wagon springs,	Tons,	476	66,276
Other forgings, .....	.....	.....	10,683
Total value of goods made, .....	.....	.....	\$5,462,187
Trunks and Traveling Bags—			
Trunks,	Number,	97,177	\$289,600
Bags, satchels and cases,	Number,	94,673	330,289
Trunks, bags, satchels and cases,	Not given, .....	.....	480,600
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	6,376
Total value of goods made, .....	.....	.....	\$1,115,665

**GOODS MADE—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value,
1901—(Continued).**

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	Basis of Measurement.	Aggregate Quantities.	Aggregate Selling Value
Trunk and Bag Hardware—			
Bag, purse and pocket book frames,.....	Gross,	62,308	\$331,000
Bag frames and trunk hardware,.....	Not given, .....	.....	727,354
Total value of goods made,.....			\$958,354
Varnishes—			
Varnish,	Gallons,	936,765	\$1,272,316
Varnish and Japans,.....	Gallons,	979,412	456,045
Varnishes,	Not given, .....	.....	1,409,551
Varnish, shellac, Japans and dryers,.....	Not given, .....	.....	531,851
Other articles, .....	.....	.....	48,176
Total value of goods made,.....			\$3,717,939
Woolen and Worsted Goods—			
Woolen and worsted goods,.....	Pieces,	98,000	\$2,954,000
Woolen and worsted goods,.....	Yards,	3,953,921	2,095,899
Woolen and worsted goods,.....	Pounds,	562,500	476,773
Woolen and worsted goods,.....	Not given, .....	.....	628,342
Worsted yarn,	Pounds,	4,312,076	2,437,859
Wastes, .....	.....	.....	803,329
Other goods, .....	.....	.....	647,206
Total value of goods made,.....			\$11,042,908

Steam Railroads in New Jersey, 1902.

This presentation is based on reports made to the Bureau by the seven great trunk line companies, whose roads traverse or terminate in New Jersey.

The data relates to employes whose duties are performed in whole or in part within the geographical limits of this State, and is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. The tables show the number of miles of road owned and operated in New Jersey, the number of persons employed, classified according to the character of the service rendered, the aggregate number of days employed, the aggregate amounts paid in wages, the number of employes injured while on duty, and the number of these whose injuries resulted in death.

The average number of days employed during the year, the average number of hours worked per day, the average daily wages, and the average yearly earnings is also given, for each of the several classifications of employes. These data are given in separate tables for each road, and the totals, aggregates, and averages, are brought together in one summary table of all the lines.

The aggregate number of miles operated in 1901 was 1,660.40, and in 1902 it is 1,576.63, a decrease of 83.77 miles. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Erie, and the Lehigh Valley Companies report the same number of miles for both years. The Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia and Reading Companies report small increases of 0.31 and 1.10 miles respectively. The largest decrease is reported by the New York, Susquehanna & Western Company, which operated 213.42 miles in 1901, and only 131.22 in 1902.

The aggregate number of persons employed of all classes was 32,405 in 1901, and in 1902, it is 34,809; an increase of 2,407.

The average number of days employed during the year was 305 in 1901, and in 1902 the average is 292, a decrease of 13 days.

The aggregate amount paid in wages to all classes of labor was \$18,064,986 in 1901, and in 1902 it is \$19,087,158, an increase of \$1,022,172. The average wages per day was \$1.83 in 1901, and is \$1.87 in 1902, an increase of \$.04 per day. The average yearly earnings show a decrease in 1902 as compared with 1901. In the earlier year the amount was \$557.47, and in 1902 it is \$548.34, a falling off of \$9.13, which is accounted for by the fact that the average number of days worked in 1902 is 13 less than in 1901.

The accidents to employes while on duty is reported by only four of the seven companies included in the presentation, viz.: The Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The aggregate number of persons employed on these lines is 29,325, and the number of accidents to employes reported is 1,100, of which number 40 resulted in death. This is 3.74 per cent. of the total number. Ninety per cent. of the casualties occurred in the several classes of employes known as trainmen; the trackmen were also heavy sufferers, as will be seen by a reference to the tables, the largest proportion of deaths resulting from accidents, having occurred in this class of labor.

Although there are many occupations in which the nominal rates of wages are higher, the annual earnings of railroad employes, are equalled by few, and surpassed by none. The average yearly earnings of conductors and engineers is over \$1,000 per year, and the general average for all classes of railroad employes is \$502.31. The average yearly earnings in all industries as shown by the tables of statistics of manufactures for 1902 is \$446.66 or \$55.65 per year less than the average earnings of railroad men.

Railroad employes have an important advantage over most other kinds of laborers in the fact that their employment is, as a rule, absolutely steady; there is therefore little or no fluctuation in the amount of yearly income.

The railroad service employs a far greater proportion of the working population of the State than does any other single industry carried on within its borders. The service, although a dangerous one, attracts men of high physical and mental qualities, and is perhaps because of its dangers more sought after than any other form of employment.

Summary Table No. 1 shows the total aggregates and averages of all the roads brought together. The tables that follow the summary, give the same items for the roads separately, a table being devoted to each of them.

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year
Ending June 30th, 1902.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily
Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1—Aggregates and Averages by Companies.

Classification.	Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate number of Days Employed.	Average number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured during Year.	Number of Employees whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	404.24	14,799	4,398,673	298	10	70	\$3,597,023.17	\$1.95	\$530.92	642	17
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company,	222.41	4,337	1,238,613	286	10.8	93	\$862,623.27	1.93	\$336.30	242	9
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company,	322.00	4,187	1,576,425	277	10.6	93	\$323,623.47	1.93	\$336.30	242	9
Monticello and Erie Railroad Company,	178.24	5,708	1,576,013	292	10.6	73	\$2,865,314.96	1.72	\$502.31	137	9
Erie Railroad Company,	141.83	2,082	864,118	292	10.6	73	\$1,194,023.53	1.84	\$444.50	64	0
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,	109.79	2,272	719,714	316	10.6	49	\$1,331,004.17	1.85	\$585.33	64	0
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company,	131.22	1,144	310,860	272	10.6	93	\$60,811.01	1.80	\$480.23	64	0
Totals,	1,576.63	34,809	10,172,415	292	10.5	73	\$13,087,157.58	\$1.87	\$548.94	1,100	40

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1902.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee for Each Class.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—404.84.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of days during year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings, per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured during Year.	Number of Employees whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	392	130,181	332 11	33	33	\$396,426 27	\$3 06	\$1,011 29	2	.....
Brakemen,	924	292,391	316 11	49	49	588,596 21	2 02	636 96	24	.....
Engineers,	410	128,991	315 10	50	50	449,806 63	3 49	1,097 09	4	.....
Firemen,	412	131,492	319 11	48	48	279,030 09	3 12	677 28	4	.....
Switchmen,	188	63,882	340 12	25	25	96,533 61	1 50	506 16	8	.....
Flagmen,	351	120,763	344 12	21	21	183,852 78	1 52	523 90	1	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	279	86,969	313 11	53	53	136,554 96	1 57	489 44	6	.....
Yardmen,	658	224,089	326 12	39	39	333,284 29	1 49	484 42	4	.....
Trackmen,	1,873	538,409	287 10	78	78	736,167 02	1 37	393 04	71	10
Agents,	165	57,969	351 10	14	14	115,936 83	1 91	702 65	.....	.....
Assistant agents,	38	12,513	329 10	36	36	18,243 00	1 46	480 06	.....	.....
Baggagemen,	150	49,742	332 10	33	33	96,254 21	1 94	641 69	1	.....
Clerks,	877	274,609	313 9	52	52	533,710 00	1 34	606 56	1	.....
Other depot men,	854	282,942	331 10	34	34	639,719 84	2 23	737 38	29	.....
Machinists and helpers,	483	153,804	318 10	47	47	296,449 53	1 92	611 70	10	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	150	46,130	308 10	57	57	82,286 61	1 78	548 57	3	.....
Bollermakers and helpers,	104	31,971	307 9	58	58	62,131 32	1 94	597 42	6	.....
Car builders and repairers,	703	215,431	306 9	59	59	401,867 86	1 87	571 65	11	.....
Carpenters and bridge builders,	440	124,076	282 10	83	83	236,494 58	1 91	537 46	34	3
Construction gangs,	175	18,598	106 10	259	259	24,746 20	1 33	141 41	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	407	130,521	321 10	44	44	246,822 58	1 88	603 50	1	.....
Division Superintendent's office,	54	18,224	337 9	28	28	54,819 88	3 01	1,015 18	.....	.....
Other employees,	4,682	1,232,968	263 10	102	102	2,600,532 89	2 11	555 43	408	3
Total,	*14,799	4,366,673	296 10	70	70	\$8,597,028 17	\$1 96	\$580 92	642	17

*2,197 employees are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

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Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1902.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee for Each Class.

Atlantic City Railroad—Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Port Reading Railroad (Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—222.61.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of days during year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured during Year.	Number of Employees whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	56	18,661	333	....	32	\$52,438 68	\$2 31	\$936 41	4	....
Brakemen,	116	38,937	336	....	29	70,087 40	1 30	604 20	15	1
Engineers,	57	19,755	347	....	18	66,970 51	3 39	1,174 92	3	....
Firemen,	57	19,721	346	....	19	39,442 66	2 00	691 98	8	....
Switchmen,	27	9,307	345	....	20	12,563 94	1 35	465 33	....	....
Flagmen,	39	13,608	349	....	16	14,424 75	1 06	369 87	....	....
Engine wipers, etc.,	26	8,619	332	....	33	11,376 60	1 32	437 56	....	....
Yardmen,	28	8,974	321	....	44	17,319 83	1 93	618 57	....	....
Trackmen,	512	156,029	305	....	60	202,826 54	1 39	396 15	....	....
Agents,	72	25,201	350	....	15	40,070 28	1 59	556 53	....	....
Assistant agents,	15	5,170	345	....	20	5,689 02	1 10	379 26	....	....
Baggagemen,	34	11,942	351	....	14	21,492 55	1 80	632 13	....	....
Clerks,	47	16,487	351	....	14	24,895 43	1 51	539 69	....	....
Other depot men,	190	58,877	310	....	55	86,549 26	1 47	455 52	....	....
Machinists and helpers,	13	4,122	317	....	48	8,861 70	2 15	681 67	....	....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	4	1,155	289	....	76	2,290 60	2 00	572 65	....	....
Bollermakers and helpers,	6	1,849	308	....	57	4,163 50	2 25	693 32	....	....
Car builders and repairers,	32	10,294	322	....	43	17,499 22	1 70	546 85	....	....
Carpenters and bridge builders,	37	11,620	314	....	51	23,240 88	2 00	628 13	....	....
Construction gangs,	146	43,687	299	....	66	56,792 65	1 30	288 99	....	....
Telegraph operators,	33	11,553	350	....	15	17,908 02	1 55	542 67	....	....
Division Superintendent's office,	4	1,316	329	....	36	2,830 00	2 15	707 50	....	....
Other employees,	382	128,737	337	....	28	182,806 24	1 42	478 55	12	4
Total,	1,933	625,612	324	41	\$982,540 27	\$1 58	\$508 30	42	5

STEAM RAILROADS IN NEW JERSEY.

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Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1902.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee for Each Class.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—390.00.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of days during Year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured during Year.	Number of Employees whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
General officers,	2	599	299	....	66	\$3,374 96	\$13 98	\$4,187 48	....	....
Other officers,	8	3,825	308	....	57	35,954 84	9 40	4,494 33	....	....
Clerks,	78	22,898	301	....	64	44,028 43	1 92	579 32	....	....
Station agents,	186	47,747	257	11	108	93,308 56	1 95	501 66	2	....
Other station men,	512	173,295	344	11	21	295,296 06	1 65	570 07	46	....
Engineers,	285	97,366	342	12	23	335,733 33	3 44	1,178 01	21	1
Firemen,	311	98,183	316	12	49	214,644 45	2 19	690 17	20	....
Conductors,	182	57,122	314	12	51	166,269 36	2 91	913 56	17	1
Other trainmen,	756	209,725	277	12	88	431,865 03	2 06	571 25	71	3
Machinists,	138	41,472	301	10	64	102,342 89	2 47	741 61	26	....
Carpenters,	199	65,038	342	10	23	141,252 59	2 06	709 81	6	....
Other shopmen,	754	177,690	236	12	129	333,475 55	1 88	442 27	....	....
Section foremen,	100	30,310	303	10	62	58,296 02	1 92	582 95	....	....
Other trackmen,	1,284	276,168	215	10	150	345,477 44	1 25	269 06	2	....
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen,	357	100,465	281	12	84	168,515 87	1 67	472 03	8	1
Telegraph operators and dispatchers,	101	31,521	312	12	53	66,518 35	2 11	658 60	....	....
Employees, account floating equipment,	350	44,695	128	10	237	97,130 50	2 17	277 52	....	....
All other employees and laborers,	1,280	339,306	304	10	61	685,039 90	1 75	535 19	60	3
Total,	6,887	1,875,425	272	10.8	93	\$3,623,523 43	\$1 93	\$526 14	279	9

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Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1902.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee for Each Class.

Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—176.24.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of days during year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.	Number of Employees Injured during Year.	Number of Employees whose Injuries Resulted in Death.
Conductors,	110	36,220	329 12	36	\$114,865 24	\$3 17	\$1,045 32	1	.....	.....
Brakemen,	311	96,684	311 12	54	197,295 86	2 04	634 39	26	1	.....
Engineers,	194	62,253	321 10	44	208,741 66	3 35	1,975 99	6	.....	.....
Firemen,	190	62,253	321 10	44	124,113 42	1 99	653 21	13	1	.....
Switchmen,	49	16,428	335 12	30	26,867 66	1 64	548 32	.....	.....	.....
Flagmen,	344	121,115	352 12	13	129,172 80	1 07	375 50	2	.....	.....
Engine wipers, etc.,	41	13,978	341 10	24	17,200 04	1 23	419 51	.....	.....	.....
Yardmen,	275	84,700	308 12	57	175,497 84	2 07	637 56	12	.....	.....
Trackmen,	1,162	269,826	232 10	133	339,781 57	1 36	292 41	25	5	.....
Agents,	105	38,273	365 12	.....	73,229 07	1 91	697 42	.....	.....	.....
Baggagemen,	103	35,145	341 12	24	53,836 56	1 53	522 69	.....	.....	.....
Clerks,	166	53,472	322 9.5	43	103,853 64	1 95	625 62	.....	.....	.....
Other depot men,	168	67,729	403 12	.....	79,127 10	1 15	470 99	1	.....	.....
Machinists and helpers,	154	46,531	302 10	63	96,516 58	2 07	626 73	2	.....	.....
Blacksmiths and helpers,	59	16,837	285 10	80	32,611 47	1 94	552 74	.....	.....	.....
Boilermakers and helpers,	50	14,919	298 10	67	28,448 45	1 91	568 97	.....	.....	.....
Car builders and repairers,	561	189,776	338 10	37	310,315 34	1 64	553 15	15	2	.....
Carpenters and bridge builders,	329	76,213	232 10	133	187,205 64	2 46	569 01	13	.....	.....
Telegraph operators,	31	11,327	365 10	.....	24,259 19	2 14	782 55	.....	.....	.....
Division Superintendent's office,	13	4,069	313 9	52	10,720 00	2 63	824 61	.....	.....	.....
Supply department,	47	14,810	315 10	50	20,774 79	1 40	442 01	.....	.....	.....
Other employees,	1,244	337,465	271 10	94	511,661 03	1 52	411 30	24	.....	.....
Total,	5,706	1,670,013	292 10.6	73	\$2,566,214 95	\$1 72	\$502 31	137	9	.....

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1902.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount
Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings per
Employee for Each Class.

Erie Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—141.933.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Em- ployed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of days during year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amount Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Em- ployee.
General officers,	2	621	310	8	55	\$15,757 50	\$12 69	\$7,878 75
Conductors,	43	14,236	331	10	34	42,798 63	3 01	996 32
Brakemen,	147	45,518	309	10	56	86,423 92	1 90	536 55
Engineers,	83	25,003	301	10	64	86,667 29	3 47	1,044 18
Firemen,	91	25,331	278	10	37	52,742 90	2 08	579 59
Switchmen,								
Flagmen,	130	39,643	305	12	60	76,690 96	1 93	589 93
Engine wipers, etc.,								
Yardmen,								
Trackmen,	277	71,998	280	12	106	89,752 12	1 25	324 01
Agents,	28	13,214	347	12	18	23,211 85	1 75	610 84
Assistant agents,								
Baggagemen,								
Clerks,	344	105,091	305	12	60	163,423 92	1 56	475 07
Other depot men,								
Machinists and helpers,	55	15,460	281	10	84	38,112 24	2 46	692 95
Blacksmiths and helpers,								
Boilermakers and helpers,								
Car builders and repairers,	57	15,838	279	10	86	34,645 57	2 18	607 82
Carpenters and bridge builders,								
Telegraph operators,	61	20,258	331	10	34	35,752 39	1 76	536 10
Supply department,								
Other employees,	740	211,857	286	12	79	330,064 29	1 79	513 59
Total,	2,068	604,118	292	10.6	73	\$1,126,033 58	\$1 86	\$544 50

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Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1902.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings per Employee for Each Class.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—109.79.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Employed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amounts Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Employee.
Conductors,	20	7,090	355	10	\$31,596 58	\$3 06	\$1,079 78
Brakemen,	54	17,068	316	49	34,398 12	2 01	636 81
Engineers,	108	29,958	291	74	100,338 45	3 35	974 04
Firemen,	104	31,073	299	66	68,049 30	3 19	664 32
Switchmen,	296	97,026	350	15	196,506 54	2 03	687 08
Flagmen,							
Yardmen,	66	29,958	454	...	42,364 72	1 41	641 89
Engine wipers, etc.,	531	152,086	286	79	196,356 91	1 29	369 79
Trackmen,	199	69,602	350	15	143,545 07	2 06	721 33
Agents,							
Assistant agents,	579	173,847	300	65	323,473 99	1 86	568 66
Clerks,							
Baggagemen,	18	5,961	331	34	12,700 95	2 13	705 61
Other depot men,							
Machinists and helpers,	56	19,999	357	8	32,355 09	1 61	575 98
Blacksmiths and helpers,	41	13,253	323	42	22,381 58	1 69	545 39
Boilermakers and helpers,							
Car builders and repairers,	50	15,936	315	47	37,917 27	2 38	768 35
Carpenters and bridge builders,	54	18,818	348	17	51,736 92	1 68	597 70
Telegraph operators,	19	6,046	326	29	18,217 99	3 01	1,012 11
Division Superintendent's office,	93	32,005	344	21	49,173 68	1 53	529 75
Other employees,							
Total,	2,272	719,714	316	49	\$1,331,006 17	\$1 86	\$586 83

**Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1902.**

**Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount
Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage Rates, and Annual Earnings per
Employee for Each Class.**

**New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles
of Road in New Jersey—181.22.**

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Persons Employed.	Aggregate Number of Days Em- ployed.	Average Number of Days Employed per Employee.	Average Number of Hours Employed per Day.	Average Number of days during year not on Duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate Amounts Paid in Wages.	Average Wages per Day.	Average Yearly Earnings per Em- ployee.
Conductors,	44	12,669	310	10	55	\$39,913 67	\$3 92	\$907 13
Brakemen,	126	35,446	280	10	85	65,746 02	1 85	521 79
Engineers,	53	16,139	304	10	61	55,708 55	3 45	1,051 10
Firemen,	52	15,688	301	10	64	31,166 96	1 99	599 36
Switchmen,	57	18,468	324	12	41	23,636 04	1 60	519 88
Flagmen,								
Watchmen,								
Agents,	59	20,937	355	12	10	34,062 12	1 63	577 33
Assistant agents,								
Baggagemen,								
Clerks,	192	41,846	218	12	147	70,406 07	1 68	366 71
Other depot men,								
Machinists and helpers,								
Blacksmiths and helpers,	23	6,280	272	10	92	15,146 03	2 41	653 63
Boltermakers and helpers,								
Car builders and repairers,								
Carpenters and bridge builders,	15	4,142	276	10	89	7,896 77	1 91	526 45
Telegraph operators,								
Other employees,								
Total,	1,144	310,860	272	10.6	93	\$560,811 01	\$1 80	\$490 23

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey, 1901.

There are few industries, if any, more intimately related to the growth of population and the commercial and industrial development of the civilized world than the process for the preservation of food commonly known as "canning."

To prevent the decay of articles of food, and preserve unimpaired their flavor and nutritive qualities for long periods of time, is an end that has engaged the thoughts and exercised the ingenuity of man from the earliest time. Before the discovery of a means for doing this, life was very much on the feast or famine plane. The crops of each season were consumed where grown, or allowed to rot, for the superfluity could not be carried over to meet the wants of other years when Nature was not so bountiful.

Through the process of canning as at present carried on, the reserve stock of food supplies has become practically inexhaustible. The products of all climes are interchanged, and the luxuries that grow only in certain localities are now consumed in all.

The perfect methods now in use are the results of experiments extending backward for centuries. Evaporation and the use of salt were the only methods known or practised in the preservation of foods until about the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The French Government enlisted the interest of scientists in the subject of preserving foods for sea service by the offer of a large reward for a successful and practical method of doing it. The hermetic sealing of foods in vessels and their immersion in boiling water to neutralize the effects of the air remaining within, was the formula finally evolved and adopted.

The process was given out to manufacturers and soon preserved foods were being produced in every country in Europe. The process was patented in England—fish, fruits and vegeta-

bles being the materials handled, and every possible effort was made to keep it a secret.

This could not be done, however, for any great length of time, and within five years after its introduction in England, workmen from establishments there, had brought a knowledge of the process to the United States. The industry was established here about 1820; the first establishment being in New York City. The formula soon became known, and food preserving establishments sprang up in all the large cities of the country.

Tin cans took the place of glass jars to a large extent, these being less liable to be broken in handling and costing less for transportation. Patents were issued to the inventor of the tin can, and a very extensive industry soon grew out of making them. Until a comparatively recent date, the cans were made by hand, and the process which was slow and expensive added materially to the cost of the food which was packed in them.

Improvements in the cans and in the method of producing them were made from time to time, until the perfect vessel now in general use was developed. The can is now entirely a machinery product and costs but little compared with the crude ones of earlier times that were made by hand.

In many New Jersey canneries, both fruit and vegetables are handled, and the cans used by several firms are manufactured on the premises.

The output for the year 1901 is not up to the average, several establishments having canned no tomatoes because of their scarcity and high price during the season. The number of establishments reporting is forty-six, five less than were operated during the season of 1900. These five are vegetable canners exclusively and their principal product being tomatoes, work was suspended because, as before stated, of the limited supply of that vegetable.

Twelve establishments are operated by corporations or stock companies and have 226 stockholders. Thirty-four are owned by private firms having a total of fifty-eight partners. As compared with 1900, there is an increase of twenty-four stockholders in the corporations, and a decrease of eight in the number of partners in private firms.

The total amount of capital invested is \$873,195; that for 1900 was \$897,104—a falling off for 1901 of \$25,909. The cap-

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY. 181

ital invested in the corporate form of management is \$220,495; an average of \$975.60 for each stockholder. The amount controlled by private firms is \$652,700, which averages \$11.254 for each partner.

The total number of persons employed is 6,014, of whom 3,920 are females. In 1900, 6,428 were employed, 4,033 of the number being females. The falling off in the total number of employes for 1901 as compared with 1900 is 414.

The total amount paid in wages is \$267,828, or \$19,004 less than in 1900.

Twenty-three establishments employ less than 100 persons: seventeen employ from 100 to 200; three employ from 200 to 300; and three from 385 to 600. Eight establishments employing in the aggregate 1,607 persons worked an average of 63 days at canning goods, and the balance of the year on manufacturing cans. The time employed at canning and the wages paid for that work only is given in Table Number One, it having been found impossible to ascertain the number of the working force in these factories that have been retained through the year on the production of cans.

In the three other establishments, the range of employment was from 10 to 250 days, and the average for all 56.4 days. This is much in excess of the time that could have been consumed in actual canning operations, and is no doubt due to the fact that many firms, among them the largest ones, have made no distinction between the time engaged in canning when the full force was employed, and that which was spent in the after operations of marketing the goods, with only a very small proportion of that number at work. The number of days in operation is thus made to appear much greater than it really was. Thirty-four out of the forty-six establishments reporting, give a number of days in operation ranging from 10 to 60. The average time worked in these factories which constitute 74 per cent. of the total number, is 31 days, which may be accepted as the average duration of a season's work. The earnings of the men and women employed averaged \$44.53 for each individual, or \$1.43 per day for the time actually worked. This is an increase of 24 cents a day, as compared with the earnings of 1900.

The geographical distribution of the canneries remain the same as last year; that is to say, all but a few of the total number are

located in Salem, Cumberland, Hunterdon and Monmouth Counties. The comparative importance of the industry in these counties is in the order in which they are named above. The remaining establishments are found in Cape May, Gloucester, Mercer, Union and Ocean Counties.

The list of produce canned includes every variety of fruits and vegetables grown in New Jersey that is placed upon the market in preserved form.

The product of vegetables is as follows:

TOMATOES.

3-pound cans.....	746,688 doz.
2-pound cans.....	17,804 doz.
Gallon cans.....	60,431 doz.

GREEN PEAS.

3-pound cans.....	1,800 doz.
2-pound cans.....	178,489 doz.

LIMA BEANS.

3-pound cans.....	1,100 doz.
2-pound cans.....	143,192 doz.

ASPARAGUS.

3-pound cans.....	700 doz.
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PUMPKIN.

3-pound cans.....	28,621 doz.
2-pound cans.....	120 doz.
Gallon cans.....	3,342 doz.

STRING BEANS.

2-pound cans.....	4,173 doz.
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SWEET POTATOES.

3-pound cans.....	34,842 doz.
2-pound cans.....	2,274 doz.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY. 183

BEETS.

3-pound cans.....	1,400 doz.
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SQUASH.

3-pound cans.....	1,200 doz.
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CORN.

3-pound cans.....	100 doz.
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BAKED BEANS.

3-pound cans.....	6,000 doz.
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The varieties and quantities of fruit canned were as follows:

STRAWBERRIES.

1-pound cans.....	2,136 doz.
2-pound cans.....	6,139 doz.
Gallon cans.....	14,766 doz.

PEARS.

3-pound cans.....	35,225 doz.
2-pound cans.....	656 doz.

BLACKBERRIES.

2-pound cans.....	784 doz.
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RASPBERRIES.

2-pound cans.....	132 doz.
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CHERRIES.

2-pound cans.....	120 doz.
Gallon cans.....	351 doz.

PEACHES.

3-pound cans.....	33 doz.
Gallon cans.....	881 doz.

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PINEAPPLE.

3-pound cans.....	25 doz.
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APPLES.

3-pound cans.....	200 doz.
Gallon cans.....	1,811 doz.

RHUBARB.

Gallon cans.....	117 doz.
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GOOSEBERRIES.

2-pound cans.....	20 doz.
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The location, capital invested, number of persons employed, number of days in operation, and selling value of the product is given for each establishment on Table Number One, which follows. On Tables Number Two and Three are shown the varieties and quantities of canned fruits and vegetables produced by individual factories.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY. 185

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Location of Canneries, Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product and Number of Days in Active Operation During the Year 1901.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Management		Capital Invested.	Number of Persons Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages.	Selling Value of Product.	Number of Days in Operation.
		Private Firm?	Corporation?		Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	Alloway,	1	.....	\$25,000	85	105	170	\$4,855	\$19,450	40
2	Bridgeton,	1	.....	25,000	75	119	185	19,459	44,291	30
3	Bridgeton and Greenwich,	3	.....	25,000	124	379	494	27,857	11,596	275
4	Bridgeton,	1	.....	25,000	50	150	200	8,000	40,800	100
5	Bridgeton,	1	.....	20,000	40	90	130	6,599	21,153	30
6	Bridgeton,	1	.....	54,000	75	115	190	8,000	38,315	30
7	Bridgeton,	3	.....	10,020	50	100	150	4,000	18,000	100
8	Bordertown,	1	.....	25,000	50	127	177	9,500	55,000	120
9	Canton,	1	.....	50,000	50	110	160	4,450	32,000	240
10	Cedarville,	1	.....	20,000	80	140	220	6,528	53,328	84
11	Cedarville and Cape May,	1	.....	27,000	60	109	169	11,000	75,000	60
12	Centerton,	1	.....	30,000	16	7	23	400	5,380	42
13	Caysville,	1	.....	17,500	68	114	182	9,500	53,464	40
14	Daretown,	1	.....	10,000	32	60	92	4,000	13,000	11
15	Daretown,	1	.....	1,500	6	13	19	200	1,700	12
16	Deerfield,	1	.....	2,000	7	18	25	200	2,162	13
17	Elizabeth,	2	.....	6,000	14	40	54	350	7,000	20
18	Elmer,	1	.....	30,000	80	120	200	5,058	21,766	40
19	Fairton,	3	.....	12,000	50	110	160	4,500	39,000	35
20	Freehold,	1	.....	150,000	220	165	385	73,000	237,000	170
21	Glassboro,	2	.....	16,000	16	60	76	1,841	11,394	33
22	Greenwich,	2	.....	18,000	70	125	195	5,000	36,000	90
23	Hancock Bridge,	2	.....	2,000	10	20	30	900	6,400	30
24	Hightstown,	2	.....	7,500	11	35	46	400	7,400	24
25	Hopewell,	2	52	6,000	15	68	83	1,690	10,817	33
26	Lambertville,	1	.....	8,200	32	60	92	1,082	10,540	21
27	Lower Alloway Creek,	1	.....	2,000	5	9	14	325	2,200	16
28	Mount Holly,	6	.....	15,000	40	30	70	4,500	25,000	100
29	Mount Holly,	2	.....	10,000	10	30	40	2,000	4,000	61
30	Newport,	3	.....	12,000	50	90	140	4,724	26,905	58
31	Pennsgrove,	1	.....	12,000	30	42	62	1,126	10,000	36
32	Phalanx,	1	.....	19,000	15	50	65	3,000	14,450	60
33	Quinton, Hancocks Bridge and Pennsville,	3	.....	45,015	200	400	600	20,000	110,000	250
34	Red Bank,	1	.....	15,000	26	44	70	3,245	9,563	32
35	Ringoes,	45	.....	6,000	18	40	58	600	3,380	10
36	Rio Grande,	5	.....	14,000	35	80	115	2,500	21,000	60
37	Salem,	2	.....	30,000	60	100	160	2,650	17,500	22
38	Salem,	1	.....	2,000	4	9	13	400	3,080	20
39	Seeley,	7	.....	3,500	15	25	40	794	9,600	13
40	Shiloh,	3	.....	8,000	30	42	72	2,200	11,700	35
41	South Dennis,	2	.....	10,000	24	40	64	1,981	17,391	28
42	Titusville,	87	.....	4,500	21	37	48	944	3,956	29
43	Woodstown,	2	.....	12,000	40	90	130	2,400	18,000	12
44	Woodstown,	4	.....	15,400	50	110	160	8,500	22,500	18
45	Williamstown,	8	.....	20,000	50	100	150	4,000	11,000	40
46	Yorktown,	1	.....	3,000	15	30	45	700	5,200	15
Total,		58	226	\$873,195	2,094	3,920	6,014	\$267,825	\$1,320,886	2,643

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1901.

TABLE No. 2—Fruits.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Pears.		Strawberries.			Cherries.	
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	1-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
2	Bridgeton,					2,000		73
3	Bridgeton and Greenwich,			2,136	2,328	575	20	
4	Bridgeton,				1,000	1,700		
6	Bridgeton,	8,000				3,500		125
7	Bridgeton,	800						
10	Cedarville,	8,000	456		780	1,281		
12	Centreton,	250						
13	Claysville,	1,800				2,400		
19	Fairton,	1,350				2,100		15
21	Glassboro,	4,200						
22	Greenwich,	1,500						
24	Hightstown,				50		100	
28	Mt. Holly,	1,000	200		2,000	200		
30	Newport,					1,000		
32	Phalanx,	25						
34	Red Bank,							
36	Rio Grande,	1,000						
40	Shiloh,	12,500						
	Total,	35,225	656	2,136	6,138	14,766	120	351

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY. 187

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1901.

TABLE No. 2—Fruits—(Continued).

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Apples.		Peaches.		Black-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Goose-berries.	Rhubarb.	Pineapple.
		3 pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3 pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.
2	Bridgeton,		1,799							
3	Bridgeton and Green- wich,					784	132	20		
4	Bridgeton,		12	8					117	
6	Bridgeton,				400					
7	Bridgeton,									
10	Cedarville,									
12	Centreton,									
13	Claysville,									
19	Fairton,									
21	Glassboro,									
22	Greenwich,									
24	Hightstown,									
28	Mt. Holly,									
30	Newport,									
33	Phalanx,	200		25						25
34	Red Bank,				481					
36	Rio Grande,									
40	Shiloh,									
Total,		200	1,811	33	881	784	132	20	117	25

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1901.

TABLE No. 3—Vegetables.

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Tomatoes.			Lima Beans.		Peas.		String Beans.
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2 pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	
1	Alloway,	19,400		2,100					
2	Bridgeton,	14,906		4,313					
3	Bridgeton and Greenwich,...	77,962				17,540			
4	Bridgeton,	14,000		3,900		8,400			
5	Bridgeton,	9,620							
6	Bridgeton,			9,000		2,000			
7	Bridgeton,			5,000					
8	Bordentown,	7,672		50		13,000		33,822	333
9	Canton,	40,000							
10	Cedarville,	45,361				685			
11	Cedarville,	30,000		3,500		1,400		28,000	
12	Centerton,	2,200			100				
13	Clayville,	28,000		3,700					3,840
14	Daretown,	16,666							
15	Daretown,	2,000							
16	Deerfield,	1,880							
17	Elizabeth,	6,000							
18	Elmer,	19,362							
19	Fairton,	10,500		2,430					
20	Freehold,					100,167		116,667	
21	Glassboro,		2,204			538			
22	Greenwich,	20,000		10,000					
23	Hancock's Bridge,	8,000							
24	Hightstown,			900					
25	Hopewell,	11,000							
26	Lambertville,	10,540							
27	Lower Alloway Creek,	2,130							
28	Mt. Holly,	5,000	3,600	100	1,000		1,600		
29	Mt. Holly,	2,000							
30	Newport,	18,000		1,300					
31	Pennsgrove,	10,838							
32	Phalanx,*	8,000					200		
33	Quinton, Hancocks Bridge and Pennsville,	78,000	12,000	7,000					
34	Red Bank,	2,694							
35	Ringoes,	2,600							
36	Rio Grande,	20,000							
37	Salem,	21,666							
38	Salem,	2,800							
39	Seeley,	12,000							
40	Shiloh,	108,000							
41	So. Dennis,	14,492							
42	Titusville,	3,250							
43	Woodstown,	16,000							
44	Woodstown,	20,000							
45	Williamstown,	4,150		5,600					
46	Yorktown,			1,000					
Total,		746,688	17,804	60,431	1,100	143,192	1,800	178,489	4,173

*This firm also reports 6,000 Doz. 3 lb. cans baked beans.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY. 189

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1901.

TABLE No. 3—Vegetables—(Continued).

Office Number.	LOCATION OF CANNERY.	Corn.	Pumpkins.			Squash.	Sweet Potatoes.		Beets.	Asparagus.
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.
1	Alloway,									
2	Bridgeton,				265					
3	Bridgeton and Greenwich, ..		3,070				25,338			
4	Bridgeton,		4,700		150				1,400	
5	Bridgeton,									
6	Bridgeton,		2,000				7,000			
7	Bridgeton,		8,023		177					
8	Bordentown,									
9	Canton,									
10	Cedarville,									
11	Cedarville,						6,000			
12	Centerton,									
13	Clayville,		2,500			700				
14	Daretown,									
15	Daretown,									
16	Deerfield,									
17	Elizabeth,									
18	Elmer,		2,438	120			1,964			
19	Fairton,				375					
20	Freehold,									
21	Glassboro,						2,274			
22	Greenwich,									
23	Hancock's Bridge,									
24	Hightstown,				1,100					
25	Hopewell,									
26	Lambertville,									
27	Lower Alloway Creek,									
28	Mt. Holly,									
29	Mt. Holly,					500				500
30	Newport,				200					
31	Pennsgrove,									
32	Phalanx,	100								200
33	Quinton, Han- cock's Bridge and Pennsville,									
34	Red Bank,				1,075					
35	Ringoes,									
36	Rio Grande,									
37	Salem,									
38	Salem,									
39	Seeley,									
40	Shiloh,		5,500							
41	So. Dennis,									
42	Titusville,									
43	Woodstown,									
44	Woodstown,					4,500				
45	Williamstown,									
46	Yorktown,									
Total,		100	28,621	120	3,342	1,200	44,842	2,274	1,400	700

PART II.

Economic Condition of the Building Trades.

The Problem of the Unemployed.

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

**Tables of Population of New Jersey, from the
United States Census of 1900.**

(191)

Wage Rates and Earnings of Building Trades Workmen in New Jersey.

The wage rates of bricklayers, masons, stone cutters, carpenters, and other workmen engaged in the occupations known collectively as the building trades, are higher than those paid in most, if not any other mechanical occupation.

Men of these trades are oftener before the public contending with their employers for more pay and shorter hours, than any other class of workmen. If the fundamental purpose of the trades union movement is to reduce working hours and increase wages, as it undoubtedly is, then it may be truly said that the building trades have done more for the success of that policy than any or all other divisions of labor combined.

The experience of this group of trades would therefore seem to furnish particularly suitable material for studying the conditions of wages and earnings of labor which have been brought about largely through the influence of organization.

Not all the men considered in this inquiry are members of the organizations of their craft. Of the entire number considered, 1,394, there are 420, or a small fraction over 30 per cent. who have no trade union affiliations. In localities where trade organizations exist, there seems to be no difference in the hours of labor, and only a slight variation in wages, the non-union men, of course, getting the smaller amount. In places where there is no union of the trade, the wages of workmen is lower and the hours of labor higher than elsewhere. It thus seems to be a fact beyond question, that unionism is the influence that operates favorably upon both.

But the purpose in view in making this inquiry is to ascertain the actual earnings or income yielded by the comparatively high wage rates of these particular workmen, and the relation it bears to their family responsibilities.

To get at the facts as nearly as possible, statements were obtained

from a certain number of workmen of each trade in the principal cities where their labor is most in demand. Building work in the large towns is always more plentiful than in smaller ones, and consequently wages are higher and employment steadier in them than elsewhere. This circumstance in connection with the fact that the period covered by the inquiry was one of phenomenal activity in building, is favorable to showing the highest possible earnings of the workmen under consideration, at their present wage rates.

The reports obtained from the men among whom the canvass was made, who, by the way, are all married and have families, gives the wage rates per week, and the number of days that each of them was idle during the twelve months ending February 28, (1) from want of work; (2) from sickness and (3) from strikes. No account is taken of the days and fragments of days lost from the many other causes that in out of door work interferes so much with steadiness of labor in the course of a year.

Taking 306 as the standard number of working days and deducting the time involuntarily lost from the three causes named, we have the highest possible annual earnings or income by multiplying the remaining days by the given wage rates. This amount is divided to show the weekly earnings and subdivided to arrive at the proportion afforded by the weekly income for each member of the family whose support is drawn entirely from that fund.

As before stated, the persons considered are all married, and in the tables are divided to show the number who own their homes and those who pay rent, with the amounts paid annually by these latter to the landlord.

To reduce to its simplest elements the comparison between the amount of income and the liabilities, it must be made to cover, children who earn their own living in whole or in part are not counted among the number dependent upon the workman.

The results of the inquiry are given in the four tables which follow. Summary tables number one and two show the averages for the State at large and the same data is given by localities in the two succeeding ones.

Although everything intended to be brought out by the inquiry may be seen and readily understood by an examination of the tables, still a brief reference to some of the principal points shown in them seems not to be out of place.

The trades considered, thirteen in number, are as follows: Brick-

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF BUILDING TRADES. 195

layers, stone masons, masons' laborers, plasterers, lathers, stone cutters, architectural sheet iron workers, electrical workers, roofers, structural iron workers, plumbers, carpenters and house painters.

Summary Table Number One, gives the total number considered for each trade, these being separated into union and non-union men: the average number of days idle from want of work, sickness and strikes; the average number of days employed during the year; the average rate of daily wages, and the average number of hours worked per day.

Seventy per cent. of the total number reporting are members of the unions of their several trades. The range of unemployment is from 52 to 105 days; the plumbers were idle the smaller, and the structural iron workers the greater length of time. The difference in this respect is owing to the fact that the structural iron mechanics work on the outside of buildings exposed to the chances of bad weather, and must stop operations in case of storms arising, while the plumbers who are employed in indoors can work without interruption in any kind of weather. This difference in the continuity of employment at once explains and justifies the larger wage rates demanded by men whose work is done wholly out of doors; without this difference the outdoor workmen could not, in his limited season, support a family at all. Other trades that lost a hundred days and over are the masons' laborers, and the roofers. The plasterers and lathers work under shelter in enclosed buildings; that the conditions are substantially the same for both, is shown by the fact that their time lost for want of work, is ninety and eighty-nine days respectively.

All the trades except the masons' laborers, show a loss of time from sickness, the range being from an average of two days among the plasterers to ten days reported by the roofers.

The percentage of the average time lost that is charged to sickness is as follows:

	Per Cent.
Bricklayers,	5.6
Stone masons,	10.5
Plasterers,	2.2
Lathers,	6.3
Stone cutters,	7.
Architectural sheet iron workers,.....	9.1
Roofers—tar, gravel and slate,	10.
Structural iron workers,	4.7
Electrical workers,	3.6
Plumbers,	12.
Carpenters,	8.5
House painters,	5.9

The number of days lost through sickness, taking all the trades together, averages a fraction over five. As shown above, the plumbers, in proportion to the total number of days idle, suffered most severely on this account than did the workmen in any of the other trades. The chief menace to the health of plumbers is in the repairing of old work that has been improperly done in the first place, and this constitutes a large part of his routine of labor. In repairing such work, there are generally very bad odors from which the workman is liable to get sick.

The water-closets, privies, and waste pipes that have been poorly constructed are very bad in this respect. Nearly all the work is enclosed in the walls of houses, and many people wait until the smell becomes unendurable, and often until some disease such as malaria, typhoid, or diphtheria attacks some member of the family, before calling in the services of the plumber.

Work of this character engages much, perhaps most of the journeyman plumbers' time, and it is not surprising that men of the most robust constitution are often obliged to retire from the trade at an early age with a shattered constitution.

The average daily wage rates for the trades, leaving out the mason laborers, ranges from \$2.43 for house painters, to \$3.75 paid to structural iron workers. The wage rates of all the others are on a gradually ascending scale between these two extremes. In seven out of the thirteen trades, the average wage rates are under \$3 a day.

The number of hours worked per day as shown by the tables, prove that all the building trades have made substantial progress in getting them below the old time standard of ten hours. The structural iron workers have a uniform work day of eight hours in the three cities of Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City, the only towns from which reports on this trade were received. The plumbers and house painters average exactly nine hours a day, and the architectural sheet iron workers, a small fraction over that figure.

All the other trades have an average work day that range between 8.2 and 8.8 hours per day. In all the large cities the wage rates are higher and the hours of work lower than in the smaller towns. The low wage rates and long hours which prevail in these places, produces the average shown in the tables for the entire State.

Summary Table Number Two shows the average earnings of each of the trades for a period of twelve months, and the same sum reduced to show the weekly income. The number who own their

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF BUILDING TRADES. 197

own homes, and the number who pay rent, with average amount paid annually to the landlord is given; the average number of persons in the family supported wholly out of the workman's earnings, and the per capita division showing the amount per week for each member of the family completes the data contained in the table.

The average earnings for the twelve months ranges between \$485 for masons' laborers and \$815 for stone masons. Stone cutters earned \$801, and the next highest amount, \$772, is credited to the plasterers. The year's earnings of house painters, structural iron workers, and roofers, is much below \$600. The electrical workers, architectural sheet iron workers, and lathers earned between \$600 and \$700; the others averaged amounts varying between \$700 and \$800. It is, however, by examining the column in which the twelve months' earnings are reduced to a weekly basis, that the meagre character of the returns produced by the labor of these workmen with their comparatively high wage rate, may be best understood.

The following table shows the wage rates per day, the time involuntarily lost, and the weekly earnings by averages, beginning with the highest :

	Wage rate per day.	Number of days idle.	Weekly earnings.
Stone masons,	\$3 69	85	\$15 67
Stone cutters,	3 64	57	15 40
Plasterers,	3 62	92	14 85
Bricklayers,	3 42	89	14 46
Plumbers,	2 81	53	13 63
Lathers,	2 25	96	13 15
Architectural Sheet Iron workers,.....	2 82	66	13 04
Electrical workers,.....	2 78	32	12 33
Carpenters,	2 58	70	11 77
Structural iron workers,.....	3 75	106	10 86
Roofers,	2 74	100	10 85
House painters,.....	2 43	86	9 86
Mason laborers,.....	2 32	101	9 32

Of the total number reporting, only 267, or 19 per cent. own their homes; the others, 1,122 in number, or 81 per cent., pay an average annual rent which ranges from \$85 to \$142; the general average for all being \$115.50 a year. This amount charged against weekly earnings will reduce the figures given above to the extent of \$2.25 a week, leaving a remainder which must be made to cover the cost of food, clothing, doctor's bills, and medicine when sickness occurs, and also the many other wants of a family averaging only a small fraction of a unit less than four in number.

The period covered by the inquiry was one of the most active and

prosperous known to the building trades during many years; all the circumstances are, therefore, favorable to showing the best this class of workmen can hope for under present wage rates. That their weekly earnings are small, considering the generally dangerous character of the work they do, and its important relation to the safety, comfort, and general welfare of society, should go without saying; and if the earnings of at least some of them were increased fifty or even one hundred per cent., fair minded men would still regard them as far from being excessively paid.

The foregoing represents the average condition in the State at large. Turning to the several cities and towns included in the inquiry, something approaching uniformity in wage rates and hours of labor is shown to prevail for each trade, particularly those having the strongest unions.

Bricklayers are paid \$4 a day and work eight hours in Newark, Jersey City, and Camden. In Paterson and Passaic, they receive \$3.60 for eight hours, and in Trenton only \$2.36, although here also, the eight hour day is established. In all other places, with the exception of Sea Isle City and adjoining towns where there is no union of the trade, bricklayers' wages range from \$3.46 to \$3.70, and the hours of labor from 8.2 to 9.3 per day.

Owing to the fact that building operations were not equally active in all places, a marked difference in the actual earnings of workmen in the various towns is shown as follows:

	Per Week.
Camden,	\$17 70
Atlantic City,	16 29
Woodbury,	15 48
Bridgeton,	14 97
Vineland,	14 94
Salem,	14 11
Jersey City,	14 38
Newark,	14 31
Passaic,	13 84
Paterson,	13 53
Millville,	13 50
Cape May,	12 34
Trenton,	10 76

Stone masons work eight hours a day in Atlantic City and Camden, and nine hours in all other places named on the tables, except at Vineland and Woodbury, where the hours are 9.2 and 9.5 respectively. The highest wage rates are paid at Camden, \$4 a day; the range in other places is from \$3.50 to \$3.84 per day.

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The earnings making allowance for lost time were as follows :

	Per Week.
Camden,	\$17 54
Atlantic City,	16 87
Bridgeton,	15 96
Cape May,	15 76
Woodbury,	15 00
Salem,	14 92
Millville,	14 77
Vineland,	14 59

Plasterers work eight hours per day in all places except Cape May and Ocean City, where nine hours is the standard. Four dollars a day is the average in Newark and Jersey City ; in Paterson and Passaic it is \$3.60 ; in Camden and Cape May, \$3.50, and \$3.16 at Atlantic City. In Newark the men averaged 185 days' work, and earned \$14.23 per week. In Jersey City it was 190 days' work, and \$14.61 weekly earnings. In Passaic and Paterson, the year's work was respectively 200 and 193 days, and the weekly earnings \$13.84 and \$13.36. A number of days much closer approximating full time, was worked by plasterers in all the other towns, and although wage rates were lower in them than in the cities named above, the weekly earnings were greater, but the highest is only \$16.35, which was paid in Camden.

The lathers show about the same weekly earnings as the plasterers in the several towns. In Newark, Jersey City, Paterson and Passaic, their wage rates are from \$3.50 to \$4 per day, but owing to the fact that in each of these places the loss of time was very great, the actual earnings per week for the year was less than in other cities, where work, although at lower wages, is much steadier.

In Jersey City the earnings were \$12.79 per week ; in Newark, \$11.55 ; in Paterson, \$9.40, and in Passaic, only \$9.34. Camden leads in point of weekly earnings, the average amount being \$17.17.

Plumbers average \$3.50 per day in Atlantic City, and Jersey City ; in Newark, Paterson and Passaic, \$3.00 ; \$2.97 and \$2.71 in Camden and Cape May respectively, and \$2.50 per day in all other towns. The largest weekly earnings, \$16.09, are shown at Atlantic City, and the smallest, \$11.10, at Vineland. Bridgeton, Millville, and Vineland plumbers have no unions and work 10 hours per day ; those at Atlantic City, Camden, Cape May, and Salem, 9 hours ; while in Newark, Jersey City, Passaic, and Paterson, the standard is 8 hours a day.

The wage rates of carpenters varies between the lowest—\$2.50 per day—paid at Bridgeton, and the highest, \$3.00, paid only at Newark and Jersey City. In all the other towns the rates are \$2.50 or \$2.60 a day. In Atlantic City, Newark, Camden, and Jersey City, the hours of labor are eight, and in all the other towns nine per day. Newark shows the largest weekly earnings, \$13.84, and Bridgeton the smallest, \$9.70.

Painters work ten hours a day at Bridgeton, Millville, Vineland, and Woodbury. There is no union of the trade in either place, and wage rates are lower than elsewhere, excepting Salem, where it is \$2.00 for nine hours. In most places, \$2.50 is the standard, but more is paid in Camden, Cape May, and Jersey City, the highest, \$2.91 per day, being at Cape May. Camden, where the daily wage rate is \$2.63, shows the highest weekly earnings, \$13.40; in Passaic, it was only \$9.04, owing to the greater number of days idle for want of work.

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Economic Condition of Workmen Employed in the Building Trades for the Twelve Months Ending February 28, 1902.

Average Number of Days Idle and Number of Days Employed. Average Wages per Day and Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1—Averages for the State.

OCCUPATION.	Total Number Considered.	Number Who Are		Average Number of Days Idle During the Twelve Months from			Total Number of Days Idle.	Average number of days employed during the twelve months, 366 working days to the year.	Average Rate of Wages per Day.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.
		Members of the Union.	Not Members of the Union.	Want of Work.	Sickness.	Strikes.				
Bricklayers,	153	151	23	32	5	2	89	217	\$3 42	8.6
Stone masons,	74	53	21	76	9	.....	85	221	3 69	8.8
Masons' laborers,	79	64	15	96	.....	5	101	206	2 32	8.4
Plasterers,	73	69	4	90	2	.....	92	214	3 62	8.3
Lathers,	79	69	10	89	6	.....	96	211	3 26	8.6
Stone cutters,	24	15	9	53	4	.....	57	249	3 64	8.2
Architectural sheet iron workers,	118	71	47	59	6	.....	66	240	2 82	9.1
Roofers (tar, gravel and slate),	16	12	4	90	10	.....	100	206	2 74	8.2
Structural iron workers,	43	40	3	100	5	.....	105	201	3 75	8
Electrical workers,	124	83	41	79	3	.....	82	224	2 78	8.8
Plumbers,	191	113	78	44	7	2	53	253	2 81	9
Carpenters,	211	146	66	62	6	2	70	236	2 58	8.7
House painters and paper hangers,	174	83	91	80	5	0.5	85	221	2 43	9

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Economic Condition of Workmen Employed in the Building Trades for the Twelve Months Ending February 28, 1902.

Year's Earnings, Number Who Own Home, Amount of Rent Paid, Number of Persons Supported Wholly Out of Earnings, Per Capita Division of Earnings.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2—Average for the State.

OCCUPATION.	Average Earnings for the Twelve Months.	Average Weekly Income	Number Who Own Their Homes.	Number Who Pay Rent.	Average Amount Paid Yearly in Rent.	Average Number of Persons in Family Supported Wholly Out of Earnings.	Per Capita Division of Earnings Among the Number to be Supported; Amount Per Week for Each.
Bricklayers,	\$752	\$14 46	65	118	\$114	4	\$3 61
Stone masons,	815	15 67	33	41	112	4.5	3 48
Masons' laborers,	485	9 32	5	74	85	4	2 33
Plasterers,	772	14 65	15	58	115	3.8	3 91
Lathers,	684	13 15	15	64	106	3.7	3 55
Stone cutters,	801	15 40	7	17	142	3.2	4 51
Architectural sheet iron workers,	678	13 04	24	94	110	3.2	3 52
Roofers (tar, gravel and slate),	564	10 85	1	16	122	3.2	3 39
Structural iron workers,	566	10 86	1	42	124	3.2	3 39
Electrical workers,	641	12 33	10	114	116	3.5	3 52
Plumbers,	709	13 63	24	167	123	3.5	3 39
Carpenters,	612	11 77	45	166	116	3.6	3 27
Painters,	513	9 86	23	151	107	3.2	3 21

Economic Condition of Workmen Employed in the Building Trades for the Twelve Months Ending
February 28, 1902.
Average Number of Days Idle and Number of Days Employed. Average Wages per Day and Average Number of Hours
Worked per Day.

TABLE No. 1.—Averages by Localities.

Occupation.	Location.	Number Considered.	Number Who are Members of Union.	Average Number of Days Idle During the Twelve Months From			Average Number of Days Employed During the Twelve Months.	Average Wages Per Day for the Time Worked.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.
				Want of Work.	Strikes.	Slowness.			
Bricklayers,	Atlantic City,	5	4	66	7	1	229	\$3 70	8.2
Bricklayers,	Bridgeton,	13	13	76	5	1	225	3 46	8
Bricklayers,	Camden,	10	10	65	2	1	232	2 70	8
Bricklayers,	Cape May,	10	10	71	2	1	237	2 70	8
Bricklayers,	Jersey City,	10	10	114	2	1	187	4 00	8
Bricklayers,	Millville,	11	11	102	8	1	186	3 59	8
Bricklayers,	Newark,	51	51	119	1	1	188	4 00	8
Bricklayers,	Ocean City,	2	2	73	11	1	223	3 50	8
Bricklayers,	Passaic,	9	9	106	1	1	200	3 60	8
Bricklayers,	Paterson,	10	10	111	1	1	195	3 60	8
Bricklayers,	Sea Isle City and adjoining towns,	8	8	76	6	1	224	2 25	9
Bricklayers,	Salem,	14	14	72	6	1	229	3 50	9
Bricklayers,	Trenton,	8	8	42	1	26	237	2 38	8
Bricklayers,	Vineland,	6	3	76	8	1	222	3 50	9.3
Bricklayers,	Woodbury,	9	7	67	9	1	230	3 50	9
Stone masons,	Atlantic City,	3	3	67	5	1	234	3 75	8

Economic Condition of Workmen Employed in the Building Trades for the Twelve Months Ending
February 28, 1902.

Average Number of Days Idle and Number of Days Employed. Average Wages per Day and Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.

TABLE No. 1.—Averages by Localities—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCATION.	Number Considered.		Number Who are Members of Union.	Average Number of Days Idle During the Twelve Months From			Average Number of Days Employed During the Twelve Months.	Average Wages per Day for the Time Worked.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.
					Want of Work.	Sickness.	Strike.			
Stone masons.	Bridgeton.	22		22	80	10	.....	216	3 84	9
Stone masons.	Camden.	10		10	68	11	.....	228	4 00	8
Stone masons.	Cape May.	9		9	71	8	.....	227	3 61	9
Stone masons.	Millville.	7		7	97	30	.....	199	3 86	9
Stone masons.	Salmon.	8		8	71	13	.....	223	3 60	9
Stone masons.	Finland.	16		16	81	6	.....	218	3 60	8.2
Stone masons.	Woodbury.	4		4	72	11	.....	223	3 60	8.5
Masons' laborers.	Jersey City.	5		5	90	.....	.....	216	2 50	8
Masons' laborers.	Paterson.	10		10	105	.....	.....	201	3 12	9
Masons' laborers.	Passaic.	10		10	100	.....	.....	206	2 08	9
Masons' laborers.	Newark.	50		50	134	.....	.....	202	2 40	8
Masons' laborers.	Trenton.	4		4	63	.....	23	220	2 50	8
Plasterers.	Atlantic City.	6		6	54	3	246	3 16	8
Plasterers.	Camden.	7		7	59	4	243	3 50	8
Plasterers.	Cape May.	2		2	79	7	220	3 50	8

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Plasterers,	Jersey City,	190	4 00	8
Plasterers,	Newark,	185	4 00	8
Plasterers,	Ocean City,	235	3 62	9
Plasterers,	Pasalaic,	200	3 60	8
Plasterers,	Paterson,	193	3 60	8
Lathers,	Atlantic City,	245	3 00	8
Lathers,	Bridgeton,	235	3 50	8
Lathers,	Camden,	247	3 50	8
Lathers,	Cape May,	231	3 50	8
Lathers,	Jersey City,	186	4 00	8
Lathers,	Millville,	189	3 50	9
Lathers,	Newark,	172	3 50	8
Lathers,	Pasalaic,	162	3 00	8
Lathers,	Paterson,	163	3 00	8
Lathers,	Salem,	234	3 50	9
Lathers,	Trenton,	240	2 66	8
Lathers,	Vineland,	233	3 44	9.2
Lathers,	Woodbury,	234	3 12	10
Stone cutters,	Newark,	238	3 53	8.3
Stone cutters,	Harrison,	242	3 75	8
Gas fitters,	Bridgeton,	265	2 50	10
Gas fitters,	Vineland,	276	2 50	10
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Atlantic City,	230	3 50	9
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Bridgeton,	255	3 50	10
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Camden,	245	3 75	9
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Cape May,	232	2 62	9
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Pasalaic,	225	2 84	9
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Jersey City,	263	3 00	8
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Paterson,	221	3 70	9
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Newark,	219	3 00	8
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Ocean City,	236	2 75	9
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Salem,	231	3 50	9
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Trenton,	234	3 50	9
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Vineland,	231	3 50	10
Architectural sheet iron workers,	Woodbury,	242	2 50	10
Roofers—Tar and gravel,	Jersey City,	221	1 87	8
Roofers—Slate,	Jersey City,	206	3 75	8
Roofers—Slate,	Trenton,	204	2 75	8
Roofers—Plastic slate,	Paterson,	198	2 60	8
Structural iron workers,	Newark,	193	3 75	8

Economic Condition of Workmen Employed in the Building Trades for the Twelve Months Ending February 28, 1902.
Average Number of Days Idle and Number of Days Employed. Average Wages per Day and Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.

TABLE No. 1.—Averages by Localities—(Continued).

Occupation.	Location.	Number Considered.	Number Who are Members of Union.	Average Number of Days Idle During the Twelve Months From			Average Number of Days Employed During the Twelve Months	Average Wages per Day for the Time Worked.	Average Number of Hours Worked per Day.
				Want of Work.	Sickness.	Strike.			
Structural iron workers.	Paterson.	9	9	101	6	.....	199	3 75	8
Structural iron workers.	Jersey City.	10	7	90	5	.....	211	3 75	8
Electrical workers.	Atlantic City.	9	9	24	2	.....	280	3 50	8
Electrical workers.	Bridgeton.	10	.....	103	2	.....	201	2 50	10
Electrical workers.	Camden.	9	9	33	3	.....	273	3 60	9
Electrical workers.	Cape May.	9	.....	113	4	.....	189	2 92	8.5
Electrical workers.	Jersey City.	10	10	73	5	.....	228	3 00	8
Electrical workers.	Millville.	8	6	80	3	.....	223	2 87	8
Electrical workers.	Newark.	20	20	65	3	.....	208	3 00	8
Electrical workers.	Pasaic.	10	10	60	4	.....	242	2 30	9
Electrical workers.	Paterson.	10	10	60	4	.....	206	2 70	8
Electrical workers.	Staten.	10	9	58	2	.....	218	2 37	9
Electrical workers.	Union.	10	.....	83	5	.....	206	2 51	10
Electrical workers.	Woodbury.	10	118	2	186	3 25	10
Plumbers.	Atlantic City.	9	9	59	8	239	3 50	9

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Plumbers.	10	53	7	246	2 45	10
Plumbers.	9	9	37	5	264	2 97	9
Plumbers.	10	10	41	4	261	2 71	8
Plumbers.	.....	10	10	46	5	.....	255	3 50	8
Plumbers.	.....	12	12	33	14	.....	259	2 50	10
Plumbers.	.....	60	50	37	13	.....	256	2 50	9
Plumbers.	.....	9	9	44	9	.....	258	2 00	8
Plumbers.	.....	15	12	43	8	6	253	3 00	8
Plumbers.	.....	15	15	32	9	.....	266	2 50	9
Plumbers.	.....	10	10	32	9	.....	259	2 50	8
Plumbers.	.....	10	8	32	4	21	259	2 50	10
Plumbers.	.....	10	69	32	6	.....	231	2 50	10
Plumbers.	.....	12	41	.....	5	.....	260	2 50	10
Carpenters.	.....	15	13	57	5	11	223	2 63	8
Carpenters.	.....	15	15	72	11	.....	224	2 25	9
Carpenters.	.....	13	13	46	7	.....	253	2 56	8
Carpenters.	.....	10	.....	59	11	.....	236	2 50	9
Carpenters.	.....	10	10	70	6	.....	231	3 00	8
Carpenters.	.....	12	.....	61	12	.....	230	2 75	9
Carpenters.	.....	50	50	53	4	.....	242	2 00	9
Carpenters.	.....	10	9	55	3	.....	241	2 50	9
Carpenters.	.....	10	10	80	5	.....	221	2 60	9
Carpenters.	.....	10	10	72	4	.....	230	2 50	9
Carpenters.	.....	10	10	52	9	.....	242	2 50	9
Carpenters.	.....	9	.....	77	4	.....	225	2 50	9
Carpenters.	.....	12	9	20	2	13	272	2 47	9
Carpenters.	.....	15	12	67	9	.....	230	2 50	9
Carpenters.	.....	10	3	62	5	.....	239	2 50	9
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	12	10	61	4	.....	241	2 25	9
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	12	.....	73	8	.....	225	2 42	10
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	10	20	37	4	.....	265	2 63	9
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	25	18	108	6	.....	229	2 91	9
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	25	20	86	7	.....	132	2 75	8
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	10	20	112	6	.....	204	2 15	8
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	12	10	73	3	.....	188	2 50	9
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	10	10	73	7	.....	230	2 50	9
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	10	10	75	3	6	226	2 00	8
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	10	83	75	3	.....	221	2 70	8
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	8	85	85	4	.....	217	2 05	10
House painters and paper hangers.	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	2 25	10

Economic Condition of Workmen Employed in the Building Trades for the Twelve Months Ending
February 28, 1902.

Year's Earnings, Number who Own Home, Amount of Rent Paid, Number of Persons Supported wholly out of Earnings,
Per Capita Division of Earnings.

TABLE No. 2—Average by Localities.

OCCUPATION.	LOCATION.	Average Earnings for the Twelve Months.	Average Weekly Income.	Average Who Own Their Homes.	Number Who Pay Rent.	Average Amount Paid Yearly in Rent.	Average Number of Persons in Family Supported Wholly Out of Earnings.	Per Capita Division of Earn- ings Reported: The Number to Whom the Amount per Week for Each.
Bricklayers,	Atlantic City,	8847	\$16 23	4	1	\$110	4	\$4 07
Bricklayers,	Bridgeton,	779	14 86	10	3	100	4.3	3 45
Bricklayers,	Camden,	928	17 84	10	3	100	4.3	3 45
Bricklayers,	Cape May,	642	12 34	3	14	124	4.3	3 45
Bricklayers,	Freehold,	763	14 86	3	14	124	4.3	3 45
Bricklayers,	Millsboro,	764	13 51	4	10	131	4.3	3 45
Bricklayers,	Newark,	744	13 51	4	47	124	4.3	3 45
Bricklayers,	Ocean City,	731	15 02	1	23	108	3.6	2 76
Bricklayers,	Passaic,	730	13 84	1	4	112	3.6	2 76
Bricklayers,	Pateron,	702	13 50	4	3	120	2.7	2 05
Bricklayers,	Sea Isle City and adjoining towns, ..	604	9 69	6	2	114	5.3	1 83
Bricklayers,	Salem,	802	15 42	14	4	119	3.7	4 16
Bricklayers,	Trenton,	796	15 21	1	1	110	4.6	2 33
Bricklayers,	Vineyard,	777	14 94	1	6	110	5.1	2 33
Bricklayers,	Woodbury,	806	15 49	3	5	98	3.8	4 07
Stone masons,	Atlantic City,	879	16 02	2	1	120	4.3	3 92
Stone masons,	Bridgeton,	829	15 94	12	9	108	4.4	3 62
Stone masons,	Camden,	912	17 54	1	9	135	4.4	3 96
Stone masons,	Cape May,	819	16 75	4	5	106	4.1	3 84

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Stone masons,	Millville,	768	14 77	6	1	120	4.3	3 42
Stone masons,	Salem,	771	14 84	2	1	106	5	3 99
Stone masons,	Woodland,	764	14 84	4	12	104	4.4	3 30
Stone masons,	Woodbury,	781	15 02	2	2	108	5	3 00
Masons' laborers,	Jersey City,	540	10 38	5	5	101	3.2	3 24
Masons' laborers,	Paterson,	428	8 15	1	8	76	3.9	2 09
Masons' laborers,	Pascale,	428	8 15	1	9	73	3.6	2 26
Masons' laborers,	Newark,	495	9 32	3	44	84	4.1	2 27
Masons' laborers,	Trenton,	550	10 58	...	4	90	5.2	2 03
Plasterers,	Atlantic City,	787	15 13	2	4	109	3	5 04
Plasterers,	Camden,	851	16 36	1	6	134	4.1	3 99
Plasterers,	Cape May,	770	14 81	...	9	108	3.5	4 23
Plasterers,	Jersey City,	740	14 52	6	4	110	3.2	4 53
Plasterers,	Newark,	851	16 36	9	23	111	2.6	3 95
Plasterers,	Ocean City,	851	16 36	9	...	90	5	3 27
Plasterers,	Pascale,	720	13 85	2	2	90	3.7	3 75
Plasterers,	Paterson,	685	13 36	2	4	108	3.7	3 61
Lathers,	Atlantic City,	775	14 13	1	2	108	3	34 71
Lathers,	Bridgeton,	595	11 44	...	2	102	3	3 81
Lathers,	Camden,	865	16 63	2	2	141	3.5	4 75
Lathers,	Cape May,	809	15 56	2	4	100	3.4	4 57
Lathers,	Jersey City,	664	13 77	...	3	132	3	4 29
Lathers,	Millville,	622	13 73	2	4	107	2.7	4 71
Lathers,	Newark,	693	11 57	...	21	110	2.8	4 13
Lathers,	Pascale,	486	9 25	3	7	100	2.4	3 89
Lathers,	Paterson,	439	8 40	3	3	106	2.8	3 35
Lathers,	Salem,	813	12 55	3	2	79	3	4 25
Lathers,	Vineland,	802	15 42	...	4	95	2.8	5 23
Lathers,	Woodbury,	780	14 04	...	2	93	4.5	5 51
Stone cutters,	Newark,	911	17 54	5	11	144	2.3	5 31
Stone cutters,	Harrison,	690	13 37	2	6	140	3.1	4 28
Gas fitters,	Bridgeton,	663	13 75	1	1	84	3	4 25
Gas fitters,	Vineland,	690	13 37	...	3	96	2.6	3 68
Sheet iron workers,	Atlantic City,	805	15 48	...	3	120	4.7	3 29
Sheet iron workers,	Bridgeton,	802	17 15	...	3	123	4	3 29
Sheet iron workers,	Camden,	672	13 96	...	1	121	3	3 29
Sheet iron workers,	Cape May,	698	11 56	1	5	81	3	3 50
Sheet iron workers,	Jersey City,	789	15 17	2	3	132	3.2	4 71
Sheet iron workers,	Pascale,	639	13 29	5	20	114	3.4	3 61

Economic Condition of Workmen Employed in the Building Trades for the Twelve Months Ending
February 28, 1902.

Year's Earnings, Number who Own Home, Amount of Rent Paid, Number of Persons Supported wholly out of Earnings,
Per Capita Division of Earnings.

TABLE No. 2—Averages by Localities—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCATION.	Average Earnings for the Twelve Months.	Average Weekly Income.	Number Who Own Their Homes.	Number Who Pay Rent.	Average Amount Paid Yearly in Rent.	Average Number of Persons in Family Supported Wholly Out of Earnings.	Per Capita Division of Earn- ings Among the Number to be Supported: Amount per Week for Each.
Sheet iron workers.	Paterson.	597	11 48	7	7	103	32	3 28
Sheet iron workers.	Newark.	637	12 57	3	1	107	32	3 33
Sheet iron workers.	Newark City.	639	12 58	1	2	120	32	3 31
Sheet iron workers.	Sackett.	713	13 62	1	13	95	32	3 30
Sheet iron workers.	Trenton.	713	13 62	2	3	108	32	3 32
Sheet iron workers.	Vineland.	550	10 54	2	1	94	32	3 23
Sheet iron workers.	Woodbury.	605	11 63	1	2	83	32	3 23
Roofers—Tar and gravel.	Jersey City.	413	7 94	1	3	124	23	3 45
Roofers—Slate.	Jersey City.	773	14 86	1	4	160	35	4 24
Roofers—Slate.	Trenton.	561	10 78	1	4	111	4	2 69
Roofers—Plastic slate.	Paterson.	510	10 73	1	5	144	3	3 27
Structural iron workers.	Newark.	724	13 92	1	18	134	37	3 76
Structural iron workers.	Paterson.	746	14 44	1	13	137	35	3 73
Structural iron workers.	Jersey City.	791	15 21	1	10	130	34	4 47
Electrical workers.	Atlantic City.	980	18 84	1	2	108	35	5 38

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Electrical workers,	Bridgeton,	503	9 67	3	1	93	4 83
Electrical workers,	Camden,	853	18 40	5	7	125	4 37
Electrical workers,	Cape May,	853	13 15	2	10	99	4 08
Electrical workers,	Millville,	824	12 31	8	10	153	3 65
Electrical workers,	Newark,	624	12 31	20	10	108	2 84
Electrical workers,	Paterson,	557	10 71	10	11	131	4 44
Electrical workers,	Salem,	617	9 94	10	10	138	4 28
Electrical workers,	Vineland,	674	13 96	14	11	108	4 27
Electrical workers,	Woodbury,	419	8 95	9	8	108	3 55
Plumbers,	Atlantic City,	837	16 09	4	5	120	3 70
Plumbers,	Bridgeton,	613	11 79	10	10	108	3 50
Plumbers,	Camden,	784	15 07	1	8	123	3 4
Plumbers,	Cape May,	907	13 59	3	10	124	3 95
Plumbers,	Millville,	648	12 45	8	9	108	3 71
Plumbers,	Newark,	788	12 47	1	49	144	3 72
Plumbers,	Ocean City,	685	12 59	3	6	108	4 15
Plumbers,	Paterson,	884	13 15	2	13	132	4 22
Plumbers,	Salem,	648	12 46	1	14	164	3 14
Plumbers,	Trenton,	673	12 94	2	9	84	4 11
Plumbers,	Vineland,	578	11 11	3	8	120	3 74
Plumbers,	Woodbury,	650	12 50	12	7	108	3 56
Carpenters,	Atlantic City,	614	11 81	5	10	118	3 70
Carpenters,	Bridgeton,	504	9 89	3	12	108	3 47
Carpenters,	Camden,	648	12 46	2	11	144	3 3
Carpenters,	Cape May,	680	13 17	7	8	130	2 62
Carpenters,	Millville,	633	13 17	5	11	130	3 56
Carpenters,	Newark,	728	13 96	4	7	113	2 16
Carpenters,	Ocean City,	610	11 72	2	46	130	2 81
Carpenters,	Paterson,	575	11 06	3	8	115	4 98
Carpenters,	Salem,	575	11 06	2	7	122	2 66
Carpenters,	Sea Isle City,	605	11 06	3	8	121	4 4
Carpenters,	Trenton,	673	13 92	2	7	106	3 25
Carpenters,	Vineland,	575	11 06	2	8	135	3 7
Carpenters,	Woodbury,	598	11 50	2	13	103	3 42
House painters and paper hangers,	Atlantic City,	542	10 42	3	9	108	2 84
House painters and paper hangers,	Bridgeton,	542	10 42	3	10	108	3 6
House painters and paper hangers,	Camden,	534	10 27	2	10	108	3 42
House painters and paper hangers,	Cape May,	528	10 15	1	8	96	3 16
House painters and paper hangers,	Millville,	439	8 44	2	24	147	3 2
House painters and paper hangers, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	96	3 17
House painters and paper hangers, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	96	2 81

Economic Condition of Workmen Employed in the Building Trades for the Twelve Months Ending
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Year's Earnings, Number who Own Home, Amount of Rent Paid, Number of Persons Supported wholly out of Earnings,
Per Capita Division of Earnings.

TABLE No. 2—Averages by Localities—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCATION.	Average Earnings for the Twelve Months.	Average Weekly Income.	Number Who Own Their Homes.	Number Who Pay Rent.	Average Amount Paid Yearly in Rent.	Average Number of Persons in Family Supported Wholly Out of Earnings.	Per Capita Division of Earn- ings Among the Number to be Supported: Amount per Week for Each.
House painters and paper hangers.	Newark.	523	10 06	1	23	113	3 5	2 87
House painters and paper hangers.	Passaic.	470	9 04	2	8	103	3 4	2 66
House painters and paper hangers.	Paterson.	575	11 06	2	10	108	3 2	2 46
House painters and paper hangers.	Salem.	452	8 89	.....	10	86	2 7	2 22
House painters and paper hangers.	Trenton.	597	11 42	3	7	104	4	2 86
House painters and paper hangers.	Vineland.	445	8 56	1	9	91	3 3	2 60
House painters and paper hangers.	Woodbury.	488	8 63	1	7	90	3	2 87

The Problem of the Unemployed.

What practical measure of relief can government extend to those who, willing to work can find none to do, is a question on which light is desired in almost all civilized countries at the present time.

The number of hands available for work in cities at least is always in excess of the opportunities to labor afforded either in them, or at a distance, which could be traversed each day by the workmen.

A very large number of persons, male and female, are without permanent employment, having only chance jobs which lasts but a short time, leaving them idle for long periods before work is again found.

There are others who through the fluctuations of their particular trades or occupations are thrown out of work, and also the very large class who have learned no trade and possess no special knowledge of anything useful, and have therefore nothing to offer for employment but physical strength. The lot of these is hard, but still harder is that of those who have become physically unfit to compete with other workmen; this class is always largely increased by the discharge of the least efficient at times when trade is dull.

It is a fact that in cities there is at all times a very large number of persons who are idle the greater part of the time. Among these are many middle aged men who are not able to compete with the more youthful workmen that are in demand. The competition in trade has become so keen that employers favor young men for their activity and more ready adaptability to new and economical processes of production. This tendency to reject a man because of age is growing among employers, and whether as a business policy it be right or wrong, there is no doubt of its bringing the middle aged man in ever increasing numbers face to face with the grim problem of how the necessities of existence are to be provided for the remainder of his life.

It quite frequently occurs that men of middle or advanced age are left in idleness through the failure or the withdrawal from business

of the firms in whose employ the best years of their lives had been spent. The prospect confronting such men is indeed hard. Having been, as is quite frequently the case, in that one employment from early youth, their faculties trained to its requirements alone, when confronted with the necessity for seeking another, a state of things faces them in business organization with which they have little or no acquaintance and to the requirements of which they cannot adapt themselves even if an opportunity were given them.

Under the present order of things precarious employment with uncertain earnings is the best that men of this class can look for in the future. How such persons may be assisted to find steady employment is a question of profound importance to the State.

In the new industries starting into being in various parts of the country, there are prospects of employment for those who constitute the over-supply of labor in the great cities, if means were devised to make such opportunities available to them.

Enterprise is often checked in places remote from the large cities for want of the labor that is vainly seeking employment in these great centres of population. How serious is the evil of the growing number of the unemployed is shown by the degree of attention which has been for some years and is now being given to it. The States of New York, Ohio and Illinois have established free employment bureaus in their large cities whose special duties are to bring the idle workman and the opportunity to work together.

These offices are now in operation several years and have apparently been instrumental in doing much toward helping to lessen the number of the unemployed.

The City of Chicago has five free employment agencies which are managed by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. A report issued on February 15th, 1902, shows that from the establishment of the offices on August 2nd, 1899, a period of 133 weeks, the number of males who had filed applications for employment was 56,707, and the number of females 35,571. The total number of applications for help filed at the five offices during the same time was 87,795, or 46,572 males and 41,223 females. Positions were secured for 40,322 males, or 71 per cent. of the total number of applicants, and for 33,707 females, or 95 per cent. of all who applied.

The Illinois law forbids the furnishing of help by the free employment offices to any employers whose workmen are on strike.

New York maintains only one free employment agency which is

situated in the city of New York. During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1900, there were registered 5,732 persons as applicants for employment of whom 2,157 were males and 3,575 females. Of the men, 621 were married and 318 of these report 704 children, 558 of whom were wholly dependent on them for support. Eight hundred and twenty-eight women report being married, and 559 of these have 903 children, 676 of whom were dependent on them.

The applications for help filed at the agency for the year numbered 201 for men and 3,325 for women; the total number of situations secured was, for both sexes, 2,969. The system has yielded such satisfactory results in New York city that the Labor Commissioner of the State who has charge of the agency urges its extension to other large cities.

In Ohio, which was the first State to adopt the system, agencies are established in the five largest towns—Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, and Dayton. During the year 1900, the total number of applicants, male and female, who registered for employment was 20,855, and the number who applied to the agency for help, 22,437; the demand for females was 15,829, and for males only 6,608. Positions were secured for 4,714 males and 8,630 females.

In all three of the States which maintain these free employment agencies, the officials having charge of them speak in the highest terms of praise of the value of the work they do, both for the unemployed and for those who want help, and the experiment has been so emphatically sanctioned by public approval that the system is likely to be retained and extended. There are no reliable statistics on the subject of the unemployed in this State, and it seems impossible in view of the nature of the subject that there should be any of an accurate character. But it is a fact proven by common observation that there are even in the best of times a great number in all our large cities. Many of these are strong, healthy men, able to perform a fair day's work, others are of the kind that either through impaired health or advancing age have been forced out of the front rank of their chosen occupations by their more youthful and vigorous competitors.

Whatever the causes, the evil of unemployment with all its attendant consequences is one with which almost every large centre of population is sadly familiar. Much serious thought has been given to the subject, but as yet without developing any plan for dealing

with the problem otherwise than through the old channels of poor relief.

The liberal and wise policy which provides comfortable and attractive school buildings at the expense of the State for the mental culture of children of all classes, might well be extended to helping distressed parents to secure employment through which the physical wants of their little ones may be supplied.

An information bureau is maintained by the Department of Public Instruction as a part of its organization through which teachers needing employment and districts requiring their services are brought together and their wants mutually cancelled.

No fees of any kind are exacted from either of the parties benefited, the expense of carrying on the Bureau being defrayed out of the fund appropriated for maintaining the department. This information bureau is therefore nothing more or less than a free employment agency for school teachers, carried on at public expense.

If this is wise public policy in the case of teachers, and it would seem that no reasonable argument can be advanced against the proposition that it is so, why should not its benefits be extended to artisans, laborers and all others whose incomes are derived from salaries or wages. Indeed on the plea of "first things first," or extending help to the most necessitous, the latter classes have by far the best claim to being considered; for while the teacher's responsibilities are generally limited to their personal wants, those of manual laborers, almost universally include those of wives and families as well.

The growth and development of civilization is controlled and guided by the intelligence of mankind applied to its wants and necessities as they arise.

In whatever way human suffering can be diminished or the comforts of the comparatively indigent increased, private benevolence or enlightened and humane public policy has always provided means for carrying out plans having such purposes in view.

Clinics for the treatment of all kinds of physical ills brings the highest degree of medical and surgical skill to the relief of the poorest and humblest sufferer without cost.

Free public baths are provided in many American and European cities, each establishment requiring for its maintenance a greater outlay of money than the free employment offices where such exist, are known to cost.

These are only some of the instances in which the collective power of society is used for the benefit of those on whom circumstances impose the hardest burdens of life, and whose lot would be still harder without such help.

The report of the United States Industrial Commission contains some testimony taken during its investigations on the subject of unemployment, which goes to show how much it is regarded by the workingman as a growing evil, that in the interest of the public should be dealt with in a broad, liberal spirit. The competition of idle workmen has caused many reductions of the wages of those employed, and is at all times a standing menace to them. It is to lessen the strain of this competition as far as possible, by making the present volume of industry furnish employment for greater numbers, that the workmen's unions have so vigorously taken up the advocacy of the eight hour day. Either there must be such a change in hours, or new lines of activity must be developed which will absorb a large proportion of the unemployed; if neither is done, or rather until either of these changes occur, the idle workman will, as he must do, stand ready to accept employment on any terms that may be offered to him. The dread of what is sure to follow this competition for employment, based on the proposition of who shall work for the least wages, causes the employed workman to seek the protection of the Union. An additional handicap is thus placed upon the idle non-unionist, it being the policy of the workmen who are organized to insist that such opportunities for work as may occur in their trades be given to their fellow unionists.

In his testimony before the United States Industrial Commission, a high official of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union says: "The large and increasing number of the unemployed is a serious and growing evil." "At the hearings on the subject in Massachusetts in the winter of 1893-1894, the property owning class seemed to take no interest in the matter." The witness expressed the opinion that the burden of supporting the unemployed should be thrown upon the property owning class in particular, by enforcing the requirement which exists in the constitution of Massachusetts, that each town and city shall employ or support all poor and indigent persons.

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics of New York, discussing the same subject before the Industrial Commission says: "The one free employment office in New York has been of great value, particularly in breaking up private employment or intelligence offices, so

called, which were more or less fraudulent in their methods, and which in many instances gave no return whatever to the poor for the fee which they exacted." "Some office or agency is necessary for the unorganized workers. Even a first-class mechanic cannot readily find employment in a great city like New York unless through some such means."

"The labor unions have agencies of their own; they are supposed to give opportunities for work to their men in the order in which they are registered. It often happens that this is not done; that friends of those in charge of the office are given jobs without registering at all, while those who should have employment, go without."

Much testimony to the same purport was offered at the various sittings of the Commission by men qualified to speak on the subject, all pointing to the necessity of providing some form of free agencies for helping the unemployed to find opportunities for work.

In New Jersey this sentiment took the form of a bill introduced during the session of the Legislature of 1900, which provided that Boards of Aldermen in cities *might* establish such offices, appoint necessary superintendents and clerks, and pay their services with other expenses of maintenance as other municipal charges are paid. The bill failed to pass, but the fact of its introduction proves the existence of a widespread sentiment in favor of extending the help of Government in this form to the unemployed.

In most European countries, the evils of unemployment are much greater and more widespread than in any part of ours. In them the trouble is of longer standing and much greater acuteness than it is here, and the measures of relief far more drastic than anything yet proposed among us. Government abroad not only helps to find employment for idle laborers, but actually provides it in the form of work on the public domain, or on the government roads and buildings. The relief afforded the labor market by these measures, coupled with the opportunity enjoyed by all, but the most extremely poor, of emigrating to the United States, prevents social conditions in most of the countries of the Old World from descending to a level so low as to be intolerable. But that freedom of emigration is bringing to our shores large numbers of people for whose labor there is no immediate demand, and who, generally speaking, find work by underbidding those already here in the matter of wages. Our own difficulties in dealing with this perplexing question are thus being very seriously increased.

The industrial world is under much obligation to the Governments of the British Colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales for the boldness and enterprise displayed in the measures adopted by them for dealing with this and other intricate social problems, and the results which may be expected to manifest themselves in the fullness of time, will be looked for with keen interest by all interested in the advancement of the human race.

Among the most comprehensive and far-reaching measures for dealing with the evil of unemployment is the one which was adopted and put in operation by the Government of the Australian Colony of New South Wales. As an example of bold, earnest effort to relieve the distress inseparable from enforced idleness, it is without a parallel among the acts of Government. Many of the features of the plan of relief are incapable of application in any part of our country by reason of radical difference in the relation of Governments, National and State, to the people; but others of them might be adopted without seriously interfering with our social and political training. A condensed summary of the plan of relief, and also of the first annual report of the Commission appointed to carry it out is presented without further comment.

The minute of the Premier of the Colony dated March 18, 1899, addressed to the chairman of an advisory board composed of twelve gentlemen, among the most distinguished in the professional, public, and business life of the colony, which was appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, Labor and Industry, explains fully the situation to be dealt with; it is as follows:

SUBJECT—THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

"For many years, at intervals and constantly since 1890, the question of the unemployed and what to do with them, has been pressing itself upon public notice.

"Public works have been pressed on from time to time, but the trouble has proved to be one which is not to be solved in this way.

"On Monday last I received a deputation consisting of a number of citizens and some representatives of the unemployed, who have devoted much time and evident ability to the subject, and these gentlemen have submitted an outline scheme.

"By general consent, the persons to be dealt with can be roughly divided into three classes: (1) The able-bodied unemployed, equal

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to any reasonable degree of manual labor. (2) The unemployed who cannot do a fair day's manual labor, mostly because of advancing years; and (3) Those who wish to live at the expense of others, without work—in other words, the 'loafers.' 'For the first class, there ought always to be work available, if not in private employment, in carrying out 'public work' including the improvement of the vast public estate of the Colony, by means of an improved supply and distribution of water in the country districts by means of drainage works, and by clearing and fitting lands for settlement and production.

"For the second class more advanced methods will be necessary. I allude to the older men. If many of these could earn a few shillings a week, their case would be provided for in the homes of those related to them. That means work in some Metropolitan Area. Others of the same class without families settled in Sydney might find a home and work on some labor settlement farther off. In either case their labor to some small extent would come into competition with the labor of others, but that cannot be allowed to stop the way, although it may have to be considered in the methods of working.

"So far as the able unemployed are concerned, there would not be so many complications, because clearly, work can be found for them of advantage to all and of injury to none.

"There remains the worst class of the unemployed—those who will not work, however destitute, if they can live upon the community; that is to say, upon people nearly as poor as themselves. At present, many members of this class could be dealt with under the vagrant act, but the public would still have to support them.

"It does not seem feasible that the system adopted in the case of vagrant boys with so much advantage to the State, might be adopted in a modified form in dealing with adults; in other words, instead of sending them to prison they could be set to work for their food and shelter so long as they would not work upon their own account, as every other person has to do.

"If the cabinet concurs in these views, the next point is, what shall be done? I may say at once that I would be sorry to see these new departures carried out by merely and exclusively official agencies.

A very high degree of ability, very rare qualities of discretion, and above all, the most earnest zeal, are all vitally necessary in such difficult and, we must admit, experimental developments. At the same

time the responsibility of the Government to the public for what is done must be fully preserved.

"Following upon these lines, I recommend that a board be established to advise the Government and to carry out practically the objects herein set forth, and that the board consist of three Ministers of the Crown and nine other members, with power to make rules for the conduct of their proceedings and to make proposals to give effect to the objects set forth, and with power to carry out the work, subject in all respects to the approval of the Governor-in-Council."

The first "progress report" of the advisory board was submitted on July 14, 1899; it showed that fourteen meetings of the board had been held for the purpose of obtaining reliable information as to the number and classes of persons then out of employment in the Colony.

These meetings were attended by officers of various public departments and by private individuals in a position to furnish such information as the Board desired on the subject of the unemployed.

The Superintendent of the Labor Bureau estimated the number of the unemployed in the City of Sydney at between 3,000 and 4,000, and from 8,000 to 10,000 in the whole Colony, with a strong tendency to increase owing to the effects of the drought and the winter season. The proportion of skilled laborers among these is very small; the great majority even of the able-bodied men were found to be of the "unskilled laborers" class.

They began their work with the determination to reject all schemes of relief which could be regarded as merely temporary assistance to the needy and concentrated its attention on developing some plan of work that would be not only permanent but also reproductive.

Having these ends in view and for the purpose of relieving the pressing distress as speedily as possible, the Board submitted twelve recommendations, all having relation to improvements on the public lands or on roads or buildings controlled by the Government.

These were: 1. Forest thinning, which work, experience had shown to be in a high degree reproductive. The expenditures already made in prosecuting it, had, according to the report of the Board of Forestry increased the number of marketable mature trees which average fifteen to the acre in thinned forests, the value of the future timber crop in these districts having been increased fully 300 per cent.

2. Bogan Scrub Lands. Clearing these lands of the bush and

scrub timber growths, thus placing them in a condition for settlement and cultivation.

3. Eradication of the Prickly-Pear. Investigations made by the Board show that large areas of vacant crown lands are being rendered useless by reason of the growth of the prickly-pear, and that although private owners and conditional lessees are required to eradicate the pest, it has been found impossible heretofore to cope with it by reason of the inactivity of the Government in the matter.

4. Conversion of the City Tramway System. This work being already authorized, the Board considered that, if proceeded with on a large scale, employment might be found on it for a large number of the skilled laborers among the able-bodied unemployed.

5. Grading of the Southern Railway Line. The carrying out of this work had already been sanctioned, and it was estimated that it would provide employment for at least 2,000 able-bodied men. The Board were anxious that no part of this labor should be secured by recent arrivals from other colonies or foreign countries, and suggested that in addition to applicants being required to produce certificates of electors' rights in this and similar classes of work, the whole of the men to be employed should be registered in the city or country agencies of the Labor Bureau.

6. Duplication of the Milson's Point Railway Line beyond St. Leonards. The importance of giving an improved service to this rapidly growing district was recognized by the Railway Commission which had recommended a grant by Parliament to carry out this necessary and productive work. The Board urged that steps be taken to proceed with it as soon as possible. The married, unskilled laborers of the Metropolitan Area, who cannot without great inconvenience leave their homes, could be employed here.

7. Drainage of Land in the Gwydir District. This work would effect a much needed improvement in half a million acres of land. A large force of unskilled laborers might be put to work upon it, and this immense section of public land be rendered available for settlement.

8 and 9. Repainting Iron Bridges, and clearing lands for cemetery purposes in districts near to Sydney.

10. Repairing and Repainting Public Buildings and Offices, many of which, it is represented to the Board, are depreciating in value for want of such attention. The Board urged that this work be proceeded with as soon as possible, as it would have the merit of pre-

serving public property and giving employment to a number of men.

11. Building Road to Mining Field. The Board recommends that a road be constructed to at least one of the mines in the Barragorang fields, which it is informed has produced encouraging results, notwithstanding the expense the owners have been put to through having to convey the ore over an almost impassable road to the smelting works.

12. Glebe Island. The Board recommends that men be put to work cutting down parts of the island, and utilizing the material for reclamation and for constructing walls around the island for wharfage purposes. Such improvements would, in the judgment of the Board, greatly enhance the value of this property.

These several projects for furnishing work have relation only to the able-bodied laborers who are capable of doing a fair day's work. More difficulties were encountered in devising means of employing those whose age prevented their doing work of a character requiring physical vigor. It was found that there were many of that class that had been compelled by necessity to accept temporary shelter in some one of the charitable homes, who could, if an opportunity were given them, do some kind of light productive work; this class of men would show less hesitation about accepting public assistance, if they could feel that they were doing something, however little, in return for support.

In taking testimony relative to the unemployed, a man who was an expert engineer, blacksmith, and boilermaker, was given a hearing. He stated that he had worked only about six weeks out of fifteen months, and the greatest difficulty in the way of getting employment was his age, although still under fifty years. This man had applied for the position of teacher in blacksmithing at a technical college and had been refused the place because of his being over forty years of age, although he was in every way eminently qualified to fill it. His last employment of what may be called a steady kind, was as manager of the shops of the Milbourne Locomotive and Engineering Company. During the time of his engagement twenty-five locomotives and other rolling stock with a number of steel bridges were built directly under his supervision. In his search for work, this man said he had found almost in every instance where he made an application, that his age, regardless of physical condition, was urged

against him, although perfectly able to do a good day's work and willing to take a job as a common workman.

Another, also an engineer by profession, who had had much to do with managing enterprises employing large numbers of laborers, and who had also given much thought to the unemployed question, gave his views on the subject to the Board; they were in part as follows: "Relief works unless they are of a reproductive nature, should never be entered upon, as they leave the men on the completion of the work, in the same position as that which they held at their commencement, the relief pay not being sufficient to enable them to effect any saving. Apart from that, there is nothing in prospect to act as an incentive to persevere.

"Only those who are too old to make a new start in life should be placed on such works.

"For the permanent solution of the difficulty, suitable areas must be selected, each possessing certain natural resource and advantage, and such industries only should be established as are not in competition with established trades.

"Provisions should be made for an expenditure of \$2,500 per man, extending over a period of five years—say \$1,000 for the first year, \$500 per annum for the next two years, and \$250 per annum for the succeeding two years. This would include the current rate of wages for three and a half or four days a week, the cost of purchasing materials, stores and machinery, and materials for barracks, workshops and certain improvements. During this period trades should be established and the areas brought to the self supporting stage. A certain system of State credit currency should be adopted until obligations are met or satisfied, thus ensuring domestic supplies and reasonable individual wants during the development period. It may be advisable to conduct work on the State improvements continuously. Then shifts of three days should be adopted allowing the workers to follow their special trade, or to work on the land during the other three days, thus finding room for double the number of workers.

"Among the industries that might be established are such as are likely to grow out of the development of the settlement."

The Board visited the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, the Salvation Army Farm, and several of the charity settlements, to obtain an insight into the methods pursued at these establishments in dealing with the idle men who come to them for assistance. In these places it was found that good and promising work was being done,

mostly of the preparatory kind, however, although in one of the settlements all the food used by the inhabitants was being raised on the land already cleared.

After months spent in investigation of the conditions to be dealt with, and a careful scrutiny of the many plans submitted for dealing with the problem of the unemployed, the Advisory Board presented its Second Progress report on the subject to the Premier of the Colony.

This document, a very lengthy one, contains a clear and highly sympathetic review of every phase of the subject; it is in part as follows:

CLAIMS FOR STATE AID.

"While we do not for one moment desire to encourage the idea that the Government is a milch cow to be drawn upon at all times, we nevertheless, feel that a large responsibility rests upon the Government of any country to turn its resources to the most profitable uses by the judicious employment of the labor of its people.

"We have in this Colony large areas of land not at present utilized to the best advantage, owing to difficulty of access rendering it impossible for the most suitable class of settlers to use it according to its full capacity of production. It therefore seems to the Board a proper thing for the Government to use its capital in offering facilities which will place upon the Colony lands, a body of producers who can at the earliest possible time utilize their holdings to the best advantage of the State and themselves.

"We fully admit that our land laws afford easy means for men possessed of capital to secure holdings, but at the same time there exists a numerically large class of deserving men who are debarred from making homes for their families by want of the necessary funds.

"For such men, it is the duty of the Government to provide facilities and thus to evolve, from a class of men who are drifting into a condition of poverty and ultimate dependence upon the State, a race of independent workers contributing to, instead of living upon, the wealth of the community.

"Large numbers of the present occupiers of land have been called upon to suffer hardships and difficulties which have made their lives one long round of drudgery. Want of capital has delayed them in

clearing the land, fencing, and otherwise improving it, so that years have elapsed before its productive capacities could be brought to that satisfactory condition which men assisted by means to overcome the initial difficulties could secure in, perhaps, one-tenth of the time. These initial difficulties have driven struggling settlers too often to obtain financial assistance at high rates of interest, resulting frequently in holdings becoming a source of income to the money-lender only, instead of to the pioneers, who eventually become so disheartened by the heavy load of interest that payments fall into arrears, holdings deteriorate, and utter ruin follows. Timely assistance would, in most cases, have enabled settlers thus ruined to become prosperous colonists."

As a first step toward a practical attempt to relieve the unemployed who are not settlers on the land and do not desire to try the experiment of bettering their condition in that way, the Board recommends the opening of a central office in Sydney under the supervision of an energetic and capable officer, who has a knowledge of the condition and requirements of the idle workmen, and who is known to have such sympathy for them as would inspire those seeking work with confidence that their necessities being fully understood, the power of the official and the office would be exerted to the uttermost on their behalf. This office is to be called the Labor Intelligence Department, and all in search of employment should be supplied there with information as to where and what kind of work is available, and also with laws relating to the industrial affairs of the colony, such as the land laws, mining acts, factory acts, conciliation and arbitration, and matter relating to other subjects having any relation to the interest of labor. The Superintendent or official in charge of the department should keep in touch with all the trade and industrial movements in the colony, in order that the fullest information should be at his disposal in giving advice as to where employment could be found, for the purpose of gathering this data sub-agencies should be established in all the centres of population. Officers in charge of these sub-agencies should send in to the central office regular monthly reports showing the number of unemployed, with particulars as to their trade or calling, and at the same time indicating whether a scarcity or surplus of any particular class of labor exists. In this way it may reasonably be expected that early intelligence will be obtained as to the prospects of obtaining work in any particular locality, and by rapidly transferring idle labor to where it could be

readily absorbed, the supply and demand would be more evenly balanced.

The department should not, however, attempt to supply men to take the place of those on strike or in any way antagonize trade protective organizations.

Unemployed workmen who desire to avail themselves of the facilities of the department must register in the office the following particulars regarding themselves: Date of application, trade or occupation of the applicant, whether married or single, number of persons dependent upon applicant, age, previous employment, period employed, reason for leaving work, and physical capacity at the time of registering.

After the first registration, the applicant is required to re-register at least once a month personally or by letter, failure to do so will be regarded as meaning that the man has found employment, and his name is removed from the register. A registry office for women is provided for, to be a part of the labor intelligence department, but under the direct care of a female superintendent.

An official monthly publication is recommended in connection with the department, that will contain reports on the labor conditions in the various centres, rates of wages, number of unemployed, and the demand for labor in the various districts. Decisions under the Arbitration Act, and prosecutions under the Factories' Act, as well as articles of interest concerning industrial questions should also be published in this paper.

To provide for the class of unemployed whose necessities compel them to appeal for temporary relief, labor depots in all large centres of population are to be established under the plans of the Board. These places of temporary refuge should be open to all persons not of notoriously bad character; shelter in them should be for a limited period, and conditional on good behaviour. Persons admitted will be as far as possible, engaged upon some kind of work while they remain in the depot, so that their own exertions may contribute to covering the expenses incurred on their account.

The assembling of idle men at places where they will be required to work, will enable those in charge to separate the industrious and deserving workmen from the incorrigible idlers who may subsequently be transferred to one of the compulsory labor colonies or settlements, for the establishment of which the plan of the Board provides.

Industrious and deserving men, both the partially capable and the able-bodied who apply at the labor depots are to be sent to Industrial Farm Settlements, where it is hoped their work in the various industries which may be carried on in addition to agriculture, will eventually make these establishments self-sustaining.

Competition with outside industries is to be avoided as far as possible but it is not believed that the maximum product of such settlements can have any appreciable influence on the ordinary market for labor. Among the industries suggested as suitable are poultry raising, bee-keeping, dairy-farming, fruit-growing, and the cultivation of potatoes, cereals and other farm products; the manufacturing industries recommended are those that will meet the requirements of the inmates, the surplus products of these could be used in charitable institutions or they might with advantage be exported to other countries.

All persons entering these settlements are to be placed on an equal footing upon admission, but as a great diversity of capacity will surely be found among them, a careful classification is to be made as soon as the skill and capacity of settlers can be ascertained.

Eight hours per day is suggested as the working time for adults, and remuneration is to be board, residence, clothing, etc., on a scale of allowance proportionate to the work done and the means available. A system of technical education in agriculture is part of the settlement plan, and every inmate is required to attend the classes where such instruction is imparted, to the end that the industrious and intelligent individuals among them may ultimately become qualified to carry on farming on their own account. The rules framed for the government of the farms should not be unduly oppressive, but prompt dismissal should be the penalty for disobedience, idleness, drunkenness, and immorality.

Assisted Settlement Blocks is the next stage to which the Board's plan carries the workmen who have gone through the Industrial Farm Settlement with a clean record; here permanent homes and an independent living will be provided for those who have shown their ability to undertake mixed farming pursuits.

For the purpose of carrying out this part of the plan, large areas of good land, not too difficult of access with either a good rainfall or some system of permanent irrigation must be secured. These areas are to be divided into blocks of a size dependent on climate, the quality of the soil, and position as regards a market; but each block must

be equal to supporting the family to which it is assigned. Interest will be charged on the capital expended and also on the unimproved value of the land. These blocks are to be rendered available to intending settlers of eighteen years of age and upwards, upon terms of perpetual lease, subject to the payment of interest charges, and the observance of the following conditions:

1. Occupation and proper use of the land to be an obligatory condition; all leases to be subject to forfeiture for a break in continuous residence and failure to perform a reasonable amount of useful work.

2. Two and one-half per cent, on the unimproved value of the land to be paid by the lessee, payment to commence at the end of the second year of occupation. The land to be subject to reappraisal, but not so as to increase the rental value in consequence of increase of value caused solely by the labor and expenditures of the settler thereon.

3. The cost of clearing, fencing and building, together with that of tools, seeds, etc., which may be supplied to settlers is a first charge on the said improvements, and repayable with interest at the rate of four per cent., after the expiration of the second year, in annual installments extending over a period of twenty years. Where assistance is granted to a settler, permanent improvements of an assessed value equal to the advance given, must be made upon his holding. Where improvements are made at Government cost, their insurance must be provided for at the charge of the settler.

4. Each settler is limited to one block, and the controlling authorities reserve the right to cancel any lease if the land is not being used to the best advantage, or if for any good reason the continued residence of the lessee be not conducive to the interests of the settlement.

5. Leases to contain provisions for the creation and maintenance of channels for drainage or irrigation purposes and for the planting and preservation of trees for timber and shade, and such reservation of mineral rights as may be necessary.

6. Settlers may, subject to approval, transfer their holdings and the rights appertaining thereto, transferees being subject to the same conditions as those which govern the transferers.

As a further means of assisting deserving settlers who have a

knowledge of agricultural pursuits, and who desire to co-operate in the working of farms, the Board recommends that crown lands should be leased to parties of co-operators, and also that advances of money be made from the public funds for the establishment of co-operative industries in connection with such settlements.

The foregoing plans deal with two of the three classes into which the unemployed are divided by the Advisory Board. The Labor Intelligence Department to help the able-bodied worker to employment in the general channels of industry, whether the same be controlled by private or Government authority, and the Industrial Farm Settlements to assist the partly able as well as those who are wholly so.

There remains then the third class composed of those who will not work voluntarily, in other words, the "loafers," as they are so bluntly designated by the Board. This class is admittedly the hardest one to deal with, the peculiar nature of the circumstances requiring that they shall be placed under a discipline containing the principles of moral suasion and compulsion. In other words those who are not utterly degenerate should be encouraged by rewards to adopt industrious habits, and the others compelled to do so by the stern hand of authority. The plan proposed by the Board for dealing with this class is as follows:

COMPULSORY LABOR COLONY.

"With a view to dealing effectively with the persistently idle and vagrant class, we recommend that a compulsory labor colony be established, to which such persons may be committed. This Colony should be entirely separated from the industrial farms, both as to situation and management. It should be under the control of an officer appointed by the Government for that special purpose, and its aim should be to effect the reformation of the inmates as far as possible, and to compel them to earn by their labor, an amount equivalent to the cost of their maintenance.

"This establishment should be provided with means for carrying on such industries as may be found suitable to the capacity and character of the inmates. The latter should be carefully classed, and any indication of a desire to reform, stimulated by such encouragements in the way of better food and small luxuries as may foster a spirit of industry among them.

"To the compulsory labor colony should be sent all persons who

are now committed to goal for the offences of vagrancy, or having insufficient visible means of support; and the provisions of the vagrant act with such amendments thereof as may be necessary in the circumstances, should be made applicable to this establishment. The period of enforced residence in the Colony should be fixed at not less than twelve months for the first offence, and two years for the second."

Some further recommendations deal with the importance of early training in at least the rudiments of the various trades and callings, and urge the extension of a system of agricultural instruction to the primary schools. This measure is strongly urged because on the whole there is good reason for believing that the land to a large extent offers the best means of permanently solving the question of how to provide for the unemployed. Teachers should be given a course of elementary instruction in agriculture at one of the department's experimental farms; after they have become qualified to impart instruction to others, classes in agriculture should be organized in the primary schools. No set courses should be established, but each country school should adapt itself to local circumstances. Around these schools experimental plots could be established, or should this not be practicable, arrangements could be made with some reliable local farmer to devote a certain portion of his land to such purposes; the pupils could thus be given both practical and theoretical instruction.

With the filing of this report, the existence of the Advisory Board came to an end, it having been dissolved by the Government at the request of its members on February 5, 1900.

In May, 1900, the Governor of the Colony appointed a permanent Labor Commission consisting of four members, to provide work for the unemployed. The appointment was accomplished by a memorandum addressed to the Commissioners setting forth in detail the scope of the duties entrusted to them. The commissioners are advised that they will be expected to organize and control all labor (male and female) not absorbed by private enterprise, or in the regular employ of the Government, and assist the workers to obtain employment.

The first annual report giving details of the work accomplished and projected was submitted to the Minister for Public Works on October 31, 1901.

The plans put into operation by the new commission for relieving

the unemployed are on the same general lines as those submitted by their predecessors in the work, the Advisory Board.

The Commission was made by direction of the Prime Minister, a sub-department of the Department of Public Works, and was given full control of the Government Labor Bureau, the Casual Labor Farms, and such other branches and institutions as are now in existence, or that may be at any time founded in pursuance of their recommendations.

The new system, as established by the Labor Commission, for dealing with the unemployment problem, is set forth in detail in the report. It is as follows:

DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM.

"Briefly described, the system is as follows: Upon applying for registration each man is required to produce an elector's right in his own name; he is then questioned by the classification officer, and assigned to one and sometimes two, of the five classes previously mentioned. He is then required to furnish particulars of age, birth-place, social (conjugal) condition, dependents, and previous employment. These are entered on a numbered card, on which spaces are provided for them; this card also contains provisions for entering up all particulars as to subsequent dealings with the man—offers of work, acceptance, or refusals, periods of employment, character and ability reports, advances, refunds, etc., and thus form a complete record of all transactions between the office and the applicant.

"A minutely divided alphabetical index enables reference to be at once made to the registration card of any man, and the history of his dealings with the department can be seen at a glance. As soon as the registration card is filled up, the applicant is required to sign it as a certificate of the correctness of the information supplied, and for comparison with any future signatures purporting to be his. A small pocket card bearing a corresponding number and containing name, address, occupation, and age, and similarly signed, is given to the applicant together with a parchment envelope for its preservation. A duplicate of such small card is placed in a specially devised and divided cabinet, in order of date of registration. When application is made for men to carry out public or relief works, a sufficient number of cards is taken in strict rotation or order of registration from the cabinet devoted to the particular class of men required, and noti-

fication is sent to each man's address either by post card or telegram, that work has been found for him.

"If any man so notified fails to report, others again in their turn are notified, until the requisite number has been obtained.

"These cabinets having divisions for men eligible and waiting for work; those at work (so far as is known), and those who have failed to report monthly as required; the cards are removed monthly from one division to the other as may be necessary. Thus, if a man is sent to work, his cabinet card is placed in the 'at work' division, in one of the seventy-five alphabetically indexed sub-divisions. When he reports off work and wanting more, the card is again moved to the eligible division, but placed behind all others awaiting work. The cards of men who refuse work when offered, or fail to respond to notices sent them, are similarly treated, any legitimate excuse being accepted, in which latter case the card is replaced in the front of the eligible division to await the next call for work. At the end of each month the cards of those who have made no report during the month just ended are removed from the eligible section and placed in one of the seventy-five alphabetical sub-divisions of the non-reported section.

"Thus a system of exact rotation is maintained with automatic accuracy, each man being offered work in his proper rotation, and his subsequent treatment depending entirely on the fidelity with which he does his work and complies with the regulations.

"Deprivations and loss of rotation are used to meet improper behavior and classification is changed where experience proves that such a course is necessary."

CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICANTS.

"It may be pointed out that this new system is the first organized effort to classify the applicants for employment. Of course it is not possible to accurately estimate a man's physical capacity without seeing him actually at work, but it is surprising to the uninitiated to see what a really small percentage of cases fail to justify the first classification, when made by an experienced officer. Such errors as are made are corrected when a man proceeds to work. Then his classification is determined by actual experience and observation; and as all officers-in-charge of works are empowered to pay a man more or less than the rate attached to his classification according to his

abilities, no unfairness can arise without almost immediate correction. All such changes are reported to the commission, and the man's classification is raised or lowered accordingly. To meet cases wherein allegations are made of unfair treatment on the part of officers in charge, no man's classification is permanently lowered until a second report, from another officer on another work, confirms the adverse opinion originally expressed."

The regulations for classification provide that married men shall have preference for work over single men. On all work in and adjacent to Sydney, only married men will be employed, so long as married men are available.

First-class men will be paid seven shillings per day; second-class men, six shillings per day, and third-class men, five shillings.

Should the officer in charge of any work consider any second-class man worth seven shillings per day, or any third-class man worth six shillings per day, he will be paid such higher amount.

On notification thereof by the officer in charge to the Commissioner, such man's classification will be changed as the case may require.

Should the officer in charge of any work consider any man sent to him worth less than the rate of pay belonging to his classification, he will at once discharge him or reduce his rate to the next lower class and report the circumstances to the labor commissioners who will thereupon lower the man's classification accordingly.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

"This system is also the first attempt to procure accurate statistics concerning those who call themselves unemployed. It has always been quite well known that many idle and dissolute men have associated themselves with the genuine unemployed, but no method of identifying them by their records has been previously attempted. As a consequence there are a number of men who have been known at the bureau for the past nine years, and who never have had in all that time, sufficient initiative to do anything for themselves; but limpet-like have always clung to the Government and taken part in every unemployed agitation that has occurred during that period. It is no doubt true, that some of the information furnished by the men is misleading, but as no means exist at present for testing its accuracy, we are compelled to accept the statements made. This is minimized, however, by the searching nature of the questions asked and

also by the fact that many of the subsequent particulars are furnished by department officers, and thus each man's record is gradually built up."

CLASSIFICATION TO BE REVISED.

"In this connection it may be mentioned that the officer in charge of each work is furnished with a form for a report showing the personal conduct and working ability of each man sent to the work. These particulars are given in three grades, viz.—very good, good, and decline to certify. Thus a process of selection is continually going on and means are thus found for separating the good and willing workers from the loafers and incapables. To give practical value to these records, it is contemplated sub-dividing each of the present classes and to give preference to those who have proved themselves good and trustworthy workmen. At the same time those who have continually refused work when offered to them, without reasonable excuse, will be removed from the registers altogether. It has been found that some men have refused as many as five consecutive offers of employment."

The report points out the advantages of the new system of registration over the one formerly in use at the labor bureau. The exact fairness of the rotation system under which all element of chance are set aside and every applicant assured of an opportunity for employment when his turn comes, is gone into by the Commissioner. Under the rules, each man may devote all his time to looking for employment, feeling certain that when his turn comes he will receive a notice to present himself at the office and go to work. Another important advantage is that men residing at such a distance that it is impossible or very inconvenient for them to attend at the office, may obtain forms, have themselves registered and do all their business through the medium of the post office.

MONTHLY REPORTING.

"Under this system, too, each man's co-operation is sought in his own interest, and he is made to feel that he himself, is to some extent, responsible for the treatment he will receive. Thus the responsibility of bringing or sending his pocket card to be stamped once a month is thrown on every man. Those who neglect this, suffer accordingly, while those who comply reap the double advantage of

their own care and the other man's neglect. Periodical reporting is regarded as necessary to prevent the books being filled with names of men who register for one reason or another but who do not really desire work.

LOCAL AND CONJUGAL PREFERENCES.

There are two preferences given by which strict rotation is somewhat affected. The first is, that where any work is situated at a distance from the city, men in the eligible list who reside in close proximity to the locality of the work, have the first call when men are asked for. The other is that married men are given a preference over single men in certain cases, and married men with families of dependent children are given a further preference over married men supporting wives only, in the like circumstances.

The preference to married men is especially made in regard to work in or adjacent to Sydney, and it is manifestly just to employ married and family men as near to their homes as circumstances will permit, while requiring single men without dependents to go to the works that are further afield. Single men with dependent relatives are treated the same as married men.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING MEN AWAY FROM THE CITY.

"It may be noted here that a rooted objection to leaving Sydney is evinced by a very large number of applicants for work, and all sorts of excuses are put forward, and subterfuges resorted to with a view to procuring work without the necessity of leaving the vicinity of the city. A sick wife or child is so persistently pleaded as to lead the uninitiated to believe that we have the most unhealthy city in the world. Every established case of the kind is met with prompt sympathy, and all possible allowance made, but where no evidence is adduced to sustain such claims, they are set down as attempts to cover a disinclination to accept the particular work offered.

EMERGENCY WORK FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF DESTITUTION.

"In addition to the work offered in his rotation to every man who complies with the regulations, a certain amount of work is given, apart from rotation, to urgent cases of distress. During a period

of six months 517 orders, each representing three days' work at loading sand into trucks were given for the purpose of affording temporary relief in such cases of destitution. Some men were given two and in a few instances, three of these orders, but the great majority had only one order; showing that in many cases the 17s., 6d. (average wage) thus earned tided over a difficulty and helped the recipient to live until other employment was available. All the men who received such orders were married. Work should always be available for such cases. To hand every man who claims to be destitute and starving, an order for a few days' work with immediate payment at the end of the first day, is better than any system of doles, which demoralizes the recipient and destroys his independence. Any system of relief that does not exact work in return from those able to labor, must of necessity produce evil results and should receive no countenance. A really efficient relief system would give every man in need a half a day's work on every working day for a brief period, all work being task work, and paid on results only.

In this way alone may the idle and dissolute be sifted from among the unfortunate; and really needed relief given to the deserving in such a way as to provide ample subsistence without offering them any inducements to hang on to the government one moment after they can find work in the ordinary channels of employment.

RATES OF PAY AND CHANGES OF CLASSIFICATION.

"The three grades of unskilled laborers are paid respectively 5, 6 and 7 shillings per day of eight hours on all Government works; while mechanics and artisans are all paid the trade union rate for their particular trade or calling.

On private work, the Commission do not seek to interfere with the rate of wages, except in some cases, where abnormally small wages are offered, we point out to the employer that he cannot expect to obtain satisfactory workmen for the small remuneration which he offers. To further obviate interference with the labor market, the Commission always refuse to forward men to any place whether either a strike or lockout is in operation, or where either seems to be eminent.

COUNTRY RANCHES AND AGENCIES.

"There are at present forty-two branches or labor agencies dis-

tributed among all the most important towns in the Colony. Their management up to the present time has been in the hands of the clerks of Petty Sessions, but this arrangement has not been altogether satisfactory. It is now proposed to utilize instead, the Road Superintendents in towns where any are stationed; first, because it is under them that the men will be employed, if employed at all in the district; and because many of them interview the Superintendent from time to time, seeking work. Further, these officers have from the nature of their positions, a much better knowledge and judgment of applicants than any other Government officer could be expected to have, and are, therefore, the best able to classify those applying, and to determine their fitness for any particular work.

"In towns under municipal government, it is thought that the Council Clerks would be suitable agents, so far as their knowledge of, and connection with residents is concerned.

COUNTRY UNEMPLOYED.

"Although we have forty-two county agencies as previously stated, the number of registrations made thereat is very small, in many cases none at all during the whole past year. Some of the agencies have done no business since their establishment, owing in part to want of knowledge that they are available and, to a much larger extent, to the fact that there are but a few of what is generally termed "unemployed" men excepting in Sydney and the other large towns.

"There are at times, those who call themselves unemployed, but, as a rule, that is only when some Government work is commenced in their neighborhood. Nearly all such men own pieces of land varying from an allotment to a small section, on which they have a residence rent free and debt free. They make more or less of a living by working for the larger land owners in their vicinity, or by shearing sheep in season. These men have always a shelter and can obtain food, and are not therefore to be classed with the destitute unemployed of Sydney and the large provincial towns. Few of them, however, earn such wages as the Government pays for road and water conservation works, so that as soon as anything of the kind is started within reach of their homes, many of them clamor that they are unemployed and object to men from Sydney being sent to the work. Because of the higher wages on the Government work, they readily abandon any work they may have, feeling

certain that they can return to it, or to some similar employment when the Government work is finished.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO UNEMPLOYED.

"The list of concessions made to men who register as unemployed is a long one, and the assistance given to enable them to proceed to work is greater here than in any other part of the world. Railway fares at reduced rates are given them on short journeys, at three-fourths of the ordinary fare, while for distances over 20 miles, return tickets are issued at single fares. These concessions are limited to parties of six or more traveling together. Where work lasts beyond the ordinary duration of the tickets, they are made available for such longer periods as will enable the holders to complete all the work they can get. Serviceable blankets and tents are supplied to all who need them at actual cost price to the department. The cost of all fares and goods, together with half pay orders for wives or other relatives, is deducted from the men's earnings, the deductions being spread over such a period that no man will be left without at least ten shillings in every week with which to buy food.

"To make sure that the wives and children at Sydney shall not want while the husband and father is in the country at work, each married man is required to sign an order before going to work, empowering the department to pay to his wife every fortnight any proportion of the wages earned by him, not less than one-half, that he may wish to insert in the order. The moneys are promptly and regularly paid at the Paymaster's office in Sydney, postal notice being sent to the wives when the money is available.

"No portion of the Commission's work has received more careful attention than the arrangements to secure prompt payment of these allowances. In urgent cases, the amount earned has been frequently exceeded and special advances have been authorized and paid in many cases before money was earned to cover them. Of course, some losses have followed this very humane and paternal treatment, but this is unfortunately inevitable in any such system.

"It may, however, be reasonably claimed that the very laudable work of averting want and distress from women and children more than justifies what has been done, all losses notwithstanding.

"A further assistance extended to the men consists in their being conveyed at Government expense from the railway to the scene of their labor if the distance exceed ten miles. In some remote

places, the department has been compelled to open stores for supplying the men with provisions and in all such cases the supplies have been furnished at actual cost price without even carriage added.

GUARANTEED RATION SUPPLY.

"Until recently, all local officers gave guarantees to local store-keepers for the period to first pay day, whether two weeks or a month, for all stores supplied to men working on a job. This privilege was, however, flagrantly abused, many men obtaining as much stores as they could get, and then leaving without earning enough to pay the bill, and in a number of cases without going to work at all. As a consequence, the minister has ordered that no such guarantee be given in future. This inflicts considerable hardship on many honest men who have no means to purchase stores and who, being without credit, are unable to obtain food and are consequently compelled to refuse work they would otherwise gladly accept. It is hard to understand why with these concessions and careful provisions, so many men refuse to take work offered them. For such conduct in the case of single men at least, there can be little or no excuse.

"While on the subject of restriction of concessions, or revocation of those previously enjoyed, attention may be drawn to the very great amount of money lost by the indiscriminate issue of railway tickets to men claiming to have work in various parts of the country. During the not quite ten years that the Government Labor Bureau has been in existence, no less than £60,000 has been lost in this way, all of which has, of course been added to the ordinary burdens of the tax payer. In addition to tickets, many men who call themselves prospectors or miners, were supplied with tickets to the auiferous portions of the country and also with rations, miner's rights, tents, blankets, and in some cases tools, as well. In very few cases have these advances been repaid, and they form a large share of the unadjusted advances above referred to. Under present regulations no railroad tickets are issued except to men having definite engagements to go to work, or a personal guarantee of some known respectable person to refund the fare advanced, in the course of three months, should the applicant for a ticket fail to do so.

"The loss on tickets advanced during the past two years has been £1,700 and £2,000 respectively.

PROMPT AND SYMPATHETIC ADMINISTRATION.

"A special feature of the new system is the large amount of trouble that has been taken to secure a prompt and sympathetic administration of all matters concerning the unemployed.

Every man having a complaint or grievance on which he desired to be heard, or a suggestion for improvement to offer has been received patiently and given every encouragement to explain all that he thought and felt, oftentimes in most useless and wearisome detail. There are often so many of these complaints, that during some entire days, the Chief Commissioner can do no other work than listen to them. The average number who interview the Commissioner for the purpose of stating grievances is about fifty per day. It is worthy of remark that among this large number of complaints very few indeed are found to have any really solid basis. Where the contrary is the case and it is found that through mistake or otherwise, wrong of any kind has been done, the proper remedies are at once applied, and the equities of the matter thoroughly satisfied."

The Government Labor Bureau which had been in existence upward of ten years before the establishment of the Labor Commission was abolished, its duties as modified and recast by the new regulations being assumed by the Commission.

The following statistical analysis of the Commissions first year's experience in dealing with the unemployed is very interesting.

(a) Only about one-third of the total number registered as unemployed during the twelve months are new registrations, viz: 2,858 out of 10,501. The other two-third were on the old registers and have been identified as former habitués of the Bureau. From this, it would seem that the number of fresh cases is less and not more, than in former years.

(b) Out of nearly 1,100 registered in the clerical and mechanical divisions, only a few over half are willing to accept laboring work of any kind; a fair deduction from this circumstance is that their lack of adaptability is to a very large extent responsible for their distressed condition.

The bodily vigor of these men is shown to be of rather low order, for such as were willing to labor had to take places in the second grade or among those who are only partially able to do a fair day's work. Many were found to be below that rating, and only a very few proved equal to really hard manual labor.

(c) Investigations into the ages of those who have applied to the

Commission for assistance shows that few of them are under 20 years; the larger number are between 20 and 30, and 30 and 40; nearly 2,900 are found in each of these divisions. Those between 40 and 50 number nearly as many, viz: 2,261. Between 50 and 60, the number falls to less than 1,500, while only 718 are registered as being over 60. It is the experience of the Commission that many men set down their age at less than it really is, fearing they might be debarred from work if their actual age were known. Of the number who are registered as over 60, one-half were found to be only third grade physically, and many are entirely incapable of anything beyond the very lightest labor.

(d) In viewing the conjugal condition of applicants, it is found that married men and widowers predominate. In the aggregate there are 11,000 children not able to maintain themselves, dependent on them.

(e) The investigation of origin or nationality of applicants shows that New South Wales and Great Britain (which includes British possessions other than the Australian Colonies) have furnished substantially the entire number in all classes, and that these two countries have each yield an almost equal number, viz., New South Wales, 4,785, and Great Britain, 4,653. Only 692 came from all the other Australian colonies, while from the foreign countries, including the United States, there came only 371.

(f) The statistics of monthly reporting shows that 18,000 separate reports were made and recorded. The degree of interest displayed by the applicants in the efforts to help them, cannot be safely deducted from the number of reports made, as many names were on the registry for only a few days, and the time for reporting in such cases had not yet arrived.

This system of registration and monthly reporting is favorable to forming an estimate of the number who register, but really do not want work; for of the total number of men registered during the twelve months covered by the Commissioners' report, viz., 9,442, there were 3,485, or nearly 37 per cent who from time of registration had never reported as wanting work, or placed themselves under official notice in any way.

The Commission express the fear that "these men have registered to escape the imputation of being vagrants and vagabonds, by using the registration card as a proof that they have looked for work." Ulterior motives of various kinds have doubtless influenced a number of others, while a large proportion no doubt entertained the notion that they had only to register to be at once put into permanent

Government situations, and finding this an illusion have taken no further steps in the matter. In estimating the demand for work these men may be safely struck off the total number who honestly desire to obtain it. Some, however, of the number who registered and failed have undoubtedly found permanent work in the country districts after being assisted by a railroad ticket. No accurate conclusions can be drawn from comparison of the number registered and the number who reported, but it is curious that they show, on the whole, that each man got an offer of work, for each monthly report he made.

(g) Coming to the statistics of work offered and its distribution, the report of the Commission shows that out of 16,173 offers of work made to various men, 7,899 only were accepted; 3,237 were refused, while no less than 5,036 elicited no response at all. These offers were made to 8,139 individual men, thus giving a general average of two offers to each man. Of these 5,049 men accepted work representing 7,899 separate works or say one and a half jobs to each man. Three thousand and ninety individual men either refused the work tendered them, or did not in any way respond to the offer.

Regarding the duration of the employment, and the reasons that governed such periods, the figures show that in 3,175 jobs, about 40 per cent. of the whole, the duration of the employment was under one month. On these particular works, the records show that 925 men either voluntarily left or were discharged for incompetency within one month of starting, those who voluntarily threw up the jobs being far more numerous than those who were dismissed. In 1,493 cases the work lasted over one month, but under three months; and in 535 cases, the work lasted more than three months. Some of these latter lasted up to twelve months, and in a few cases for a much longer period, the work being still in progress at the time of making the report.

The foregoing figures relate almost entirely to Government work. In many cases where men were sent to private employment, no reports were subsequently received from them, and there is, therefore no means of determining the duration of their employment.

An investigation of the reasons for which men abandoned the employment given them discloses the fact that 3,201, or 44 per cent. were honorably discharged on the completion of the work to which they were sent. Only 179 were discharged for disorderly conduct or incompetence. Sickness and accident compelled 159 to leave, while no less than 1,454 voluntarily abandoned their work before its completion.

Reports made to the Commission by the officers in charge of the works on the personal conduct and ability to work of men placed under their control, show that 797 were marked "very good," 4,894 "good," and 460 without marking which is equivalent to unsatisfactory. In 4,894 cases no records were obtained. This number includes all those engaged on work at the close of the year covered by the report. Of the number marked unsatisfactory, twice as many were so designated on account of their work, as were thus characterized for bad conduct, proving that many were well behaved but unfit to do the work to which they were assigned, in a proper manner.

That the work obtained through the Commission is almost entirely manual labor is shown by the fact that out of 217 men registered in the clerical and professional class, work to which they were accustomed could be found for only 21, and in the mechanic and artisan class of 880 men registered, only 315 were offered work at their trades, and in most cases these offers were only a few day's work. Taking both classes together, only about one-half of the offers were accepted, but many turned their hands to manual labor.

The total number of men in the three manual labor classes who by reason of non-compliance with the regulations were never offered work, was 1,938, about 1,100 of whom were rejected during the last two months of the period under review.

The Government determined to clear some of the traveling stock routes of timber and brush that impeded the free transit of cattle droves, and placed the work of carrying out the improvements under the control of the labor commission. It was arranged that men desirous of taking up this work should organize themselves into gangs of seven, each gang selecting one of their number as a "ganger" to represent them in all transactions with the Government; the work was to be paid for at a certain price per acre, which was to be fixed by the local road superintendent and the stock inspector acting together. The routes most easily accessible from the railway lines were selected to operate on. The Labor Commission furnished railway fares, tents, blankets, cooking utensils and tools, charging them against earnings and gradually deducting their cost as wages accrued.

Operations were begun under a price per acre, which, experienced officers believed, would allow a good average workman doing a fair day's work to earn seven shillings.

Of course, as the work was specially set apart for elderly men and those of weak physique, it was not expected that they would earn so much. Fifteen gangs from which all able bodied laborers.

and unmarried men were excluded, were sent to five districts previously selected, three gangs going to each district.

Each gang was in charge of a superintendent who was responsible for the work and the payment of the men. Orders for payments to wives in Sydney were left by a majority of men, who also signed an agreement to share alike in all payments, and be jointly and severally liable for all advances made to any member of the gang. They were also assured that the work would last at least three months.

Notwithstanding, that the basis on which payments would be made was explained with all possible clearness to every man, in nearly every instance they interpreted it to mean that wages of seven shillings a day were guaranteed, whatever the quantity and quality of the work performed, or the capacity of the individual might be.

The experience of three gangs of seven men each, in one district, is typical of them all, and shows how the experiment worked.

This party began work on a block of 1,194 acres, at one shilling and three pence per acre. In a short time after beginning the work complaints began to be received from the men that the rate paid did not enable them, though doing their utmost, to earn more than three shillings per day instead of the seven shillings they expected. The overseer's report made after three week's operation showed a very different state of affairs.

The overseer summarizes the working qualities or capacity for labor of the men composing the three gangs in this way:

No. 1 gang—"Most indifferent workers; only two fairly suitable, and even these are slow. Four are very poor workers, one being almost useless; one man solely occupied in cooking for the others."

No. 2 gang—"Five men very fair; one acts as cook for six workers."

No. 3 gang—"Three good men, three very poor, one cooks."

Summing up, the overseer states that although the men were not suited to the work, the majority in fact requiring to be taught, it was quite possible for them to earn five or six shillings per day at the rate fixed. The prices, were, however, on their persistent appeals, raised to a figure which the road superintendent considered would easily enable them all to earn at least six shillings per day, working as they had previously done.

A report on the earnings of these three gangs issued after their contracts had been fulfilled, showed that number one and three gangs had averaged exactly six shillings per day, and gang number

two averaged on the same work, a fraction of a penny more than seven shilings per day. After nearly three months observation of these gangs, the overseer who had general charge of them stated that only five out of the twenty-one men were good workers. Some of the others he declares were "very lazy," "schemers," "very poor workers," etc., while a few, he says, were "willing enough but incompetent." Three abandoned the work whilst making seven shillings per day, and one very old man deserted whilst earning six shillings per day.

The experience of the gangs sent to the other districts is very similar. Complaints on the men's side as to the lowness of the rate and consequent small wages and discontent at having been deceived by the alleged promise of seven shillings per day. On the other hand, the failure to earn fair wages is attributed by the Road Superintendent and Overseers to the fact that "many were unsuitable," "men too old, others lazy"; "men simply did not work"; "some would not do a fair day's work, nor allow others to do so."

One ganger asserted that his gang deposed him because he insisted on their doing a fair day's work of eight hours, and declared that instead of their doing so, the day's work was usually but little more than six for five days in the week, and three on Saturday.

In the main, the work carried on upon these lines seems to have been productive of rather unsatisfactory results. The land cleared remained of course, as one of its useful products, but the labor cost averaged 12 shillings per acre, whereas seven shillings according to the judgment of experts would have been a fair price. Most of the men employed were not permanently benefited, their surplus earnings where any remained, having been spent in drink when the job was finished, and they themselves in as helpless and dependent a position as before it began, but there appears to have been some highly honorable and encouraging exceptions to this rule the Commission reports—"Some of the men paid their wives £4 per month for nearly five months, paid for their own equipment and maintenance, and had about £12 in hand at the conclusion of the work."

For the reasons given above, it is not surprising that the Commission do not regard the experiment of placing unemployed men of miscellaneous qualifications at work on the co-operative system. It is declared by them to have proven "unsatisfactory both to those it was devised to assist and also to the officers who were responsible for the work"; the able and willing seemed in a short time to regulate their work by that of the feeble and lazy who appear all through the various stages of the experiment to have been in a

majority in all the gangs, the result being that the work of each of them is reduced to a common measure much below what was expected. Theoretically the co-operative system of working should the commissioners say, appeal to the best qualities in the workman's nature.

"It places him on a much higher plane, and enables him to more fully comprehend the dignity of labor. Under the co-operative system of work, he is his own master and has a personal interest in the economical and and successful carrying out of the work."

CASUAL LABOR FARM.

The casual labor farm which was started in 1893 on an area of 2,140 acres of land granted by act of Parliament for a village settlement to be worked on the co-operative basis, seems also to have produced results as unsatisfactory as were those of the co-operative gang system. The Commission's report states that one hundred men with their families, totaling 480 persons, began operations on this land under a Board of Control, which assisted the individual members on a communal basis out of the funds advanced in the terms of the act.

The soil was found to be poor and the water supply insufficient, and although the Government more than doubled the amount of funds advanced at the beginning of the undertaking, failure was apparent in less than two years. The population decreased to 281, and to 104, eight months later. All attempts to make the settlement self supporting by cultivating the soil had been abandoned, and the sole revenue was derived from cutting fire wood for sale. The co-operative principal was abandoned after three years' trial, and the settlement was converted into a Casual Labor Farm, and control assumed by the Government.

A report made on the improvements made up to this time showed that these consisted of ninety rude huts, a saw mill, and a bullock team. All these except about a third of the huts were sold before the transfer.

Felling the timber appears to have been the only attempt made to improve the soil, and this had been so carelessly done that no cultivation was possible until the stumps of the trees were removed. The new management took up the work of clearing, fencing and ploughing the land and repairing the huts; its control lasted from June, 1896, to June, 1900, a period of four years.

The financial result for that time as reported by the Commission

was: Expenditure, £5,354.16; receipts, £1,628.17; a net loss of £3,725.19, or slightly under £1,000 per annum.

The Labor Commissioners assumed direct control of the farm in the latter part of 1900. An investigation which they made into the state of the farm disclosed a rather discouraging condition of things. Out of the entire area of 2,140 acres, only 160 were cultivated, the crops being mangolds, maize, potatoes, cabbage, kale, etc. Twenty acres being planted with fruit trees which were, generally, of a poor quality. From 200 acres, the trees had been merely felled and the stump left standing. The soil, which as before said, was very poor, produced meagre crops, the product of 16 acres being value at only £20. The arrangements for the conservation of water for irrigation purposes were quite inadequate. The average number of men on the farm was 20 and as the loss was nearly £1,000 per annum, the cost per man was nearly one pound per week.

The living arrangements for the inhabitants of the farm were found to be of the rudest description, the huts being of slabs, unlined, fitted with rough bunks, tables and seats. No sanitary arrangement whatever had been attempted. Discouraged with the outlook for placing the farm on a self-sustaining basis, or even reducing the loss incidental to maintaining it to a reasonable figure, the Commission recommended that the settlement be kept in the best order possible, without making any permanent improvement, with a view to selling or leasing it at an early date, the proceeds to be used for the establishment of a labor farm on improved lines and in a suitable locality.

The efforts of the Commission to find some more suitable site for the industrial farm not meeting with success, they proceeded to work energetically to make the best of what they had. The net results of the first year's administration showed the deficiency reduced from the former average of nearly £1,000 to but a little over £400.

The earnings of the farm were nearly doubled, and the weekly average number of men maintained was 38 as compared with 20 the previous year. Besides achieving these important financial results, the comforts of the men were much increased by improvements in the huts in which they reside, and their furnishings. Much other work was done which is not immediately productive, but notwithstanding all this, the cost to the state per man for maintaining the farm, was only a little over 5 shillings per week, as against the average of one pound for the same period during the co-operative management.

The results of these endeavors to improve both morally and phy-

sically, the condition of those whose poverty compelled them to resort to the farm, is interestingly set forth by the Commission, in the following terms:

"With a small percentage the results have been nil. These have been of the loafer type, whose ideas were summed up by two individuals who left surprised at the fact that it was not a retreat from hard work, asserting that they "did not come here to work." With others, however, the result has been different. Some idea of ploughing and general farm work has been given them, which enabled a few to find local employment. But the chief favorable result was the general improvement, physical and moral, noticeable in those who left, as contrasted with their condition on arrival. Many came broken down, barely clad, and absolutely destitute; after a refit, the regular discipline, good plain food, easy work in the open air, all combined to effect a wholesome and striking improvement.

That the advantages were appreciated by the men, is quite evident from letters asking that the period of three months, the usual limit of a man's stay, might be extended. The reasons given for their applications show what an advantage such a place is for the men for whom it is designed.

A few quotations will suffice. Extensions are asked to "tide me over the winter;" "till sugar cane cutting starts"; "till shearing starts"; etc.

Another states that he has "paid several small debts since being here" another "paid off 8 shillings to the departments for fare advanced"; another pleads "extension would be of infinite value to me, my stay here has benefited me in mind and body"; while one pleads his past service as a reason "for extension." This important part of the work of providing temporary help for the unemployed, and for impressing the shiftless with habits and ideas of self help seems on the whole to have been as successful as could reasonable have been expected. The results, however, show conclusively that mere "admission to the land" is not, as claimed by an important school of social economists, all that is required to solve the problem of how to abolish poverty. In this case, the land free of cost was given, with supplies of necessities for starting, at least equal to those at the disposal of the ordinary pioneer settler, who voluntarily goes into a new country and achieves competence by reducing its wild lands to cultivation. Making full allowance for the casual character of the settlers, it would still seem that even the smallest amount of adaptability and energy, the margin of deficiency in the returns from their work after four years of experience should have

been less than one pound, nearly \$5 a week per man; an amount sufficient to keep him comfortably without requiring him to do any kind of labor. The worst showing was for the four years during which the settlement was run on co-operative principals, the occupants, themselves practically managing everything. The superior form of organization and discipline introduced by the Commission on taking charge reduced the deficiency per man nearly 60 per cent. in one year, and its continuance on the same lines will, doubtless before long, make the farm more than self sustaining.

THE LABOR DEPOT AND REFUGE.

An important part of the plan of relief for the unemployed instituted by the Labor Commission, is an establishment bearing the above name for the reception of deserving persons so destitute as to require immediate relief. This institution is designed to be a temporarily refuge for those who sleep in the public parks at night, and who beg alms in the street on the plea that they are without food and shelter. At the time of issuing the Commissions first report, the labor depot had only just been completed, and although some 25 inmates had been admitted, sufficient experience had not been had to furnish material for a report on its practical working.

The rules adopted, provides that destitute and shelterless men be admitted, and in return for food and shelter they should be expected to do a fair amount of work. That the labor be made to vary with the amount of relief granted, and in addition to shelter and food, a small payment be made.

That rational amusements be provided, as well as books and papers, together with some attempt at affording opportunities for education.

That men be placed in the way of obtaining employment, or drafted to proposed labor farm, and that the term of residence be restricted to one month.

The site on which the buildings for the depot is erected consists of 260 acres; the structures—two in number, are each 100 feet long by 30 feet wide. One of the buildings which has a concrete floor is used as a dormitory. The men are provided with either wooden stretchers or iron bedsteads, to which is added a mattress well stuffed with clean straw, pillows, sheets, white blankets, and colored coverlets. Mirrors, combs and brushes are provided, and every man is furnished with a clean towel each week for his own exclusive use and soap without limit. The dining room is furnished with

substantial white wood tables and forms, the table service being of tin. The regulations have been so modified as to make the depot a home of more permanency for elderly and partially capable men, rather than the purely casual shelter it was at first designed to be. Casuals are still accommodated, however, when they present themselves.

In this retreat, within easy walking distance of any part of Sydney, men who by reason of age or physical incapacity are thrust out of the ordinary channels of employment, may find a home in which for such small amount of work as they are able to do, the necessities of life and not a few of its comforts will be given.

The food supplied is plain and wholesome, no objection can be offered on the score of variety and quantity; every day there is served to each inmate, one pound of meat, one pound of bread, one pound of potatoes, and one pound of other vegetables. Porridge each morning with milk, sugar, syrup, tea, coffee and biscuit are also served. "Add to this comfortable beds, compulsorily kept clean, in a good atmosphere, and with plenty of room, abundance of hot and cold water, with every facility for bathing and washing both their persons and clothes, it will be seen that every material necessity is well looked after."

The buildings are supplied with electric lights, a large reading room with books, magazines, and the daily paper, which are furnished free of charge. There are also games of cards, dominoes, draughts, etc., so that apparently the lot of those who make the labor depot their home is superior to many of not most working people who are able bodied and in regular employment.

The partially able men for whom it is intended, such as broken down clerks and professional men, and others who are weak from privation or disease, find in the depot a refuge where they may recover their lost energies, and yet be in reach of any opportunity for suitable work that may occur.

The work is on much the same lines as at the casual labor farm before described, but of an even lighter character, and is therefore reserved for the least physically competent of those who apply.

For the general run of applicants, the full time allowed is three months, but in numerous instances an extension of time is asked, and such requests are always granted.

For aged persons of good character and previous activity of life, the depot is practically a permanent home. The place is open to every man to earn bed and board, so long as he obeys the regulations and labors for what is given him. All taint of paupersim is

carefully avoided at the institution, and men may preserve their self respect because conscious that they are earning all they get so far as their ability permits.

Residents may receive visits from friends, and may pass in and out as freely as if the place were their own, the only limitations being the regulations which are framed solely with a view to the peace comfort and well being of them all. So heartily and ungrudgingly is this benevolence extended by society to its weak, and for the time being at least, helpless members, that instead of seeking to make admission difficult, or placing impediments in the way of those who need its protection, the broadest publicity is given to the fact that here is an institution where absolutely any man may have his bed and his food every day for a period of three months without in any way depriving him of the opportunity to secure work in the regular lines of employment. After breakfast, he may spend the entire morning looking for work, and if unsuccessful, may return to the depot, and by work at light task for three hours before supper, he may secure his two meals and bed, and so fit himself to commence the struggle of life the next day refreshed and hopeful. Of course, care is taken to exclude those who have private resources of any kind, or old-age pensions.

As before stated, the regulations of the depot provides for the payment of a small money return to those who work in excess of what is required for bed and board. To estimate the amount that should be paid to them, a mark system is followed by which twenty marks may be earned each day. At the end of each week, the man is credited with the money value of the marks earned by him during the preceding week, and these amounts are held until he leaves the depot, and he then has a not insignificant sum of money in his pocket with which to again begin the battle of life, in addition to a very much improved physique derived from the liberal diet, and regular life he has recently enjoyed.

From June 1901, up to the date of the Commission's report, 57 orders for admission were issued; 9 failed to report, 25 left after a period of residence varying from a few days to two months, and 23 were still in the depot on August 31, 1901.

The manager reports the conduct of all as good during the period of their stay. At the time of making the report, only two officers were engaged at the institution, the Manager, and Labor Master or Agricultural Instructor. As the number of inmates increases, it is intended to provide an instructor skilled in mechanical pursuits.

Mending of shoes and clothing would be very advantageous, as many of the inmates come in shoeless and ragged.

It has been suggested that men who have homes and dependents, might be permitted to earn a certain amount of rations by working at the depot, and allowed to carry these supplies to their needy ones, but such a departure from the original system would have many bearings, all of which require careful consideration before arriving at a decision.

INDUSTRIAL FARMS.

Having dealt with those branches of the work of relieving the unemployed which demanded the most immediate attention, the Commission next directed its efforts to the establishment of industrial farms to which might be sent people of a somewhat higher physical grade than those provided for at the Casual Farm, or the Labor Depot, but who are still unable to maintain themselves in the ordinary avocations of life.

It was decided that considering the class of persons for which it was provided, the institution should be of a more permanent home-like and educational character than either of those already in existence; also that it must be open to married couples and their children and not confined to men. This important part of the work was still but a project at the date of the Commission's report, August 31, 1901; it had, however, been approved by the Government, and steps were being taken at that time to secure the necessary sites, after which the work of laying out the farms and perfecting plans for their administration was to proceed without delay. For satisfactory sites, the following features are deemed essential by the Commission:

(a) Sufficient area to render diversity of industry possible, and to accommodate and supply 500 persons. This is estimated as between 2,000 and 1,500 acres.

(b) Soil of good agricultural quality, suitable for mixed farming.

(c) Ample water supply and facilities for conservation of water for irrigation.

(d) Proximity to Sydney in order to secure a market, minimise carriage and facilitate continued supervision."

The main lines for the management of the industrial farms as laid down by the Commission, subject of course to such changes as may be suggested by experience:

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1. The farm shall be of approximately 2,000 acres, of good quality of land, good climate and rainfall, and within 50 miles of Sydney.

2. To be placed in charge of a skilled agriculturalist, used to handling men.

3. Residents to be selected by the Commissioners as accommodations become available, to a total number of 500 persons, divided approximately into 100 married couples, 200 children, and 100 single men.

4. Housing to be in cottages, one to each family, with a single man boarder, if possible. Barricks or hut accommodations for single men not taken as lodgers.

5. Women as well as men to be employed, the former in washing, cooking, fruit preserving, etc.

6. Common kitchens and dining rooms for three main meals in each a day.

7. Production and employment to be so diversified as to cover as far as possible, every requirement.

8. Competition with private producers to be avoided. Production disposed of to go to Government institutions or to be exported.

9. Eight hours to be a day's work, except in cases of emergency.

10. Payments to consist of lodging, food, and a small monetary allowance.

11. Entrants to be admitted on an equality, but careful grading and classification to follow.

12. Technical instruction to be given by Government instructors.

13. Residents unable to earn their own subsistence within three months, to be removed.

14. Ordinary period of residence to be six months, but to be lengthened by mutual consent.

15. Every facility to be afforded residents to pass into ordinary employment.

16. Facilities to be afforded to those considered suitable and desirous of doing so, to take up assisted settlement blocks.

17. Such other regulations as would enforce good order, sobriety, etc."

The opinion is expressed by the Commission that such a farm cannot reasonably be expected to be self-supporting in any less time than five years after its establishment. To bring about success in that time every natural advantage must be sought as the inefficiency of the labor that will have to be depended on, and the continued influx of persons totally inexperienced in this mode of life, with the

necessary frequent loss of partly trained inmates who go out to take ordinary employment elsewhere, constitute a very heavy handicap.

But regardless of the question of their becoming self-sustaining, there can be no doubt that such industrial farms as are contemplated would be of very great advantage to the state; at least they would always produce some set off against the cost of maintaining the idle who cannot help themselves, and who must be supported in some way, at public expense entirely, if they are not placed in the way of earning their living in whole or in part themselves. The influence of the farm with its rational discipline and steady habits of industry would surely in time inculcate self-reliance and thrift among hundreds who had become shiftless and despondent through long continued struggle with adversity.

Many hundreds of these men, improved physically, mentally and morally should be returned from the farms to a useful life in the ordinary channels of employment every year.

ASSISTED SETTLEMENT BLOCKS.

The plan for the establishment of settlers on individual blocks of land which, subject to certain conditions, they may use entirely as they please, is the natural corollary and outcome of the Industrial Farms.

Nothing had been done toward furthering the work on these lines by the Commission beyond adopting in its entirety, the very comprehensive plan submitted by their predecessors, the Advisory Board, the essential points of which have been fully quoted in another part of this article.

COMPULSORY LABOR COLONY OR FARM.

As stated before in reviewing the plans submitted and recommended for adoption by the Advisory Board, the class of persons for whom the Compulsory Labor Colony is designed are the "loafers" and vagrants who under any condition of industry prefer idleness to work; these are supported either by industrious but poor relatives who can ill afford to carry the burden, or else eke out a precarious existence by begging, supplemented by petty pilfering whenever the same may be safely done.

Although the Commission is no less stern in their characterization of these parasites of society than was the Advisory Board, it still looks hopefully on the prospects of reformation for some individ-

uals of this class through a judicious mixture of persuasion and compulsion in the discipline under which they will live at the labor colony.

That the Commission is not mistaken as to the character of the material to be dealt with is shown by their own language in introducing the subject: "We are much impressed with the necessity of establishing at a very early date some place to which might be committed the loafer, the vagrant and other pestential persons who will never work if they can by any possibility exist without it, and whose presence among the community is a source of continual danger, both of moral and physical contagion. Park prowlers who rob our children of the use of the beauty spots intended for their recreation, are an eyesore and a disgrace by day, and a menace by night. Hotel loafers and human parasites of all kinds should no longer be permitted to go their nefarious ways unchecked.

Such things are so rife in Sydney and thrust their hideous presence so boldly on public attention, that no time should be lost in taking effective measures for their suppression.

We are of opinion that a large percentage of even this unpromising material can be reformed, and made into useful members of society, but the method must be heroic. They must be dealt with on the Apostolic principal. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." We desire to see no man starve, but if any man will not, of his own free will, earn subsistence, when the opportunity of doing so is afforded him, then he should be compelled by whatever force may be necessary, to earn that which he eats."

In summing up the results of their labor for the twelve months covered by the report, the Commissioners express regret that the work available has been so much alike in character. The call seems to have been almost exclusively for unskilled labor, mainly with pick and shovel.

Ninety per cent. of all the work to which the unemployed were brought through the agencies of the Commission, has been road-making or repairing, dam-sinking, water channel cutting, and clearing. Five per cent. has been cutting scrub, prickly pear and ring barking. The other five per cent. includes mechanics and artisans work, miscellaneous and unclassified occupations, in which there was this small demand for labor.

This somewhat lengthy review of the comprehensive and liberal plans adopted by the Government of New South Wales for dealing with the problem of the unemployed, is still only an abstract of the voluminous report on the system as adopted, and the results real-

ized, so far as it had been put in operation. The great importance of the subject itself and the unexampled liberality and enterprise displayed in the measures decided upon by the authorities of this comparatively new country, for checking the growth of an evil that is spreading its ominous shadow over all the industrial nations of the world, would justify an even fuller treatment.

Economists everywhere, particularly those who hold the view that individual effort is weakened by systematic charity will look with interest for the results of this bold attempt on the part of a people, to maintain a minimum standard of living, which shall afford the real necessities of life and not a few of its comforts for everyone.

It is indeed a noble benevolence that discerns the uses that idle men may be put to, and assists them by providing means whereby they may help themselves.

Cost of Living in New Jersey, 1902.

Retail Prices at Which a Selected List of Articles of Household Supplies Were Sold in the Leading Cities and Towns of All the Counties of the State, During the Month of June, 1902.

This presentation is based upon returns made by retail dealers from the cities and towns named in the tables, and shows the prices for the various articles of household supplies that prevailed during the month of June, 1902.

The figures for the four previous years are given in Summary Tables No. 2 and 3 and these for 1902 are compared with those of 1898, the increases or decreases of prices in 1902 as compared with 1898, being noted in each case where a change has taken place. The returns for each year are from the same sources.

Because of the confusion in the coal trade which completely upset standard selling prices, that commodity has been omitted from the list of household supplies on which the presentation is based.

Summary Table No. 1 shows the cost of the bill of goods as returned by dealers in the towns and cities named in the table. The place showing the lowest price for the entire list of supplies is entered first on the table; other localities follow in the order in which their prices compare in cheapness with the first named town.

Although every possible effort has been made to insure these returns being made on a basis of standard goods of uniform quality, the prices quoted for the same articles differ so much in the returns from one locality as compared with another, that the quality of the goods reported must be lower, or the quantity smaller in places where these articles are sold at such abnormally low figures.

Table No. 1 should therefore be read in the light of this explanation. The returns from some localities may be on the basis of first quality goods throughout the entire list, while those of others may be drawn from a line largely made up of articles of a lower and cheaper grade. However, even with this possible inexactness, the table furnishes an excellent chart of the cost of living in all parts of the state.

Summary Table No. 2 shows the cost of the bill of supplies in each city and town for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902. The prices for 1902 are compared with those of 1898, and the absolute amount of increases or decreases are shown. The prices quoted are for the month of June each year, and therefore such season influences as there may be are alike in all places.

The average cost of the bill was \$11.46 in 1898; in 1899, the cost had fallen to \$10.63; in 1900 it was \$10.83; in 1901, \$11.38; and in 1902 it had fallen to \$10.84, or \$0.62 less than the figures of 1898, the year of comparison.

Forty-one localities show reductions in the cost of the bill of supplies in 1902 as compared with 1898, which amount in the aggregate to \$57.91, while twenty places show increases which taken together foots up \$20.64. The aggregate net decrease is therefore \$37.27.

Summary Table No. 3 shows the average selling price of each article contained in the bill by standard trade measures or quantities.

The prices of 1898 and 1902 are compared and the decreases or increases in the latter as compared with the earlier year is given. The number of articles showing an increase in price is 28; the items are however, very small, the aggregate amount being only \$0.770. The articles exhibiting decreases are 15 in number. With the exception of the two grades of flour per barrel, which show decreases in price of \$1.599 for first, and \$1.509 for the second quality, the sum of the decreases is very small.

The aggregate amount of all decreases is \$3.233, and the net decrease as compared with 1898 is \$2.461. The largest increases shown in the list have taken place in meats of the various kinds presented in the tables; these have advanced from one to four and a fraction cents in 1902 over the prices that prevailed in 1898. In fact almost without exception the prices of the various cuts of all meats, beefs, mutton and pork, steadily increased each year since 1898.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.

The comparative cost is shown by the position of each locality in the table; the cheapest being first and others following in the order in which the cost of the bill compares with the first named city or town.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	Total Cost of Entire Bill of Goods.
Hunterdon,	Califon,	\$9 37
Morris,	Middle Valley,	9 60
Warren,	Port Colden,	9 74
Hudson,	Jersey City,	9 75
Morris,	Flanders,	9 76
Middlesex,	Cranbury,	9 92
Morris,	Boonton,	9 93
Sussex,	Swartswood,	10 04
Hudson,	Harrison,	10 04
Sussex,	Monroe,	10 06
Morris,	Bartley,	10 10
Hunterdon,	Glen Gardner,	10 15
Atlantic,	Hammonton,	10 25
Hunterdon,	New Germantown,	10 26
Burlington,	Burlington,	10 27
Warren,	Blairstown,	10 28
Union,	Elizabeth,	10 33
Warren,	Allamuchy,	10 34
Monmouth,	Marlboro,	10 41
Monmouth,	Matawan,	10 42
Camden,	Camden,	10 42
Morris,	Dover,	10 44
Ocean,	Manahawkin,	10 49
Bergen,	Hackensack,	10 53
Ocean,	Colliers Mills,	10 59
Warren,	Oxford,	10 61
Hudson,	Hoboken,	10 64
Warren,	Marksboro,	10 67
Morris,	Chester,	10 70
Somerset,	Somerville,	10 71
Gloucester,	Clayton,	10 71
Middlesex,	Cheesequake,	10 72
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	10 74
Burlington,	Mt. Holly,	10 75
Passaic,	Passaic,	10 76
Warren,	Washington,	10 77
Hunterdon,	Flemington,	10 82
Salem,	Salem,	10 85
Morris,	German Valley,	10 94
Essex,	Newark,	10 99
Cape May,	Cape May,	10 99
Morris,	Drakestown,	11 01
Bergen,	Garfield,	11 02
Hunterdon,	High Bridge,	11 06
Warren,	Belvidere,	11 09
Bergen,	Rutherford,	11 11
Atlantic,	Mays Landing,	11 14
Monmouth,	Seabright,	11 23
Warren,	Phillipsburg,	11 31
Burlington,	Bordentown,	11 35
Monmouth,	Freehold,	11 39
Essex,	South Orange,	11 39

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1—(Continued).

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.

The comparative cost is shown by the position of each locality in the table the cheapest being first and others following in the order in which the cost of the bill compares with the first named city or town.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	Total Cost of Entire Bill of Goods.
Mercer,	Princeton,	11 44
Cumberland,	Millville,	11 45
Passaic,	Paterson,	11 46
Morris,	Port Jervis,	11 48
Essex,	Belleville,	11 53
Sussex,	Stillwater,	11 60
Sussex,	Newton,	11 73
Mercer,	Trenton,	11 78
Warren,	Hackettstown,	11 91
Essex,	Orange,	11 94
Middlesex,	East Orange,	11 94
Burlington,	New Brunswick,	12 02
Essex,	Moorestown,	12 03
Middlesex,	Montclair,	12 52
Middlesex,	Metuchen,	12 68
Average cost of entire list in the State,		\$10 84

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2—Cost of Living in New Jersey.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns of the State During the Month of June—Comparison of the Cost of the List for the Years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	Cost of Entire List of Articles.					Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1902 as compared with 1898.
		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	
Atlantic,	Egg Harbor,	\$10 65	\$9 48	\$13 67	\$10 78	.....	.....
	Hammononton,	11 47	9 99	11 67	10 99	10 26	-1 23
	Mays Landing,	10 96	9 14	10 33	12 35	11 14	+ 18
Bergen,	Garfield,	11 92	10 92	11 83	11 74	11 12	- 90
	Hackensack,	11 44	10 58	9 87	10 94	10 53	- 91
	Rutherford,	12 50	12 74	11 96	11 34	11 11	- 1 39
Burlington,	Bordentown, .....	.....	14 04	12 16	11 04	11 35	.....
	Burlington,	12 40	9 32	10 73	10 48	10 27	- 2 13
	Mt. Holly,	12 67	12 32	10 58	10 88	10 75	- 1 92
Camden,	Moorestown,	14 14	13 28	12 89	13 06	12 03	- 2 11
	Camden,	11 27	8 63	9 21	11 01	10 42	- 86
	Cape May,	15 51	10 02	11 19	12 14	10 99	- 4 52
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	11 06	10 69	11 30	10 80	10 74	- 24
	Millville,	14 34	10 55	11 61	11 65	11 45	- 2 89
	Belleville,	12 70	12 58	11 62	11 86	11 53	- 1 17
Essex,	East Orange,	11 77	12 64	12 12	12 02	11 94	+ 17
	Montclair,	11 77	10 68	10 22	13 11	12 53	+ 75
	Newark,	11 31	11 22	9 68	10 60	10 99	- 32
Gloucester,	Orange,	12 69	12 75	11 57	11 67	11 94	- 75
	South Orange, .....	.....	.....	.....	12 99	11 39	.....
	Clayton,	11 12	11 96	15 01	10 82	10 71	- 41
Hudson,	Harrison,	8 50	9 09	7 65	11 46	10 04	+ 1 54
	Hoboken,	11 44	9 37	11 01	11 31	10 64	- 80
	Jersey City,	11 43	11 25	10 81	11 09	9 75	- 1 68
Hunterdon,	Califon,	8 94	8 91	8 83	9 68	9 37	+ 43
	Flemington,	14 26	12 69	13 57	11 70	10 82	- 3 44
	Glen Gardner,	10 11	10 47	10 07	12 18	10 15	+ 04
Mercer,	High Bridge,	11 54	10 04	8 54	11 27	11 08	- 46
	New Germantown,	9 75	9 18	11 08	10 12	10 26	+ 51
	Princeton,	13 94	9 18	12 24	12 57	11 44	- 2 50
Middlesex,	Trenton,	13 07	12 13	13 57	11 18	11 78	- 1 29
	Cheesapeake, .....	.....	.....	.....	11 29	10 72	.....
	Cranbury,	12 18	9 38	9 42	10 97	9 92	- 2 26
Monmouth,	Dunellen,	13 24	12 62	12 81	13 70	.....	.....
	Metuchen,	13 09	10 78	12 22	11 67	12 68	- 41
	New Brunswick,	11 14	8 27	3 39	11 91	12 02	+ 88
Morris,	Freehold,	12 68	11 71	11 10	10 66	11 39	- 1 29
	Marlboro,	12 39	10 73	10 93	10 04	10 41	- 1 98
	Matawan,	11 53	8 23	9 52	11 81	10 42	- 1 11
Ocean,	Seabright,	13 59	13 88	13 87	11 83	11 23	- 2 36
	Bartley, .....	.....	10 82	10 60	10 64	10 10	.....
	Boonton,	11 37	12 13	11 77	12 57	9 93	- 1 44
Passaic,	Chester,	10 60	10 29	10 87	11 28	10 70	+ 10
	Dover,	11 62	10 61	11 81	11 36	10 44	- 1 18
	Drakestown, .....	.....	.....	.....	11 68	11 01	.....
Somerset,	Flanders,	8 14	9 90	9 25	10 67	9 76	+ 1 62
	German Valley,	11 33	10 05	10 47	11 26	10 94	- 39
	Middle Valley,	9 78	8 37	9 09	10 86	9 60	- 18
Somerset,	Port Oran,	12 91	10 41	12 23	10 83	11 46	- 1 43
	Colliers Mills,	11 86	10 95	10 42	10 15	10 59	- 1 27
	Manahawkin, .....	.....	12 98	10 81	11 26	10 49	.....
Salem,	Passaic,	11 82	10 80	10 41	10 46	10 76	- 1 06
	Paterson,	11 59	13 00	12 14	12 09	11 46	- 13
	Salem,	12 59	10 94	11 42	11 57	10 85	- 1 74
Somerset,	Somerville,	12 70	13 36	13 06	11 66	10 71	- 2 99

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2—Cost of Living in New Jersey—
(Continued).

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns of the State During the Month of June—Comparison of the Cost of the List for the Years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	Cost of Entire List of Articles.					Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1902 as compared with 1898.
		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	
Sussex,	Monroe,	7 00	8 87	8 17	10 40	10 06	+ 3 06
	Newton,	12 12	11 94	10 95	12 46	11 73	— 2 39
	Stillwater,	11 17	9 93	9 48	10 49	11 60	+ 2 43
	Swartswood,	7 76	10 23	9 38	10 35	10 04	+ 2 28
Union,	Elizabeth,	10 11	10 39	10 16	10 81	10 33	+ 2 22
Warren,	Allamuchy,		9 35	9 49	10 86	10 34	— 1 51
	Beattystown,	8 54	10 32	9 86	11 28	10 70	+ 2 16
	Belvidere,	12 32	9 97	12 01	13 09	11 09	+ 2 23
	Blairstown,	11 24	10 26	10 19	11 09	10 28	+ 8 96
	Hackettstown,	11 37	11 57	10 88	12 03	11 81	+ 1 54
	Markshoro,	9 40	9 15	9 19	10 63	10 67	+ 1 27
	Oxford,	8 81	8 06	7 63	10 55	10 61	+ 1 80
	Phillipsburg,	10 75	7 84	10 67	11 49	11 31	+ 5 56
	Port Colden,	10 85	8 19	10 38	10 76	9 74	+ 1 11
	Washington,	8 67	8 97	10 55	11 79	10 77	+ 2 10
Average for entire State.....		11 46	10 63	10 33	11 38	10 84	— 0 63

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3—Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, Month of June, for 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	Average Retail Price.					Increase (x) or Decrease (—) in 1902 as Compared with 1898.
		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	
Flour, wheat, first quality.....	Barrel,	\$6.753	\$5.292	\$5.037	\$5.154	\$5.194	— \$1.559
Flour, wheat, second quality.....	Barrel,	5.968	4.312	4.135	4.368	4.449	— 1.509
Oatmeal, loose,	Pound, .....	.044	.040	.041	.041	.044	.....
Oatmeal, package,	Package, .....	.106	.104	.109	.099	.101	— .005
Sugar, granulated,	Pound, .....	.069	.069	.069	.068	.064	— .006
Molasses, New Orleans,	Gallon, .....	.479	.491	.515	.523	.519	— .040
Syrup,	Gallon, .....	.401	.404	.410	.424	.423	— .022
Bread, large,	Loaf, .....	.....	.....	.....	.082	.084	.....
Bread, small,	Loaf, .....	.....	.....	.....	.049	.475	.....
Butter, first quality,	Pound, .....	.219	.232	.238	.235	.280	— .061
Butter, second quality,	Pound, .....	.169	.195	.201	.196	.218	— .049
Lard,	Pound, .....	.091	.088	.099	.111	.127	— .036
Eggs,	Dozen, .....	.....	.....	.....	.173	.208	.....
Cheese, best,	Pound, .....	.141	.143	.156	.154	.158	— .017
Cheese, medium,	Pound, .....	.110	.117	.121	.115	.113	— .003
Coffee, Rio,	Pound, .....	.190	.171	.182	.187	.170	— .020
Coffee, Java,	Pound, .....	.320	.331	.314	.304	.296	— .024
Coffee, Maracalbo,	Pound, .....	.250	.234	.239	.236	.235	— .015
Tea, black, first quality,	Pound, .....	.641	.660	.657	.605	.630	— .011
Tea, green, first quality,	Pound, .....	.627	.662	.647	.607	.622	— .005
Tea, mixed, first quality,	Pound, .....	.587	.600	.622	.572	.597	— .010
Potatoes, white,	Bushel,	1.161	.972	.675	.975	1.091	— .070
Potatoes, sweet,	Bushel,	1.268	1.080	.979	1.075	.....	.....
Beef, roast, rib,	Pound, .....	.156	.156	.160	.162	.179	— .023
Beef, roast, chuck,	Pound, .....	.118	.116	.123	.124	.152	— .034
Beef, steak, sirloin,	Pound, .....	.187	.190	.193	.195	.225	— .038
Beef, steak, round,	Pound, .....	.152	.146	.161	.164	.188	— .036
Beef, corned, round,	Pound, .....	.120	.106	.119	.134	.143	— .023
Beef, corned, brisket,	Pound, .....	.075	.072	.071	.079	.099	— .024
Beef, smoked,	Pound, .....	.249	.264	.260	.269	.269	— .010
Pork, fresh,	Pound, .....	.112	.112	.121	.127	.153	— .041
Pork, salt,	Pound, .....	.096	.084	.101	.117	.126	— .031
Bacon,	Pound, .....	.121	.121	.126	.141	.155	— .034
Ham,	Pound, .....	.119	.122	.137	.139	.151	— .032
Shoulder,	Pound, .....	.084	.072	.098	.099	.118	— .034
Mutton, leg,	Pound, .....	.145	.149	.151	.155	.172	— .027
Mutton, breast,	Pound, .....	.094	.091	.093	.098	.120	— .026
Mackerel, salt, No. 1,	Pound, .....	.084	.164	.170	.145	.141	— .013
Mackerel, salt, No. 2,	Pound, .....	.128	.127	.128	.113	.109	— .019
Tomatoes,	Can, .....	.109	.100	.098	.089	.112	— .003
Corn,	Can, .....	.101	.098	.102	.094	.096	— .006
Succotash,	Can, .....	.116	.111	.111	.111	.110	— .008
Rice,	Pound, .....	.082	.082	.080	.076	.074	— .008
Prunes, first quality,	Pound, .....	.086	.111	.107	.106	.106	— .020
Prunes, second quality,	Pound, .....	.102	.077	.076	.068	.073	— .029
Raisins, seeded,	Pound, .....	.095	.103	.109	.115	.111	— .015
Vinegar,	Gallon, .....	.....	.....	.....	.207	.214	.....
Soap, common,	Case, .....	.043	.041	.043	.043	.049	— .006
Kerosene oil,	Gallon, .....	.100	.097	.117	.111	.107	— .007
Coal, stove,	Ton,	5.025	5.010	5.025	5.182	.....	.....
Coal, nut,	Ton,	4.855	4.830	4.731	5.017	.....	.....
Coal, chestnut,	Ton,	4.789	4.660	4.785	4.935	.....	.....

Total amount of decrease in prices in 1902 as compared with 1898, \$3,223.

Total amount of increase in prices in 1902 as compared with 1898, \$0.772.

Net decrease in price of entire list, \$2.461.

266 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living.

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Wheat Flour.			Oatmeal.		Sugar, granulated, per pound.	Molasses, N. O., per gallon.	Syrup, best, per gallon.
		First Quality—25 pounds.	Second Quality—25 pounds.	Prepared—per pound.	Per pound.	Per 2-pound Package.			
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.								
Atlantic,	Hammonton,	\$ 64	\$ 60	\$ 4	\$ 3	10	5	\$ 45	\$ 28
	May's Landing,	70	60	3	4	10	5½	40	48
Bergen,	Garfield,	68	58	4	4	10	5½	50	48
	Hackensack,	63	55	4	3	10	5	50	48
Burlington,	Rutherford,	60	48	4	4	10	5	48	50
	Bordentown,	70	60	4	5	10	5½	60	58
	Burlington,	65	50	4	4	10	5	40	48
	Mt. Holly,	65	55	4	4	10	5	45	48
Camden,	Moorestown,	70	58	4	4	10	5½	50	58
	Camden,	70	50	5	4	8	4½	40	38
Cape May,	Cape May,	80	60	4	4	8	5	50	48
	Cumberland,	70	60	4	5	10	5	50	50
Essex,	Bridgeton,	75	60	3	6	10	5½	50	50
	Belleville,	70	55	6	4	12	5½	60	50
	East Orange,	70	55	4	4	15	5½	55	45
	Montclair,	70	65	5	5	11	5½	65	50
Newark,	Newark,	70	55	4	5	10	6	55	45
	Orange,	70	65	5	5	10	5	50	40
Gloucester,	South Orange,	70	60	3	4	11	5	60	40
	Clayton,	65	60	4	5	10	5	50	40
Hudson,	Hoboken,	65	62	4	5	10	6	50	40
	Harrison,	65	55	4	4	10	5	40	40
Hunterdon,	Jersey City,	55	50	4	4	9	5	50	35
	Califon,	65	55	5	4	8	5	35	35
	Flemington,	75	55	5	5	10	5	60	40
	Glen Gardner,	60	50	5	5	10	5	50	40
Mercer,	High Bridge,	70	55	4	5	10	5	50	40
	New Germantown,	55	50	4	5	12	6	60	50
Middlesex,	Princeton,	75	60	4	5	10	5½	60	50
	Trenton,	63	50	3	3	8	5	45	40
	Chesapeake,	70	60	4	5	10	6	45	40
	Cranbury,	65	55	4	4	10	5	50	40
Monmouth,	Metuchen,	75	65	6	4	10	6	75	50
	New Brunswick,	63	55	6	6	12	5½	55	50
	Freehold,	70	58	4	5	10	5	40	40
	Marlboro,	65	58	4	4	12	5	40	40
Morris,	Matawan,	70	60	3	5	10	5	50	40
	Seabright,	75	70	6	4	12	5½	50	50
	Bartley,	70	50	5	3	10	5½	40	40
	Boonton,	65	55	4	4	10	5	40	35
Sussex,	Chester,	70	55	5	5	13	5½	50	50
	Dover,	60	55	4	3	10	5	45	40
Ocean,	Drakestown,	60	60	4	4	12	5½	60	45
	Flanders,	60	50	4	4	10	5½	50	40
	German Valley,	65	60	4	4	8	5	70	40
	Middle Valley,	65	60	4	5	10	5	50	40
Passaic,	Port Oram,	75	70	5	5	15	5	60	40
	Coillers Mills,	65	50	4	5	10	6	40	35
Somerset,	Manahawkin,	65	50	5	5	10	6	40	35
	Passaic,	59	50	3	4	10	5	60	50
Sussex,	Paterson,	62	55	4	4	10	5	60	50
	Salem,	70	60	4	5	10	5½	50	50
Union,	Somerville,	65	58	5	5	10	5	50	40
	Monroe,	65	60	5	5	10	5	50	40
	Newton,	57	54	4	4	10	5½	60	50
	Stillwater,	65	55	4	4	10	6	60	40
	Swartswood,	58	57	4	4	10	5½	40	40
	Elizabeth,	60	55	4	3	10	5	45	45

TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Wheat Flour.			Oatmeal.		Sugar, granulated, per pound.	Molasses, N. O., per gallon.	Syrup, best, per gallon.
		First Quality—25 pounds.	Second Quality—25 pounds.	Prepared—per pound.	Per pound.	Per 2-pound Package.			
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.								
Warren,.....	Allamuchy,	65	60	4	3	12	5 1/2	50	46
	Beattystown,	65	60	5	5	10	5 1/2	50	46
	Belvidere,	65	55	4	5	10	5	50	46
	Blairstown,	70	55	3	5	10	5	50	46
	Hackettstown,	75	55	3	5	10	5	50	46
	Marksboro,	62	55	4	5	10	5 1/2	55	46
	Oxford,	60	55	4	4	10	5	50	50
	Phillipsburg,	65	57	4	3	12	5 1/2	50	46
	Port Colden,	65	55	4	3	10	5	50	46
	Washington,	70	55	4	5	15	5	50	46
		.664	.568	.043	.044	.101	.054	.519	.423

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TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Bread.		Butter.		Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.	Cheese.	
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	Large—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.	First Quality—per pound.	Second Quality—per pound.			Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.
Atlantic,.....	Hammonton,	\$ 8	\$ 5	\$ 23	\$ 20	\$ 14	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ 14
	Mays Landing,	8	5	32	20	14	22	16	12
Bergen,.....	Garfield,	10	5	28	23	14	23	15	12
	Hackensack,	8	5	25	23	10	20	15	12
	Rutherford,	10	5	25	23	14	25	18	12
Burlington,.....	Bordentown,	8	5	30	25	14	21	16	12
	Burlington,	10	5	30	25	11	24	16	12
	Mt. Holly,	10	5	30	27	13	24	15	12
	Moorestown,	10	5	28	25	13	23	16	12
Camden,.....	Camden,	5	2½	26	22	13	19	14	11
Cape May,.....	Cape May,	8	5	29	27	12	20	15	12
Cumberland,.....	Bridgeton,	10	5	30	25	13	22	16	14
	Millville,	8	5	32	25	13	24	16	14
Essex,.....	Belleville,	8	5	27	20	15	25	17	12
	East Orange,	8	5	28	24	14	24	15	12
	Montclair,	10	5	28	26	14	24	18	16
	Newark,	10	5	27	24	14	24	16	12
	Orange,	8	5	27	25	11	23	18	14
	South Orange,	8	5	27	25	13	22	18	12
Gloucester,.....	Clayton,	10	5	30	25	13	22	15	12
Hudson,.....	Hoboken,	8	5	28	22	10	20	15	12
	Harrison,	5	3	25	23	10	20	15	12
	Jersey City,	9	5	25	23	12	20	15	12
Hunterdon,.....	Califon,	6	4	20	16	12	18	14	12
	Flemington,	8	4	25	20	12	20	16	12
	Glen Gardner,	10	5	22	15	14	20	15	10
	High Bridge,	6	4	26	22	12	20	16	12
	New Germantown,	8	5	25	14	10	20	16	12
Mercer,.....	Princeton,	7	5	32	25	14	21	16	12
	Trenton,	8	2	25	20	12	19	15	12
Middlesex,.....	Chesapeake,	8	5	28	23	12	22	15	12
	Cranbury,	8	5	26	22	14	18	15	12
	Metuchen,	10	5	28	23	14	25	16	14
	New Brunswick,	8	5	28	25	15	25	18	12
Monmouth,.....	Freehold,	6	4	28	20	14	22	15	12
	Marlboro,	5	3	28	25	13	18	15	12
	Matawan,	8	5	28	25	14	25	15	12
	Seabright,	8	5	30	28	14	25	16	12
Morris,.....	Bartley,	7	5	24	20	13	18	16	12
	Boonton,	6	5	25	22	12	20	16	12
	Chester,	8	5	25	20	12	20	16	10
	Dover,	10	5	27	22	10	20	16	12
	Drakestown,	7	5	22	18	14	20	16	12
	Flanders,	7	5	20	10	13	20	16	12
	German Valley,	7	5	20	16	10	18	16	12
	Middle Valley,	9	5	18	15	10	16	15	12
	Port Oran,	8	5	28	25	14	25	18	10
Ocean,.....	Colliers Mills,	8	5	30	25	13	18	15	12
	Manahawkin,	8	5	30	28	13	24	16	12
Passaic,.....	Passaic,	8	5	24	20	10	20	12	9
	Pateron,	10	5	26	24	14	25	16	12
Salem,.....	Salem,	10	5	30	25	13	22	16	12
Somerset,.....	Somerville,	8	5	28	24	14	20	16	12
Sussex,.....	Monroe,	8	5	26	23	11	17	15	12
	Newton,	7	5	28	26	14	18	16	12
	Stillwater,	8	5	25	20	14	18	16	12
	Swartawood,	7	5	25	20	12	18	15	12
Union,.....	Elizabeth,	10	5	25	22	12	20	14	12

TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Bread.		Butter.		Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.	Cheese.	
		Small—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.	First Quality—per pound.	Second Quality—per pound.			Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.								
Warren,.....	Allamuchy,	7	5	25	18	12	20	18	12
	Beattystown,	6	5	20	12	14	16	16	12
	Belvidere,	10	5	22	20	14	22	16	12
	Blairstown,	8	5	18	16	12	18	16	13
	Hackettstown,	6	4	23	24	15	18	16	14
	Marksboro,	8	5	20	13	12	17	16	12
	Oxford,	10	5	20	18	14	18	16	13
	Phillipsburg,	9	4	23	25	14	20	16	14
	Port Colden,	9	5	20	16	14	18	15	12
	Washington,	9	5	20	15	14	18	16	12
		.084	.475	.280	.218	.127	.208	.158	.113

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TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes—White—per bushel.
		Rio—per pound.	Maracalbo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best Black—per pound.	Best Green—per pound.	Best Mixed—per pound.	
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.							
Atlantic,.....	Hammonton,	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 32	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 60	95
	Mays Landing,	25	23	32	60	60	60	110
Bergen,.....	Garfield,	20	26	30	70	70	60	100
	Hackensack,	11	23	30	60	50	63	100
	Rutherford,	18	22	28	75	75	40	100
Burlington,.....	Bordentown,	20	25	23	60	60	60	110
	Burlington,	15	25	35	60	60	60	100
	Mt. Holly,	18	25	30	60	60	60	110
	Moorestown,	15	21	33	100	80	100	110
Camden,.....	Camden,	12	21	35	60	60	60	125
Cape May,.....	Cape May,	12	25	35	60	60	60	90
Cumberland,...	Bridgeton,	15	20	30	60	60	60	110
	Millville,	25	32	35	60	60	60	100
Essex,	Belleville,	20	25	30	60	60	60	125
	East Orange,	20	25	32	80	70	80	125
	Montclair,	18	25	32	100	75	75	125
	Newark,	15	25	32	60	60	60	110
	Orange,	19	25	30	60	60	60	190
	South Orange,	20	25	30	60	60	60	125
Gloucester,.....	Clayton,	13	22	30	60	60	60	110
Hudson,.....	Hoboken,	15	25	30	60	60	60	110
	Harrison,	10	20	30	50	50	50	100
	Jersey City,	15	25	30	45	45	45	100
Hunterdon,.....	Califon,	12	16	25	55	55	55	90
	Flemington,	25	25	35	60	60	60	110
	Glen Gardner,	18	22	32	60	60	50	100
	High Bridge,	20	25	30	60	75	50	120
	New Germantown,	12	20	30	60	60	60	100
Mercer,.....	Princeton,	20	25	35	75	75	50	100
	Trenton,	16	24	35	80	80	80	160
Middlesex,.....	Chesapeake,	18	28	32	45	45	45	120
	Cranbury,	13	22	30	50	50	50	110
	Metuchen,	15	25	34	80	80	80	125
	New Brunswick,	18	25	34	80	80	80	110
Monmouth,.....	Freehold,	13	25	30	80	80	80	140
	Marlboro,	15	20	28	60	60	60	110
	Matawan,	15	22	28	60	60	50	75
	Seabright,	18	30	35	50	50	50	110
Morris,	Bartley,	15	18	25	60	60	60	100
	Boonton,	15	23	32	50	50	50	100
	Chester,	15	20	30	80	80	80	100
	Dover,	14	25	28	59	59	59	110
	Drakestown,	20	25	30	70	60	65	100
	Flanders,	15	25	28	50	50	50	100
	German Valley,	20	30	35	60	60	55	120
	Middle Valley,	13	15	25	60	60	45	100
	Port Oram,	20	25	30	60	60	50	120
Ocean,.....	Colliers Mills,	25	25	30	60	60	60	90
	Manahawkin,	25	20	30	40	40	40	75
Passaic,.....	Passaic,	18	25	39	60	60	60	140
	Paterson,	15	25	30	60	60	60	150
Salem,.....	Salem,	20	25	35	60	60	60	100
Somerset,.....	Scmerville,	13	20	30	60	60	60	100
Sussex,.....	Monroe,	15	25	25	50	50	50	110
	Newton,	22	25	30	90	90	90	100
	Stillwater,	18	20	30	75	75	75	110
	Swartswood,	15	20	39	50	50	50	110
Union,.....	Elizabeth,	15	25	32	60	60	60	80

TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes—White—per bushel.
		Rio—per pound.	Maraalibo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best Black—per pound.	Best Green—per pound.	Best Mixed—per pound.	
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.							
Warren,.....	Allamuchy,	18	20	25	50	50	50	110
	Beattystown,	23	30	35	50	80	50	90
	Belvidere,	20	25	35	80	80	80	100
	Blairstown,	20	20	25	80	60	70	80
	Hackettstown,	20	25	35	80	70	75	120
	Marksboro,	18	25	30	60	60	60	120
	Oxford,	13	20	30	60	60	60	100
	Phillipsburg,	15	20	35	60	60	60	150
	Port Colden,	15	18	25	56	60	50	85
	Washington,	15	25	35	60	60	60	100
		.170	.235	.296	.630	.622	.597	1.091

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TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Beef.						
		Roast Rib—per pound.	Roast Chuck—per pound.	Steak, Sirloin—per pound.	Steak, Round—per pound.	Corned, Round—per pound.	Corned, Brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.							
Atlantic,.....	Hanunonton,.....	\$ 18	\$ 14	\$ 26	\$ 20	\$ 15	\$ 12	\$ 22
	Mays Landing,.....	20	16	25	18	15	12	26
Bergen,.....	Garfield,.....	16	14	22	16	15	12	25
	Hackensack,.....	23	16	23	18	16	18	28
	Rutherford,.....	22	16	24	22	18	10	30
Burlington,.....	Bordentown,.....	18	16	25	18	15	12	25
	Burlington,.....	18	14	25	20	16	12	20
	Mt. Holly,.....	16	14	23	20	12	8	20
	Moorestown,.....	18	12	25	20	14	8	19
Camden,.....	Camden,.....	20	14	28	22	18	14	25
	Cape May,.....	16	13	22	20	12	14	30
Cumberland,.....	Bridgeton,.....	16	14	22	20	12	10	32
	Millville,.....	18	15	28	22	10	8	30
Essex,.....	Belleville,.....	18	16	22	20	10	13	32
	East Orange,.....	18	16	25	18	15	12	30
	Montclair,.....	18	16	25	18	15	12	25
	Newark,.....	18	12	22	16	16	12	30
	Orange,.....	18	16	25	18	15	12	30
	South Orange,.....	18	16	25	18	15	12	25
Gloucester,.....	Clayton,.....	16	16	20	16	15	12	25
Hudson,.....	Hoboken,.....	16	14	20	22	12	9	30
	Harrison,.....	20	18	20	18	14	12	30
	Jersey City,.....	16	14	23	20	12	7	25
Hunterdon,.....	Callfon,.....	15	14	18	18	14	12	22
	Flemington,.....	14	14	20	18	16	8	22
	Glen Gardner,.....	18	16	20	16	12	12	24
	High Bridge,.....	20	18	24	18	15	12	25
	New Germantown,.....	14	12	16	14	15	12	22
Mercer,.....	Princeton,.....	18	16	23	18	15	12	22
	Trenton,.....	22	16	25	20	16	12	25
Middlesex,.....	Chesapeake,.....	20	16	22	16	15	9	25
	Cranbury,.....	16	14	18	16	12	6	25
	Metuchen,.....	22	16	24	22	20	10	30
	New Brunswick,.....	18	16	25	18	15	12	30
Monmouth,.....	Freehold,.....	20	14	22	20	20	8	20
	Marlboro,.....	16	13	25	20	10	12	30
	Matawan,.....	25	14	25	20	12	8	25
	Seabright,.....	18	16	25	18	15	12	25
Morris,.....	Bartley,.....	18	14	20	18	12	10	25
	Boonton,.....	18	14	20	18	12	10	20
	Chester,.....	16	15	18	16	10	8	18
	Dover,.....	14	15	22	20	16	10	18
	Drakestown,.....	16	15	24	20	15	8	25
	Flanders,.....	20	16	20	18	14	7	25
	German Valley,.....	18	16	18	18	15	8	25
	Middle Valley,.....	10	15	16	12	15	8	20
	Port Oram,.....	22	18	20	18	12	8	20
Ocean,.....	Coilers Mills,.....	16	15	24	20	15	8	25
	Manahawkin,.....	20	18	25	20	18	10	40
Passaic,.....	Passaic,.....	18	14	24	20	16	10	25
	Paterson,.....	18	16	24	20	20	7	19
Salem,.....	Salem,.....	18	16	22	18	12	8	30
Somerset,.....	Somerville,.....	22	19	25	22	15	10	18
Sussex,.....	Monroe,.....	14	12	18	14	12	7	25
	Newton,.....	18	13	25	22	16	8	25
	Stillwater,.....	18	15	25	22	20	8	30
	Swartswood,.....	18	15	28	22	15	8	25
Union,.....	Elizabeth,.....	22	14	22	20	12	10	28

TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Beef.						
		Roast Rib—per pound.	Roast Chuck—per pound.	Steak, Sirloin—per pound.	Steak, Round—per pound.	Corned, Round—per pound.	Corned, Brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.							
Warren,.....	Allamuchy,	18	15	22	20	12	8	26
	Beattystown,	18	14	20	18	14	12	26
	Belvidere,	16	12	18	16	15	8	26
	Blairstown,	16	14	20	16	10	8	26
	Hackettstown,	20	16	22	22	16	12	26
	Marksboro,	16	15	24	20	15	8	26
	Oxford,	20	18	22	18	14	8	26
	Phillipsburg,	18	14	25	20	14	8	26
	Port Colden,	14	12	18	18	12	8	26
	Washington,	16	15	24	20	15	8	26
		.179	.152	.225	.188	.143	.099	.259

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TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Pork.					Mutton.	
		Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.
COUNTRY.	CITY OR TOWN.							
Atlantic.....	Hammoncton,	16	12	15	16	11	14	19
	Mays Landing,	16	14	16	16	12	16	12
Bergen.....	Garfield,	16	14	15	16	10	12	19
	Hackensack,	14	14	15	15	11	18	14
	Rutherford,	13	18	16	16	12	18	10
Burlington.....	Bordentown,	16	14	18	17	13	16	12
	Burlington,	16	12	16	15	11	16	8
	Mt. Holly,	14	12	16	15	10	18	19
	Moorestown,	16	13	17	15	13	16	8
Camden.....	Camden,	16	14	18	14	12	14	8
Cape May.....	Cape May,	15	14	16	15	18	20	18
Cumberland.....	Bridgeton,	25	12	15	16	13	16	12
	Millville,	18	13	16	16	14	18	8
Essex.....	Belleville,	17	16	17	16	14	16	8
	East Orange,	16	13	16	15	13	16	12
	Montclair,	16	14	16	15	13	16	12
	Newark,	18	16	18	16	12	12	8
	Orange,	16	14	16	16	12	16	12
	South Orange,	16	14	16	15	13	16	12
Gloucester.....	Clayton,	16	10	16	14	12	18	8
Hudson.....	Hoboken,	15	14	16	15	12	14	8
	Harrison,	16	14	16	15	12	14	10
	Jersey City,	14	12	16	15	12	16	10
Hunterdon.....	Califon,	14	10	15	14	10	12	16
	Flemington,	14	12	16	16	12	16	8
	Glen Gardner,	16	12	14	14	12	16	12
	High Bridge,	16	12	16	15	10	22	20
	New Germantown,	12	12	14	16	12	14	10
Mercer.....	Princeton,	16	15	16	15	12	16	12
	Trenton,	15	14	18	15	12	18	8
Middlesex.....	Chesapeake,	16	14	16	16	12	20	16
	Cranbury,	14	10	16	14	11	16	8
	Metuchen,	18	15	18	16	13	18	8
	New Brunswick,	16	15	20	16	13	16	12
Monmouth.....	Freehold,	12	10	15	15	12	16	10
	Marlboro,	16	12	16	14	12	20	12
	Matawan,	18	13	16	16	11	15	10
	Seabright,	16	14	16	14	12	16	12
Morris.....	Bartley,	12	12	12	14	11	20	10
	Boonton,	15	12	15	15	12	16	12
	Chester,	13	11	12	15	10	20	16
	Dover,	14	14	14	14	11	16	10
	Drakestown,	15	12	16	15	12	18	18
	Flanders,	13	12	16	14	12	16	8
	German Valley,	15	10	12	20	12	18	16
	Middle Valley,	12	8	16	14	10	18	16
	Port Oram,	18	12	14	15	12	22	18
Ocean.....	Coillers Mills,	15	10	16	15	11	18	16
	Manahawkin,	16	13	15	14	12	20	26
Passaic.....	Passaic,	14	12	15	14	12	16	14
	Paterson,	16	13	16	15	12	20	12
Salem.....	Salem,	16	10	16	15	11	16	8
Somerset.....	Somerville,	18	14	22	14	10	20	10
Sussex.....	Monroe,	15	12	16	15	12	16	10
	Newton,	16	12	16	15	11	16	8
	Stillwater,	18	12	16	16	12	25	16
	Swartwood,	18	12	16	16	14	18	16
Union.....	Elizabeth,	12	14	14	14	10	12	10

TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Pork.					Mutton.	
		Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.							
Warren,.....	Allamuchy,	14	12	10	14	12	12	16
	Beattystown,	10	10	12	14	11	26	20
	Belvidere,	15	13	16	15	12	12	5
	Blairtown,	14	12	14	15	10	16	8
	Hackettstown,	15	15	16	15	14	12	10
	Marksboro,	15	13	10	13	10	12	16
	Oxford,	15	12	14	16	12	20	14
	Phillipsburg,	16	14	16	16	10	16	8
	Port Colden,	15	10	12	14	10	12	16
	Washington,	15	12	15	14	11	12	16
		.153	.126	.155	.151	.112	.172	.120

276 STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Mackerel.		Canned Goods.			Rices.		Prunes.	
		Salt Mackerel No. 1—per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 2—per pound.	Tomatoes—per 2-pound can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.	Rice—per pound.	First Quality—per pound.	Second Quality—per pound.	
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.									
Atlantic,	Hammonton,	\$ 12	\$ 10	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 6	\$ 9	\$ 7	
	Mays Landing,	16	12	12	15	12	8	10	6	
	Garfield,	15	12	12	10	14	7	12	9	
Bergen,	Hackensack,	10	8	10	9	9	5	12	10	
	Rutherford,	20	15	10	10	12	8	12	9	
	Bordentown,	16	12	10	10	12	9	12	10	
Burlington,	Burlington,	13	10	12	5	10	7	10	5	
	Mt. Holly,	12	10	10	10	12	8	10	5	
	Moorestown,	15	12	11	9	10	6	12	8	
Camden,	Camden,	10	8	10	5	9	5	14	5	
	Cape May,	10	8	9	9	12	7	10	7	
	Cumberland,	13	11	12	10	10	8	12	10	
Essex,	Millville,	18	14	16	10	10	10	10	8	
	Belleville,	20	11	10	10	13	10	13	7	
	East Orange,	15	12	13	10	10	9	12	9	
Gloucester,	Montclair,	22	14	13	12	12	6	12	6	
	Newark,	14	12	12	8	12	6	10	6	
	Orange,	14	12	10	10	10	8	10	8	
Hudson,	South Orange,	16	12	12	10	12	9	12	8	
	Clayton,	15	12	10	10	10	8	10	5	
	Hoboken,	16	11	10	8	10	6	12	5	
Hunterdon,	Harrison,	15	10	10	10	10	6	10	8	
	Jersey City,	14	12	9	10	10	8	9	7	
	Califon,	16	9	9	8	9	6	10	8	
Mercer,	Flemington,	10	8	12	10	10	6	10	8	
	Glen Gardner,	12	10	10	10	12	8	10	6	
	High Bridge,	16	12	12	10	13	7	10	6	
Middlesex,	New Germantown,	14	12	10	10	14	8	10	6	
	Princeton,	15	12	14	9	10	6	10	8	
	Trenton,	18	12	10	7	9	8	12	8	
Monmouth,	Chesapeake,	14	10	12	12	15	8	10	7	
	Cranbury,	12	10	8	10	10	8	10	5	
	Metuchen,	20	15	13	10	10	7	15	5	
Morris,	New Brunswick,	18	11	10	12	15	7	12	8	
	Freehold,	15	10	10	10	10	6	10	5	
	Marlboro,	11	9	8	10	10	8	10	6	
Ocean,	Matawan,	12	10	9	10	14	8	10	6	
	Seabright,	16	10	10	10	15	8	10	8	
	Bartley,	13	12	10	10	10	8	10	8	
Passaic,	Boonton,	12	10	11	10	10	6	10	8	
	Chester,	12	10	12	10	12	8	10	4	
	Dover,	18	12	11	8	10	7	12	9	
Somerset,	Drakestown,	14	10	12	10	13	10	10	7	
	Flanders,	12	10	12	10	10	8	9	5	
	German Valley,	12	12	10	10	10	8	10	8	
Sussex,	Middle Valley,	10	12	10	8	10	5	8	5	
	Port Oram,	14	12	12	10	10	8	12	10	
	Colliers Mills,	12	10	15	10	10	8	12	8	
Union,	Manahawkin,	12	8	10	10	10	8	12	10	
	Passaic,	15	10	10	10	10	6	10	5	
	Paterson,	16	12	9	10	12	8	10	9	
Salem,	Salem,	15	10	10	10	10	5	12	5	
	Somerville,	12	10	12	8	10	8	10	8	
	Monroe,	12	10	12	10	12	8	10	8	
Sussex,	Newton,	16	12	8	10	13	8	12	10	
	Stillwater,	15	10	15	10	12	7	10	8	
	Swartwood,	12	10	14	10	10	7	8	6	
Union,	Elizabeth,	15	10	13	9	10	7	12	9	

TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Mackerel.		Canned Goods.				Prunes.	
		Salt Mackerel No. 1—per pound.	Salt Mackerel No. 2—per pound.	Tomatoes—per 2-pound can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.		Rice—per pound.	First Quality—per pound.	Second Quality—per pound.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.								
Warren,.....	Allamuchy,	10	8	12	10	12	10	12	10
	Beattystown,	14	12	12	10	10	8	10	8
	Belvidere,	12	10	12	10	10	8	10	8
	Blairtown,	12	10	12	10	12	8	10	8
	Hackettstown,	16	14	15	10	12	10	12	10
	Markamoro,	14	10	12	10	12	8	8	8
	Oxford,	12	10	12	8	12	6	10	8
	Phillipsburg,	15	12	12	10	10	8	12	10
	Port Colden,	13	10	12	8	12	8	8	8
	Washington,	15	12	10	10	15	8	10	8
		.141	.109	.112	.096	.110	.074	.108	.078

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TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.							
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.		Seeded Raisins—per pound.		Vinegar—per gallon.		Rabbit's Laundry Soap—per cake.
							Oil, Kerosene—per gallon.
							Totals.
Atlantic,.....	Hammonton,	\$	10	\$	18	\$	5
	Mays Landing,		12		18		10
Bergen,.....	Garfield,		12		20		11
	Hackensack,		12		25		10
	Rutherford,		12		20		10
Burlington,.....	Bordentown,		13		24		10
	Burlington,		10		20		10
	Mt. Holly,		12		20		10
	Moorestown,		13		20		10
Camden,.....	Camden,		11		15		8
Cape May,.....	Cape May,		10		24		12
Cumberland,.....	Bridgeton,		10		12		5
	Millville,		13		20		11
Essex,.....	Belleville,		12		25		5
	East Orange,		13		25		4
	Montclair,		13		25		12
	Newark,		11		25		5
	Orange,		10		25		5
	South Orange,		12		25		5
Gloucester,.....	Clayton,		12		20		5
Hudson,.....	Hoboken,		12		20		5
	Harrison,		10		25		5
	Jersey City,		10		20		4
Hunterdon,.....	Califon,		10		15		5
	Flemington,		10		20		5
	Glen Gardner,		10		20		5
	High Bridge,		12		15		5
	New Germantown,		12		20		5
Mercer,.....	Princeton,		10		25		5
	Trenton,		12		20		5
Middlesex,.....	Chesapeake,		12		25		5
	Cranbury,		10		25		5
	Metuchen,		12		25		5
	New Brunswick,		13		25		5
Monmouth,.....	Freehold,		10		20		5
	Marlboro,		11		18		5
	Matawan,		12		20		5
	Sabright,		12		25		5
Morris,.....	Bartley,		10		20		5
	Boonton,		10		20		5
	Chester,		10		25		5
	Dover,		10		25		4
	Drakestown,		10		25		5
	Flanders,		10		20		5
	German Valley,		12		25		5
	Middle Valley,		10		20		5
	Port Oram,		11		25		5
Ocean,.....	Colliers Mills,		11		15		5
	Manahawkin,		10		20		5
Passaic,.....	Passaic,		10		20		5
	Paterson,		12		25		5
Salem,.....	Salem,		12		20		5
Somerset,.....	Somerville,		10		20		4
Sussex,.....	Monroe,		10		25		5
	Newton,		10		20		5
	Stillwater,		12		25		5
	Swartswood,		12		20		5
Union,.....	Elizabeth,		10		25		5

TABLE No. 4—Cost of Living—(Continued).

Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1902.

LOCATION.		Seeded Raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Rabbit's Laundry Soap—per cake.	Oil, Kerosene—per gallon.	Totals.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.					
Warren,.....	Allamuchy,	13	20	5	12	10 34
	Beattystown,	10	24	5	11	10 70
	Belvidere,	12	20	5	12	11 09
	Blairtown,	12	25	5	10	10 28
	Hackettstown,	12	20	5	10	11 31
	Markaboro,	10	20	5	10	10 67
	Oxford,	12	20	5	12	10 61
	Phillipsburg,	12	20	5	9	11 31
	Fort Colden,	10	20	5	10	9 74
	Washington,	12	20	5	8	10 77
		.111	.214	.049	.107	10.841

**Tables of Population of New Jersey, from the
United States Census of 1900.**

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POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY.

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UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1900.

TABLE No. 1—Population of New Jersey, 1790 to 1900.

CENSUS YEARS.	Population.	Increase.	
		Number.	Percent.
1900,	1,883,669	438,736	30.4
1890,	1,444,933	313,817	27.7
1880,	1,131,116	225,020	24.8
1870,	906,096	234,061	24.8
1860,	672,035	182,480	27.3
1850,	489,555	116,249	31.1
1840,	373,306	52,483	16.4
1830,	320,823	43,397	15.6
1820,	277,426	31,884	13.0
1810,	245,562	34,413	16.3
1800,	211,149	27,010	14.7
1790,	184,139		

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1900,
TABLE No. 2—Population of New Jersey by Counties, 1790 to 1900.

COUNTIES.	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
Atlantic,	48,402	58,836	18,704	14,093	11,786	8,961	8,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen,	78,411	47,226	26,786	20,122	21,618	14,725	12,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington,*	58,341	58,528	55,402	53,639	49,730	43,703	37,831	33,413	18,138	16,603	15,156	12,601
Camden,	107,643	87,687	62,942	46,193	34,457	25,422	.....	31,107	28,822	24,979	21,521	18,095
Cape May,	13,201	11,268	9,765	8,349	7,130	6,432	5,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland,	51,121	45,438	37,687	34,065	22,095	17,189	14,374	14,096	4,265	3,632	3,066	2,571
Essex,	359,053	256,098	189,929	143,819	98,877	73,950	44,621	41,911	30,793	25,984	22,269	17,785
Gloucester,	31,905	28,649	35,886	21,562	18,444	14,655	25,438	28,431	23,071	19,744	16,115	13,363
Hudson,	286,048	276,116	187,944	129,067	62,717	21,822	9,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunterdon,	34,507	35,355	38,670	36,963	33,654	28,960	24,789	31,060	28,513	24,556	21,261	20,153
Morris,	96,365	79,978	58,061	46,386	37,419	27,992	21,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex,	79,762	61,764	52,286	45,029	34,812	28,635	21,893	23,157	21,470	20,381	17,890	15,956
Monmouth,	82,057	69,128	56,538	46,195	39,346	30,313	23,969	29,233	25,038	22,150	19,872	16,918
Morris,	66,196	54,101	50,861	43,177	34,677	30,158	25,844	33,668	21,368	21,828	17,760	16,216
Ocean,	19,747	15,974	14,465	13,628	11,176	10,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic,	126,762	106,746	88,860	66,416	53,013	22,669	16,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon,	36,520	32,151	24,729	23,160	22,482	19,467	15,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset,	32,948	28,311	27,618	27,153	23,450	20,960	17,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sussex,	34,134	29,259	23,539	24,183	23,546	22,889	21,770	20,346	32,762	26,649	22,664	19,560
Union,	90,353	72,467	55,571	41,859	27,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren,	37,781	36,553	36,589	34,396	28,431	23,558	20,366	18,627	.....	.....	.....	.....
The State,	1,883,660	1,444,833	1,131,116	908,096	672,035	489,555	373,306	320,823	277,426	246,562	211,149	184,139

*Part of Burlington annexed to Ocean since 1890.

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1900.

TABLE No. 3—Increase in Population of New Jersey by Counties, 1890 to 1900.

COUNTIES.	Increase.	
	Number.	Percent.
Atlantic,	17,566	60.9
Bergen,	31,215	66.1
Burlington,	*237	*0.5
Camden,	19,966	22.8
Cape May,	1,933	17.2
Cumberland,	5,765	12.7
Essex,	102,955	40.2
Gloucester,	3,256	11.4
Hudson,	110,922	40.3
Hunterdon,	848	2.4
Mercer,	15,337	19.2
Middlesex,	18,008	29.2
Monmouth,	12,929	18.7
Morris,	11,065	20.4
Ocean,	3,773	23.6
Passaic,	50,156	47.7
Salem,	379	1.5
Somerset,	4,637	16.4
Sussex,	1,875	8.4
Union,	26,886	37.1
Warren,	1,228	3.4
The State,	438,736	30.4

*Decrease.

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1900.

TABLE No. 4—Population of the Incorporated Cities, Towns, Villages and Boroughs of New Jersey, 1890 and 1900.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND BOROUGH.	Population	
	1900.	1890.
Absecon town,	530	501
Allendale borough,	694	.....
Allenhurst borough,	165	.....
Allentown borough,	696	.....
Anglesea borough,	161	161
Asbury Park city,	4,148	.....
Atlantic City,	27,838	13,055
Atlantic Highlands borough,	1,353	945
Avalon borough,	93	.....
Bayhead borough,	247	.....
Bayonne city,	32,722	19,053
Beach Haven borough,	239	.....
Belmar borough,	909	.....
Belvidere town,	1,784	1,768
Bergenfield borough,	729	.....
Beverly city,	1,950	1,957
Bloomfield town,	9,668	7,708
Bogota borough,	337	.....
Boonton town,	3,901	2,961
Bordentown city,	4,110	4,233
Bound Brook borough,	2,622	1,462
Bradley Beach borough,	982	.....
Branchville borough,	526	.....
Bridgeton city,	13,913	11,424
Brigantine city,	99	.....
Brooklyn borough,	75	.....
Burlington city,	7,392	7,364
Caldwell borough,	1,367	.....
Camden city,	75,936	59,312
Cape May City,	2,267	2,126
Cape May Point borough,	153	167
Carlstadt borough,	2,574	1,549
Chatham borough,	1,361	790
Chesilhurst borough,	233	.....
Clayton borough,	1,951	1,807
Cliffside Park borough,	969	.....
Clinton borough,	316	913
Collingswood borough,	1,633	539
Cresskill borough,	496	627
Deal borough,	70	.....
Deckertown borough,	1,306	993
Delford borough,	746	.....
Dover town,	5,938	.....
Dumont borough,	643	.....
Dunellen borough,	1,239	1,060
East Millstone town,	447	475
East Newark borough,	2,500	.....
East Orange city,	21,506	12,283
East Rutherford borough,	2,440	1,438
Egg Harbor city,	1,908	1,429
Elizabeth city,	52,130	37,764
Elmer borough,	1,140	843
Englewood city,	6,253	.....
Englewood Cliffs borough,	218	.....
Englishtown borough,	410	444
Fairview borough,	1,003	.....
Fanwood borough,	399	.....
Fieldsboro borough,	459	.....
Florham Park,	752	.....
Freehold town,	2,934	2,932
Frenchtown borough,	1,020	1,023

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1900.

TABLE No. 4—Population of the Incorporated Cities, Towns, Villages and Boroughs of New Jersey, 1890 and 1900.

(Continued).

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND BOROUGHES.	Population.	
	1900	1890
Garfield borough,	3,504	1,028
Glen Ridge borough,	1,990	.....
Glen Rock borough,	613	.....
Gloucester City,	6,340	6,564
Guttenberg town,	3,325	1,947
Hackensack town,	9,443	6,004
Hackettstown town,	2,474	2,417
Haddonfield borough,	2,776	2,502
Hammononton town,	3,481	3,333
Harrison town,	10,596	8,338
Harvey Cedars borough,	39	.....
Hasbrouck Heights borough,	1,255	.....
Hawthorne borough,	2,096	.....
Helmetta borough,	447	.....
High Bridge borough,	1,577	.....
Highlands borough,	1,228	.....
Hightstown borough,	1,749	1,876
Hoboken city,	59,864	43,048
Holly Beach borough,	589	217
Hopewell borough,	980	.....
Irvington town,	5,256	.....
Island Heights borough,	316	271
Jamesburg borough,	1,063	887
Jersey City,	206,432	163,003
Junction borough,	998	518
Kearny town,	10,896	.....
Keyport town,	3,413	3,411
Lambertville city,	4,637	4,142
Lavalette city,	21	.....
Leonia borough,	804	.....
Linden borough,	402	936
Linwood borough,	496	536
Little Ferry borough,	1,240	781
Lodi borough,	1,917	996
Long Branch town,	8,872	7,231
Longport borough,	80	.....
Madison borough,	3,754	2,469
Manasquan borough,	1,500	1,506
Matawan borough,	1,511	1,491
Maywood borough,	536	.....
Merchantville borough,	1,608	1,226
Metuchen borough,	1,786	770
Midland Park borough,	1,348	.....
Millstone borough,	200	.....
Milltown borough,	561	.....
Millville city,	10,533	10,002
Montclair town,	13,962	8,656
Montvale borough,	416	.....
Morristown town,	11,267	8,156
Mountainside borough,	367	.....
Mt. Arlington borough,	276	.....
Neptune City borough,	1,009	.....
Netcong borough,	941	.....
Newark city,	246,070	181,830
New Brunswick city,	20,006	15,603
New Providence borough,	565	.....
Newton town,	4,378	3,003
North Arlington borough,	230	.....
North Caldwell borough,	297	.....

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1900.

TABLE No. 4—Population of the Incorporated Cities, Towns, Villages and Boroughs of New Jersey, 1890 and 1900.

(Continued).

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND BOROUGHES.	Population.	
	1900.	1890.
North Plainfield borough,	5,009	.....
North Spring Lake borough,	361	277
Ocean City,	1,307	452
Old Tappan borough,	269	.....
Orange city,	24,141	18,844
Palisades Park borough,	644	.....
Park Ridge borough,	870	.....
Passaic city,	27,777	13,023
Paterson city,	106,171	78,347
Pemberton borough,	771	834
Pennsgrove borough,	1,828	.....
Pennington borough,	733	598
Perth Amboy city,	17,689	9,512
Phillipsburg town,	10,062	8,644
Plainfield city,	15,369	11,267
Pleasantville borough,	2,182	.....
Point Pleasant Beach borough,	746	.....
Pompton Lakes borough,	847	.....
Port Oram borough,	2,069	775
Princeton borough,	3,899	3,422
Rahway city,	7,935	7,106
Raritan town,	3,244	2,554
Red Bank town,	5,428	4,145
Ridgefield borough,	584	.....
Ridgewood village,	2,686	1,047
Riverside borough,	561	.....
Riverton borough,	1,332	1,075
Rockaway borough,	1,483	.....
Rocky Hill borough,	354	.....
Roselle borough,	1,652	996
Rutherford borough,	4,411	2,298
Saddle River borough,	415	.....
Salem city,	5,811	5,516
Seabright borough,	1,196	.....
Sea Isle City borough,	340	768
Seaside Park borough,	73	.....
Secaucus borough,	1,626	.....
Somers Point,	308	191
Somerville town,	4,843	3,861
South Amboy borough,	6,349	4,330
South Atlantic City borough,	69	.....
South Bound Brook town,	883	801
South Cape May borough,	14	.....
South Orange village,	4,608	3,106
South River borough,	2,792	1,796
Spring Lake borough,	526	.....
Stockton borough,	580	.....
Summit City,	5,302	3,502
Surf City borough,	9	.....
Tenafly borough,	1,746	1,046
Totowa borough,	562	.....
Trenton city,	73,307	57,458
Undercliff borough,	1,006	.....
Union town,	15,187	10,643
Upper Saddle River borough,	326	.....
Vailsburg borough,	2,779	786
Vineland borough,	4,370	3,822
Wallington borough,	1,812
Washington borough,	3,580	2,834

POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY.

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UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1900.

TABLE No. 4—Population of the Incorporated Cities, Towns, Villages and Boroughs of New Jersey, 1890 and 1900.
(Continued).

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND BOROUGHES.	Population.	
	1900.	1890.
Wenonah borough,	498	333
West Cape May borough,	696	757
West Hoboken town,	23,064	11,065
West New York town,	5,267	.....
West Orange town,	6,889	4,358
Westwood borough,	828	.....
Wildwood borough,	150	.....
Woodbury city,	4,067	3,911
Woodcliff borough,	329
Woodridge borough,	582	575
Woodstown borough,	1,371	1,516

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UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1900.

**TABLE No. 5—Population of the Principal Cities of New Jersey,
1820 to 1900.**

CITIES.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Atlantic City,	27,838	13,055	5,477	1,043	687	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayonne,	32,722	19,033	9,372	3,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden,	75,935	58,313	41,659	30,045	14,258	9,479	3,371	.....	.....
Elizabeth,	52,130	37,764	28,229	20,832	11,567	5,583	4,184	3,455	3,615
Hoboken,	59,364	43,648	30,990	20,297	9,662	2,668	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City,	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226	6,856	3,072	.....	.....
Newark,	246,070	181,330	136,508	105,059	71,941	38,894	17,290	10,953	6,507
Passaic,	27,777	13,028	6,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paterson,	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586	11,344	7,596	.....	.....
Trenton,	73,307	57,458	29,910	22,874	17,228	6,461	4,035	3,925	3,942

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1900.
TABLE No. 6.—Increase in Population of the Principal Cities of New Jersey, 1820 to 1900.

CITIES.	Increase from 1820 to 1850.		Increase from 1850 to 1870.		Increase from 1870 to 1890.		Increase from 1890 to 1899.		Increase from 1899 to 1900.		Increase from 1820 to 1890.		Increase from 1890 to 1900.		Increase from 1820 to 1900.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Atlantic City,	14,793	112.2	7,573	138.4	4,434	425.1	856	51.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayonne,	17,689	71.9	5,441	103.1	5,536	147.8	5,167	39.9	4,879	51.5	6,108	131.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth,	17,622	30.2	18,654	40.0	21,817	107.8	5,987	80.3	5,984	107.2	1,389	33.4	729	21.1	460	11.7
Hoboken,	14,366	33.0	9,635	33.8	7,397	35.5	9,265	110.1	6,994	263.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoboken,	15,716	36.0	12,649	40.8	10,762	52.7	10,635	110.1	6,994	263.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City,	43,430	28.6	42,231	35.0	53,176	46.5	53,330	152.4	22,370	328.3	3,784	123.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark,	64,240	35.3	45,722	33.2	31,449	29.2	33,118	46.0	33,047	85.0	21,604	126.0	6,337	57.9	4,446	58.3
Passaic,	14,749	113.2	6,496	99.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paterson,	26,824	34.2	27,216	53.5	17,453	62.0	13,993	71.4	8,242	72.7	3,748	40.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton,	15,849	27.6	27,548	92.1	7,036	30.8	5,646	32.8	10,767	166.6	2,426	60.1	110	2.8	17	0.4

*Decrease.

PART III.

Oyster Industry of New Jersey.

**Diseases of Occupations—The Hat, Jewelry, Shoe
and Cotton and Woolen Mill Operatives.**

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The Oyster Industry in New Jersey.

HISTORICAL.

The United States Census of 1890, classed New Jersey as the fourth state in the oyster industry. The value of the product of its waters that year having been surpassed only by that of Maryland, Virginia and New York in the order named.

The extensive coast and natural peculiarities of the waters surrounding New Jersey are in the highest degree favorable for attaining the best results in oyster culture.

There is probably no single industry in the state that has received so much attention from the Legislature and has had so many laws enacted to compel the observance of regulations made for the purpose of placing and maintaining the business of raising and taking oysters on a scientific plane. Greed and ignorance on the part of many, and constant strife between conflicting interests have greatly injured the industry and prevented the evolution of really scientific methods and their adoption by proper fostering legislation.

Some natural features of New Jersey should make her pre-eminent as an oyster producing state. While in amount of water area, she is behind Connecticut, Maryland or Virginia, the character of her water beds excels them all. Her coast line is dotted with the mouths of rivers, coves, bays and inlets, all of which are more fertile places for oyster culture than the deeper waters of the larger areas. The salt water line of New Jersey extends from Newark southward to Cape May, thence for some fifty miles along Maurice Cove, in Delaware Bay, and on some distance up the Delaware River. At numerous points along this extensive shore, the character of the under water land and depth of water is wonderfully favorable for the cultivation of seed and preparing oysters for market.

Mr. Ingersoll in his report on the oyster industry of the United States which was published with the Census of 1880, thus speaks of the topography of New Jersey from the standpoint of oyster culture.

"The coast of New Jersey south of Sandy Hook, like that of

Long Island and for similar reasons, forms a favorable region for oyster growth. Long, desolate beaches stand without, and between them and the mainland stretch great salt lagoons protected from the sea and receiving a constant supply of fresh water into their shallow and marshy basins. These "bays" extend in almost unbroken continuance from the Southern line of Monmouth county to Cape May, while in Monmouth County itself, there are several indentations of the otherwise abrupt coast line, which affords the oyster grower an opportunity to practise his profession."

Through all these waters and northward to New York Bay, oysters were so plentiful in the early days that according to a chronicle of 1621, very large oysters were too common at New Amsterdam to find a market, everybody being able to supply themselves without charge."

Early colonial literature contains many references to the richness of the waters of the new land in sea foods, the oyster always receiving particular mention. The early settlers had not to "discover" the beds, for they appear to have grown so abundantly along the edges of New York Bay, and the entering streams, Shrewsbury, Raritan, Passaic, Hackensack, Hudson and East Rivers, that they must have been visible to the most careless observer. The Indians were found by the colonists to have been in the habit of gathering oysters and clams, and depended upon them largely for their food.

In Ingersoll's work there is given a verse of a poem by an early Dutch settler and poet, of which this plentifulness is the theme.

"Crabs, mussels, oysters, too, there be,
So large that one does overbalance three
Of those of Europe; and in quantity
No one can reckon."

Again quoting Ingersoll—

"Then as now, it appears that all the hard work of obtaining the delicacies fell upon the women. A quaint old book written by William Wood and published in London in 1634, entitled "New England's Prospects, etc.", contains a poem upon the kinds of shell fish in which the following elegant verse occurs:

"The luscious lobster, with the crab-fish raw,
The brinish oyster, mussel, periwigge,
And tortoise sought by the Indian squaw,

Which to the flattes dance many a winter's jigge,
To dive for cockles and to dig for clams,
Whereby her lazy husband's guts she crams."

Sir George Carteret, mentions as an inducement to colonists whom he wants to settle in the region about the mouth of the Raritan, that the Bay (i. e. of New York) and Hudson River "are plentifully stored with sturgeon, great bass and other scale fish, eels, and shell fish, as oysters, etc., in great plenty and easy to take."

The truth of the above assertion is fully borne out by these extracts from letters taken from Smith's "History of New Jersey," which were written from what is now Perth Amboy to parties in England, somewhere about 1686. "And at Amboy Point and several other places, there is abundance of brave oysters." "Oysters I think, would serve all England." "We have one thing more particular to us, which the others want also, which is vast oyster banks, which is the constant fresh victuals during the winter to English as well as Indians; of these there are many all along our coasts from the sea as high as against New York, whence they come to fetch them."

"Oyster shells upon the point to make lime withal, which will wonderfully accommodate us in building good houses (of stone) cheap, warm for winter and cool for summer." "We have store of clams, esteemed much better than oysters; on festivals the Indians feast with them; there are schallops (scallops), but in no great plenty." Just how far up the Hudson River this "store" of oysters extended is not definitely known. The Rev. Samuel Lockwood is quoted by Ingersoll as placing the highest point where they ever flourished, at Tellers Point near Sing Sing. Another authority, Captain Metzgar, quoted by Ingersoll, mentioned Rockland Lake as the northern limit. The distance from here to Sandy Hook, fully fifty miles, is said to have been an almost continuous oyster bottom for the entire way.

Bedlows Island in the harbor was first known as Big oyster Island, and some rocks and tide bars to the south of it as Little Oyster Island, a title by which it is still known.

In the waters between the western shore of Staten Island and the New Jersey coast line from Bergen Point and Elizabeth, to the mouth of the Raritan River, the natural conditions were especially favorable. Everywere in these swift running waters, oysters grew abundantly. From the broad expanse of shallow water lying south of the Island which is called variously by Staten Islanders and Jer-

seymen, Staten Island Sound or Raritan Bay, the oysters famous in the New York markets as "Sounds," "Keyports," and "Amboys" were taken. The Shrewsbury River enters the Bay near Sandy Hook, and here was another oyster centre, famous at one time as planting grounds, and still quite productive, as was also Princess Bay on the southeastern shore of the Island.

The immense wealth of these waters in oysters at one time, is thus strikingly set forth by Prof. Lockwood:

"Near Conasconk Point on the shores of Raritan Bay, about a mile and a half south of Keyport, was once a famous bed of oysters shells covering many acres. So long ago as 1855, we examined it carefully and pronounced it a kitchen-midden, or Indian refuse heap, accumulated through many generations.

In 1862, we communicated our discovery to Dr. Chas. Rau the archaeologist, and took him to the spot, freely giving him what we had gathered in the observations of years.

The Professor made it the subject of a paper in the Smithsonian report for 1864, which was probably the pioneer in that class of investigation on our Continent.

That shell heap has well nigh disappeared. Some of it has been used for making roads—but the stranger fact is that it was used up as ballast in Keyport oyster vessels, going for southern plants and being thrown out in Chesapeake Bay, furnished culch of an excellent sort, cleaner than fresh oyster shells could possibly be. These Indian leavings attest the abundance of native oysters in Raritan Bay. They "fished" on the bed of "naturals" which was afterwards famous as the "Chingarora bed." Even so recent as sixty years ago (1820) the shore for some distance on these parts presented a lively scene every fall. From far and near came the farmers with their wagons, to lay in the winter store of "Chingaroras."

Pursuing the same subject in an article in *Popular Science Monthly*, 1874, Prof. Lockwood says that in former times all the suitable waters of New York and New Jersey abounded in native oysters. There is, he says, a curious map of the city of New York which gives the waters of the entire harbor; it is dedicated to Gov. Moore of the province of New York. Its date is 1767, and its author signs himself "B. Ratzer, Surv'r in His Majesty's 60th American Reg't."

A large tract of water is marked the "Oyster Banks." In that area of what was then fine native oysters, is now the vast stretch of "madeland," laid down by the filling in of the City's refuse by a railroad company. To quote Prof. Lockwood's exact words:

"The time was when the entire waters west of the channel, be-

ginning south of Jersey City and surrounding Ellis and Bedloe's Islands and Robbins Reef, and a little way beyond Constables Point, up the Kill von Kull, altogether some six miles in a straight line, was a rich bank of native oysters and supposed to be inexhaustable.

"This bivalve once flourished up the Hudson as far as five or six miles beyond Tellers' Point, and with some allowance for variation of locality, an oyster bed extended between this spot and Sandy Hook, being a distance of quite fifty miles. Now taking this stretch with Raritan Bay the inside of Staten Island and Newark Bay, there would be an expanse of water not less than three hundred and fifty square miles, of which, probably, the half at least would constitute oyster grounds of varying richness. It can hardly be questioned that when the European settled here, that which is now the eastern coast-line of the United States contained several times more of these bi-valves than did all the rest of the world."

In Tangier Sound, Maryland, alone, according to the Coast Survey Report, there are twenty-eight beds whose united area is 17,976 square nautical miles, and twice that extent of additional bottom where oysters are occasionally caught.

The very shells left inland in many places by the aboriginal oyster eaters, make mounds of vast extent; in some instances these have been found thirty feet high.

Ingersoll mentions that at Damariscotta, a seaport village in Maine, there are piles of oysters shells varying from one to six or seven feet in depth, packed closely together and all ready to crumble unless handled with the greatest care. These piles or heaps run uninterruptedly along both sides of the river to the southern end of Salt Bay, where they reach their greatest magnitude. It has been estimated that not less than 8,000,000 cubic feet of shells are thus piled up and easily accessible. All the shells in these deposits are of very large size and some even gigantic. Shells have been taken out repeatedly that exceeded a foot in length, and according to Ingersoll, one of fifteen inches is reported. They are, as a rule, long, narrow, and somewhat curved, or scimiter shaped. All traces of color on inside or outside has disappeared.

Shell mounds like these, are found in many other parts of the Atlantic Coast of America, and their presence shows conclusively that in places the oyster attained a size far greater than any known at the present day. They also prove that for a time reaching far back of the arrival of the first European explorers, the Indians were

well acquainted with the edible qualities of the various shell fish, and ate all that we now make use of.

The oyster and clam seems to have been their favorite as they are ours, and there is reason for believing that wherever these could be obtained, the Indians were accustomed to assemble periodically for a feast of mullocks and maze. That fine old institution, the Rhode Island Clam Bake, may be but a perpetuation of these festivities.

EARLY OYSTER LEGISLATION.

Prof. Ingersoll says: "With reference to oyster matters, history is mute during the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries, except that chance allusions here and there show that large numbers of persons—nearly everybody in fact—took advantage of this natural storehouse of food to supplement their luxuries in summer and victual their cellars for winter.

"It is also evident that the fame of Carteret's "great plenty and easy to take" had spread abroad, and so many aliens sailed into the placid bay to rake upon the "vast banks," that at last the Colonists became alarmed for the continuance of their precious supply.

This state of affairs resulted in the passage of a law by the colony of New York as early as 1715, which was the first colonial law in relation to oysters; it provided—

"That from and after the publication of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever (native free Indians only excepted) from and after the first day of May until the first day of September, annually, to gather, rake, take up, or bring to the market any oysters whatever, under the penalty of twenty shillings for every offense, to be recovered before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace who are hereby authorized and required to hear and fully determine the same, one half thereof to him, her or them, that shall bring the same to effect, and the other half to the poor of the place where the offense shall be committed.

And that it shall not be lawful for any negro, Indian or Mulatto slave to sell oysters in the city of New York at any time whatsoever upon the penalty of twenty shillings for every offense, to be paid by the Master or Mistress of such slave or slaves, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

This act to be in force from the publication hereof, during the term of five years and no longer."

Four years later (1719) like causes impelled the Colony of New Jersey to protect the oyster beds within its jurisdiction, for the Legislature that year resolved:

"Whereas, it is found by daily experience, that the oyster beds within this Province are wasted and destroyed by strangers and others, at unseasonable times of the year, the preservation of which will tend to the great benefit of the poor people and others inhabiting this Province; Be it Therefore Enacted," etc.

This law provided that oysters should not be gathered between May 10, and September 1, and that no oysters should be put upon any vessel or boat not wholly owned within the province. Provisions for seizure of boats and vessels found taking oysters during the forbidden time were provided, and special officers were appointed to enforce the law.

Owing to the extent to which the beds around Staten Island were worked by crews of boats from New England, New Jersey, and elsewhere, a second law was passed in 1730, and a third in 1737 by the colonial legislature of New York. The principal of exclusiveness contained in the New Jersey Act must have commended itself to the New Yorkers, for all its provisions were embodied in the preamble and the body of their law of 1737.

The act forbids anyone "directly or indirectly to rake, . . . any oysters within this colony and put them on board any canoe, peringer, flat, scow, boat, or any other vessel whatsoever, not wholly belonging to, and owned by, persons who live within the aforesaid colony," under penalty of having the craft and all its contents seized. Ten citizens of Richmond County, some of whose names still figure in the oyster business of Staten Island, were named as a special police to carry out the law.

In 1775, New Jersey realizing the disadvantage of having her beds and markets open till May 10th, when those of New York were closed on May 1st, changed her closing date to May 1st, also.

A new provision was added to the New Jersey law which forbade "a practice that hath prevailed of raking and gathering great quantities of oysters with intent to burn the same for lime only, whereby great waste is made, and the oyster beds thereby in danger of being entirely destroyed." The penalties incurred by an offender under this new law were very severe.

Both colonies made their laws in a spirit of hostility and retaliation, for Jerseymen and Staten Island Planters, then as ever since, often had mutually beligerent encounters.

The Revolutionary War put a total stop to the oyster business for a period of eight years, although the oyster beds were not allowed to rest meanwhile; the oyster laws of both colonies were suspended

and raking to an extent unlimited as to quantities or seasons, was carried on by all who chose to take up the business.

Many and fierce were the conflicts out on the waters and along the Staten Island and New Jersey shores of the Kill von Kull, Staten Island Sound, and Raritan Bay between former New York and New Jersey oystermen, who fought out their old quarrels under the guise of Torys or Continentals, for the Staten Islanders were, generally, loyal to King George, while the Jersey men favored the patriot cause.

The following summary gives the statutes of New Jersey that were of general application to the oyster interests of the state up to 1880. It embraces all legislation on the subject outside of acts affecting special localities only, and is taken from Ingersoll's work on the oyster industry of the United States.

I. Forbids raking on an oyster bed, or gathering any oysters or shells, or offering any oysters for sale between May 1 and September 1, in Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Cape May, Salem, and Gloucester Counties; between July 1 and September 1, in Hudson, Union and Cumberland Counties; and between May 1 and October 1, in Burlington, Atlantic and Ocean Counties. In case of violation whether oysters are taken or not, the offender shall pay \$10 for each offense, but persons may at any time take and sell oysters from their private beds. In Cumberland County, moreover, it is forbidden any person to take oysters in any manner on Sunday, or between 8 P. M. and 4 A. M., under liability to imprisonment and a fine of from \$50 to \$500.

II. No person residing within or without the State, shall rake for or gather oysters in any waters of the state, with a dredge or any sort of instrument answering the purpose of a dredge, under penalty of \$50 fine, provided that this and the sixth section shall not apply, so far as regards persons residing in the State, to the Delaware Bay, except within Burlington County.

III. Justices of the Peace shall issue warrants, and constables arrest those violating the preceeding sections.

IV. Forbids selling or offering for sale oysters in this state, between May 1 and September 1, except that in Cape May County, the time is extended to October 1; provided that owners of planted oysters may take up and sell at any time. Penalty, \$5 fine.

V. Forbids gathering oysters in this state to be made into lime, or to be used in the manufacture of iron.

VI. No vessel or craft of any sort permitted to carry an oyster

dredge, or anything to be used for that purpose, under penalty of \$50 fine.

VII. No one who has not been an actual resident or inhabitant of the state for six months may rake or gather clams, oysters or shellfish for himself or employer, in any waters of the state. Violations of this law is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment, or fine not exceeding \$150, or both, with forfeiture of boat and all apparatus. Resisting an officer engaged in enforcing this statute, subjects each person implicated to an added fine of \$30.

IX. Makes it lawful for "any person owning marsh or meadow in this state, within the boundaries of which there shall be creeks, ditches or ponds where oysters grow or will grow, and where such creeks or ditches do not lead to any public landing, to lay or plant clams or oysters therein, and for the preservation of which to erect a fence, hang or affix gates or locks across said creek or ditches, to prevent any person or persons from entering the same."

Sec. 12. If any unauthorized person be found with a boat inside any fence or gate as aforesaid, where clams or oysters have been planted, or shall break down any such fence or boundaries, he shall be liable for every offence to imprisonment for not more than six months, or to a fine not to exceed \$100, or both; provided that the free navigation of no thoroughfare or channel be obstructed.

X. No persons, under any pretense whatever, shall take away "from any natural oyster-banks or beds in this state, any old shells, other than such as cannot be removed or separated from the oysters without injuring the same; and all such shells shall be culled and separated from the oysters and thrown back upon the said natural beds or banks." Penalty of \$10 and forfeiture of offending boat and tools. But this does not prohibit persons taking shells from their own private beds.

The foregoing provisions are contained in the general act of 1846 for the protection of clams and oysters, with such supplements thereto as were adopted up to 1880; additional statutes enacted since that date, applicable to all waters of the state, taken from the revision of 1896, (Title "Clams and Oysters") and the annual laws from that date to 1901, are as follows. (Section numbers of the Revision are used).

44. That any person or persons, citizens of this state, now (1891) using or occupying any grounds lying under tide-waters of this state for the planting or cultivation of oysters thereon, said grounds not being natural clam grounds, or natural oyster-seed beds, and the same shall have been so used and occupied since January first,

1880, shall be confirmed in their right to use such grounds for the purpose of planting and cultivating oysters, and the oyster planted and grown thereon shall be the personal property of the person or persons using or occupying the grounds; but the grounds must have been marked by stakes, buoys, or suitable monuments during the time aforesaid, and oysters actually planted upon the grounds so marked; provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to any of the waters of Ocean County.

46. That it shall not be lawful for any person who is not an actual inhabitant and resident of this state for the period of six months, to rake or gather clams, oysters, or other shell fish, either on his own account, or for the benefit of his employer, in any of the rivers, bays, or other waters of this State, on board of any canoe, flat, scow, boat or other vessel; persons offending herein shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars, and the vessel employed with all the clams, oysters, clam-rakes, tongs, tackle, furniture and apparel, shall be forfeited and the same seized and disposed of in the manner described in the ninth and tenth sections of this act; provided, that nothing contained herein shall apply to or affect any act, matter or thing herein prohibited if done or committed between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of June, including both days in each year.

55. That any person who shall hereafter (1895) dredge upon, or who shall throw or cast his oyster dredge or any other instrument used for the purpose of catching oysters upon any oyster bed duly staked up within or under any of the waters of this State, belonging to or in the possession of any person or persons without permission of the owner or holder of the oyster bed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or both; any boat or vessel used in the commission of such offense, with everything on board shall be forfeited, and the same seized, secured and sold, the proceeds of such sale, after deducting all expenses, shall be paid to the collector of the oyster fund of the Maurice River Cove and Delaware Bay Oyster Association.

56. Makes it a misdemeanor to take or attempt to take, oysters from a locality marked by stakes or buoys without the owner's consent, punishable by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or both; boat with all its contents to be forfeited, seized and sold, the proceeds to go as provided in section 55, but nothing in this act shall give any person or persons the right to or privilege to take, have, hold, use, or occupy, possess, or enjoy any exclusive right in any natural oy-

ster bed or ground. All general acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed.

59. That from and after the passage of this act (1895), it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take from the natural beds beneath the waters of the state, by means of boats, tongs, dredges, rakes or otherwise, any clams, the shells of which will measure less than one and one-half inches in length; persons so offending are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; penalty not less than twenty-five, nor more than one hundred dollars fine, at the discretion of the justice before whom the case is brought.

60. That any person or persons buying, selling or offering to buy or sell any clams, the shells of which measure less than one and one-half inches in length shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five or more than one hundred dollars at the discretion of the justice before whom the action is brought; the oyster commissioners in their respective districts are empowered to make all necessary arrests for violations of the provisions of this act.

95. That no person shall catch or take oysters from any of the natural beds in any of the bays, rivers, coves, creeks or waters of this state for the purpose of planting in the waters of any other state. Persons violating any of the provisions of this act are guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

97. That any person who shall hereafter dredge upon or throw or cast his oyster dredge or any other instrument for the purpose of catching oysters upon any oyster bed duly staked up within the waters of the State belonging to any other person, without the permission of such owner, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, or both.

140. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons who have not been residents for six months next preceding (1886 to plant seed or grow oysters in the waters of any river or bay; and any oysters, oyster shells or other material for seeding or growing oysters so planted, shall become public property, and may be caught or taken up by any citizen of this State; persons violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

148. That for the purpose of promoting the propagation and growth of seed oysters, and to protect the natural oyster beds of this state, the said natural oyster beds shall be (1893) and they hereby are divided into seven districts as follows:

District No. 1—Newark Bay and adjacent waters.

District No. 2—Barnegat Bay, north of Gunning River.

District No. 3—From Gunning River, south to Roses Point.

District No. 4—From Roses Point south to the division line between Atlantic County and Ocean County.

District No. 5—The bays and waters of Atlantic County.

District No. 6—The bays and waters of Cape May County.

District No. 7—The waters of Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove.

Two commissioners are appointed for each district for a term of three years, who are required before entering on the duties of the office, to subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the clerk of the county wherein they reside, to faithfully discharge the duties of their office. The Governor is empowered to fill vacancies in the Commission from whatever cause arising.

150. That the Commissioners shall make a careful inspection of the natural oyster-grounds in their respective districts and whenever and wherever in their opinion it is expedient to cause a supply of shells to be spread on the grounds of the said natural oyster grounds in this state, which from any cause have become depleted, the shell shall be purchased by the commission at the lowest price, and spread between the thirtieth day of April and the first day of September in each year for the period of three years, and until the appropriation hereinafter made for the purpose shall be exhausted.

152. That each of the Commissioners shall be entitled to receive for each day's actual service in the discharge of his duties, the sum of three dollars and no other compensation.

153. That for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act there shall be appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars annually for the period of three years; which sum of five thousand dollars shall be distributed as follows:

For waters north of Cedar Creek Point in Barnegat Bay in the county of Ocean to Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

For the mouth of Mullica River and adjacent waters, known as graveling oyster beds, the sum of five hundred dollars.

For the mouth of Tuckerton Creek and adjacent waters, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the mouth of Parkerton Creek and adjacent waters, the sum of one hundred dollars.

For the mouth of West Creek and adjacent waters, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

For Dinner Point to north side of Cedar Run, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

For Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove in Cumberland County, the sum of five hundred dollars.

For Newark Bay and adjacent waters, the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars.

For the mouth of Great Egg Harbor River and adjacent waters, including Atlantic County, five hundred dollars, and for Cape May County, five hundred dollars.

The remaining ten hundred dollars shall remain as a reserve fund in the event that it may become necessary that any one particular district may require a greater expenditure than is here provided, in which case the Commissioners in meeting assembled, may determine the proportion to be allotted to such district, and also for the purpose of meeting other incidental expenses, not herein specially provided for.

156. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to rake, tong, dredge, or in any manner whatsoever, to remove any of the shells having spawn adhering thereto so as aforesaid spread upon the beds, within two seasons thereafter; persons offending against the provisions of this act are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and are subject on conviction to a fine of fifty dollars and imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both; the Commissioners in their respective districts are empowered to make all necessary arrests.

157. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to in any manner disturb or work upon any grounds occupied by the State for the purpose of planting shells, until the second season after the spat have adhered to the shells so planted.

158. The taking of oysters from any natural oyster seed grounds during the close season, or the violation of any provision of the culling act, is a misdemeanor and punishable on conviction by a fine of fifty dollars for each offense, or imprisonment in any county jail for the period of three months, or both.

159. The oyster Commissioners have authority under this act to arrest any one caught violating its provisions. The Commissioners are empowered to wear a badge to distinguish their authority, and must be recognized and respected as officers empowered to en-

force the provisions of this act, and also to enforce all existing laws relating to the natural oyster grounds of the state.

161. This section re-enacts the provisions contained in section 44, with the exemption of Ocean County from its requirements and the date (1880) when the occupancy of the grounds commenced, left out.

163. That it shall be unlawful for any person without the permission of the persons holding or using the grounds to work from boats or otherwise with rakes, dredges, or other appliances upon any of said grounds, and thereby to injure, disturb, or remove the oysters planted and growing thereon; and it shall be the duty of any constable or duly appointed special officer, and lawful for any other person, to seize and secure any boat or appliance used in violation of this law, and immediately to give information thereof to any justice of the peace in the county wherein such seizure is made, who is empowered to hear and determine whether such boat or appliance was used in violation of this law. If found to have been so used, the boat and appliances shall be sold in such manner as the justice may direct, the proceeds after deducting all proper charges, shall be paid one-half to the person making the seizure, and one half to the treasurer of the state for the use of the State.

164. That no grounds now (1894) set apart and used for claming purposes in this State, shall be occupied and used for the purpose of planting and cultivating oysters.

165. That all stakes used for marking grounds shall be elastic and yielding, and shall not impede navigation nor interfere with the drawing of seines in any place customarily used for seine fishing.

166. That any person or persons who shall plant oysters on any of the natural oyster beds lying under water now known and recognized as natural oyster beds, from which there is now gathered seed or young oysters for planting purposes, shall be deemed trespassers and such planted oysters shall be forfeited to the public, who shall have the right of going upon said beds and taking said planted oysters and converting them to their own use at any time when it is lawful to take oysters from the said natural beds.

167. That nothing in this act shall give any person or persons the right or title to any of said lands as against the State, and the State may at any time alter or repeal this act, or the Riparian Commissioners may make grants the same as if this act had not been passed.

168. That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the Delaware Bay or Maurice River Cove.

170. That any person or persons removing any stakes, buoys or monuments erected for the purposes set forth in the act to which this is a supplement, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of twenty dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding ninety days, either or both at the discretion of the Court.

Chapter 196, Laws of 1896, repeals so much of Section 46, Revised Statutes, as provides that "nothing contained herein shall apply to or effect any act, matter or thing herein prohibited if done or committed between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of June, including both days in any year."

Chapter 146, Laws of 1898, amends the act of 1896 to promote the propogation and growth of seed oysters and to protect the natural oyster beds of this State; (Sections 148, 150, 152, 153, 156, 157, 158, and 159, Revised Statutes) the amendments reduces the number of oyster districts from seven to six, and re-arranges their bounderies as follows:

District Number One—Barnegat Bay, north of Gunning River.

District Number Two—From Gunning River, south to Gaunts' Point.

District Number Three—From Gaunts' Point south to the south side of Great Bay, Atlantic County.

District Number Four—From south side of Great Bay to the division line between Atlantic and Cape May Counties.

District Number Five—The waters of Cape May County.

District Number Six—The rivers and creeks of Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove.

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to rake, tong, dredge, or in any way disturb or work upon any grounds occupied by the State of New Jersey for the purpose of planting shells, until the second season after the spat have adhered to the shells so planted, providing the catch is sufficient to justify the said Commissioners in turning them out for public grounds; penalty for violating the provisions of this act, fifty dollars fine and imprisonment in any county jail for a period of three months; but the provisions of this section are not to apply to the rivers and creeks of Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, ten thousand dollars annually is made available, when appropriated, for the period of three years, of which sum the following amounts shall be distributed in the various districts named in the act for the purchase and spreading of shells as follows:

First district, a sum not to exceed twelve hundred dollars.

Second district, a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Third district, a sum not to exceed eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Fourth district, a sum not to exceed eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Fifth district, a sum not to exceed seven hundred dollars.

Sixth district, a sum not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

The remainder of the sum annually appropriated, or such portion of it as may be necessary, shall be available for the payment of Commissioners appointed to carry out the provisions of this act, the surplus to be used as a majority of the Commissioners may decide.

Chapter 175, Laws of 1900, provides that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take from the natural beds beneath the waters of this State, by means of boats, tongs, dredges, rakes or otherwise, or to have in their possession, or to buy or sell, or to offer to buy or sell, any clams commonly called hard mud clams, the shells of which will measure one inch in width or thickness across the back or hinge, except said clams be taken from beneath the waters of Atlantic County, in which case they shall not measure less than one and one-quarter inches in length, or to buy or sell, or to offer to buy or sell, any clams commonly called hard sand clams, the shells of which will measure one inch in width or thickness across the back or hinge except the said clams be taken beneath the waters of Atlantic County, in which case they shall not measure less than one and one-quarter inches in length, or to buy or sell, or to offer to buy or sell any clams commonly called soft shell clams, the shells of which will measure less than two inches in length; the penalty incurred by persons convicted of violating the provisions of this act is a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the justice of the peace before whom the case is brought, in default of payment of fine, the convicted person shall be committed to the county jail for a period not less than ten days nor more than thirty days; one moiety of the fine, after deducting the fees of the justice and officer making the arrest, to be paid to the overseer of the poor of the township in which the offense was committed, the other to be paid to the warden, constable or person who made the complaint.

Chapter 177, Laws of 1900, provides "a uniform procedure for the enforcement of all laws relating to the taking of natural seed oysters and clams and the protection of the natural seed oyster grounds

of the State and for the recovery of penalties for the violation thereof."

All laws general or special for the protection of natural seed oyster grounds, and regulating the taking or possession of natural seed oysters and clams are to be hereafter enforced, and penalties for violations recovered in accordance with the provisions of this act. Much of the difficulties heretofore experienced in the enforcement of the laws relating to the clam and oyster industry, have arisen from the want of that uniformity in the procedure for the punishment of transgressors, which is established by this statute, and its influence for good on the oyster industry in the future will, no doubt be very great. This very properly closes the chapter on oyster and clam legislation having general application to all the waters of the state, and there remains to be noted the many laws on the subject that have only a local application. But first, a brief historical notice of the points along the coast of New Jersey south of the waters surrounding Staten Island, that have been in the past, or are now, famous for their product of oysters and clams.

The material is drawn mainly from Ingersoll's work and depicts conditions as he found them in 1880.

Shrewsbury—is just at the heel of Sandy Hook and the base of the Navesink Highlands. It comprises the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, and is the most northern of the indentations of the coast of New Jersey to which reference has been made.

Shrewsbury is one of the oldest and most famous oyster regions in the vicinity of New York, and its product has always enjoyed a high reputation in her markets. Quoting a newspaper review of the oyster interests in the vicinity of New York, published in 1856, Ingersoll reproduces the paragraphs relating to Shrewsbury as follows:

"The number of men engaged in the oyster fisheries of Shrewsbury is 250. Of these more than one-half are engaged in transplanting from the natural beds in Newark Bay to the artificial beds on the coast of Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury oysters are said to be not inferior even to those procured from the best beds of the East River; they are a smaller oyster, but in proportion to their size, they contain more meat. The beds cover an extent of two or three miles and are owned exclusively by the farmers along the banks of the Shrewsbury River; the beds extend across the river which is between two and three hundred yards wide. When the tide recedes, the oysters are exposed to view, and may be gathered with an ordinary pitchfork. The pro-

cess of "tonging" is only necessary with those that lie in the bed of the river, and therefore comparatively few boats are required. The farmers employ persons to take them up at low tide and send them to market to be sold on their own account. In some instances they enter into a sort of partnership with oystermen owning sail-boats who obtain one-half the profits in consideration of taking them from the beds and carrying them to the city.

An oyster bed is almost as valuable as a gold mine, less injurious to health, and easier to work. Their owners are not only well to do in the world, but are considered by those engaged in the trade wealthy. They are not required to pay any tax for their privileges, and there is very little risk attending their business, compared to that to which others are subject. About \$200,000 worth is sold during the year and this amount is inadequate to the demand. There is no possibility of an increase in the supply, however, for the only part of the river capable of growing them is already laid out in beds, and its productive powers are now taxed to the fullest extent.

Shrewsbury never possessed any natural oyster beds, and its celebrated stock always was and still is, obtained from transplanting young, obtained now largely from Keyport and Staten Island Sound.

"At present" wrote Prof. Lockwood in 1873, "the Shrewsbury is accounted the emperor of the bivalves, and will fetch in market wholesale, from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a hundred." But for years back their production has grown less and less, and a much greater number of reputed "Shrewsburies" are sold as such, than are taken out of these waters.

During the winter of 1879-1880, only about 20,000 bushels were harvested, by about 15 planters. About one-third of these were brought from Keyport and transplanted to the Shrewsbury River, where they will grow in two years to a very large size. Long Branch absorbs most of these oysters; one dealer states that from his depot alone 125,000 oysters and 40,000 clams were used each season.

In early days, a special law was passed applying to these waters as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to rake, or carry any oysters other than by wading in and picking up by hand the same within the following bounds, in the river commonly called the North or Navesink, lying within the county of Monmouth, above a direct line from the store house of Eseck White, on the Shrewsbury side of the river, to the dwelling house of Thomas Layton, on

the Middletown side of the river aforesaid. Penalty, \$10 for each offense."

There is also a law extant against erecting stakes, or any other means of using "wares" or "syke-nets" for taking fish on the bottom of the Shrewsbury River where oysters are planted.

The proud distinction once enjoyed by the Shrewsbury as the producer of the "emperor of bivalves" has, apparently, passed away; whether for good and all, or only for a time, will depend, the local planters believe, on the action the Legislature may take in the matter in the near future. If the same protection enjoyed by the oystermen of Delaware Bay and Maurice Cove under the acts of 1899 and 1901 is, as it should be, extended to those engaged in the industry here, the Shrewsbury will soon regain much, if not all, of its old importance, and become once more the center of profitable oyster culture it was years ago. But the view of the future taken by local planters is not very hopeful. One of them residing at Oceanic on the N. Shrewsbury, describes the condition of the industry on the river as follows: "Up to August 1901, the sewerage of the town of Red Bank was emptied into the Shrewsbury; a new sewer system was put in operation on that date and the river is now pure and wholesome, There has been no natural oysters since the year 1868, about. Although the sewerage is no longer discharged into the river, the bottom is filling rapidly with clay and loam brought down from the sloping banks of the river by the heavy freshets of spring and fall. This sediment will cover the young oysters, therefore there are few if any young seed planted.

Two and three-year-old oysters are mostly put down; these are placed in the water in the spring to fatten and acquire a flavor, and are taken up in the fall for market. In the upper river there is a growth on the river bottom known as cabbage, and also a heavy growth of seed grass; both of these water weeds are very detrimental to healthy oyster and clam life.

In October 1901, a severe storm broke down what is known as the sea wall, letting in great quantities of salt water; the oysters on the bottom became poor and green in color and many died. Those that lived were unfit for marketing. The season of 1901 was very bad from the foregoing and other causes, and many oystermen suffered heavy losses; but, at the present time the river, having freshened up, is in good condition.

The worst enemy the oyster has in these waters is the parasite

known as the drill, which first appeared here in 1892. It is believed to have been brought from Connecticut in a shipment of twenty-five thousand bushels of oysters that were laid down in these waters in 1892. This consignment was a total loss through the ravages of the drill, which in one season multiplied to such an extent as to cover the river bottom, even to clinging to and floating on the sea grass wherever it grew. Oysters were killed by thousands; in 1895, six thousand bushels of two-year-olds from the Raritan River were totally destroyed. In 1900, the same firm planted one thousand bushels of Raritan River's again, and succeeded in saving two-thirds of them. In September 1901, there was little or no loss on account of the drill, the freshets of that spring having virtually exterminated them. These pests thrive in medium salt water, but fresh water kills them. The clams were not attacked by the drill. But although strange enemies to oyster life, and unlooked for causes of destruction to it come and go, the river pirate or oyster thief is with us always. There are many of these deprivations on the Shrewsbury, and their pilferings which are carried on openly are a great loss to the planters. These people take the ground that the planters having no leases, makes all oyster deposits here natural beds, from which all, regardless of who has planted the seed, have an equal right to take oysters. The enterprising planter who sows the seed, without which the river would soon become barren of oyster life, is often obliged to rely on his shot gun to aid him in gathering the crop for which he has expended his labor and money. This state of things exists at the present time.

All reputable planters on the river are unanimous in the opinion that the state should lease them the rights for which they are willing to pay, and then protect them in their possession. In fact this must be done or oyster culture in these waters will have to be abandoned. As it is now, the oyster industry, although famous here not many years ago, is now nearly extinct; whether it becomes absolutely so, depends on the action the Legislature may take in the matter of protecting those who are now engaged in it.

The catch of the Shrewsbury for the season of 1901 was, as ascertained by an agent of the Bureau of Statistics, by count, 870,000 prime oysters, which sold for six, seven, seven fifty and a small quantity of them as high as eight dollars per thousand. The average per thousand was seven dollars, and the total sum realized amounted to \$6,090. Two hundred and ninety thousand cullings were taken

which sold for \$3.50 and \$3.75 per thousand; the total amount being \$1,078. For primes and cullings together the catch of 1901 brought the planter \$7,168. These figures compared with the \$200,000 worth quoted above as the value of the catch in these waters in 1853, shows that the oyster industry here has declined since then almost to the point of extinction.

The catch of clams for 1901 was 450,000, these were marketed for \$3.50 per thousand.

THE NATURAL BEDS OF THE RARITAN RIVER.

These beds were once famous for the abundance and fine flavor of their oysters. It was here that the "great store" of the luscious bivalves to which Governor Carteret so boastfully referred in his description of the advantages offered by his colony, were found. At the present time a large area of bottom once teeming with oysters is covered from the shore to the channel with condemned brick and other similar waste material from the yards along the river banks. Irretrievable damage has been done to some of the beds along the river by the sewerage of factories situated on the water front.

But by far the larger part of the beds may be restored in a few years to their old condition of productivity by judicious sowing of shell and spawn. If this were done and the seedsmen prevented from disturbing the grounds for two years, the results would be the greatest producing natural beds in the State.

There are about fifty seedsmen who make a living out of these beds. The average catch for each man is six bushels per day for two hundred and forty days in the year. The seed sells for an average of forty cents per bushel. The aggregate product of their labor is seventy-two thousand bushels, which brings in money, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars, or an average of five hundred and seventy-six dollars each.

The culling law is openly violated here, and the shells that should be thrown back by the tonger is often carried away, rendering the ground from which they are taken poorer to just that extent. The quantity of seed taken is said to be slowly diminishing from year to year, but the price is advancing. In 1901, it sold for forty cents a bushel, while the catch of 1902 brought fifty, and in some cases sixty cents a bushel.

Much complaint is made of the injustice of leaving these important

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waters out of the districts that are shelled at the expense of the State, at present it is, to quote the expression of a local planter, "taking everything out of the water and giving nothing back."

Fourteen Perth Amboy planters report a catch for 1901 of fifty-four thousand three hundred (54,300) bushels of prime oysters, which were marketed for from ninety cents to one dollar and a quarter a bushel, the average price obtained being a little in excess of one dollar per bushel.

Three of these planters not included among the seedsmen before referred to, took twenty-one thousand (21,000) bushels of seed from the Raritan natural beds, which they set out for cultivation. Had the same quantity been purchased from outside, it would have cost from forty to fifty cents per bushel; the value of the seed on the basis of forty cents if added to the amount realized on the sale of primes, would make the total product of the cultivated beds of Perth Amboy and the Raritan River natural beds about as follows:

	<i>Value.</i>
Bushels of marketable oysters, 54,300.....	\$54,300
Bushels of seed taken by planters, 21,000.....	8,400
Bushels of seed taken by fifty seedsmen, 72,000.....	28,000
Total amount for which marketable oysters and seed were sold	90,700

Nineteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight (19,788) bushels of seed was planted, the aggregate cost of which to the planters was nine thousand, one hundred and seventy-five (\$9,175) dollars. Eighty per cent. of this seed was obtained from the Raritan River, and the remainder from Staten Island Sound, New York Bay, and Connecticut.

KEYPORT.

This is the next point south of Perth Amboy where the oyster industry is carried on. Here there is the same familiar complaint of the destruction of oysters by freshets which wash the silt upon the beds in quantities large enough to cover the oysters; the mussels that smother them by growing over the beds in solid banks knitted together by the strong thread with which these mollusks join them-

selves, and there is always here as elsewhere, the oyster pirate who helps himself to the products of other men's industry, whenever opportunity favors his doing so.

The provisions of the act of March 24th, 1899, for the better protection of the oyster industry in Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove were extended by Chapter 33, Laws of 1902, to the waters of Raritan Bay.

The value of this act is already shown by the quantity of seed oysters planted since its enactment, which is greater than that of any one recent year. The catch of prime oysters for 1901, reported to the Bureau by ten planters of Keyport, was fifty-six thousand (56,000) bushels. Forty-six thousand of these were sold for one dollar a bushel, and ten thousand for ninety cents a bushel. Only three thousand bushels of clams were taken and these brought an average price of one dollar a bushel.

The quantity of seed planted was thirty-one thousand, nine hundred (31,900) bushels, for which in the aggregate, fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars (\$14,970) was paid. The price per bushel ranged from forty to fifty cents, the average being forty-seven cents. Raritan Bay and Virginia, each furnished nine thousand six hundred bushels of this seed, and from Staten Island Sound and Cheesequake Creek came nine thousand five hundred, and three thousand two hundred respectively.

SHARK RIVER.

The next point southward connected with the oyster industry is Shark River.

More than thirty years ago there was considerable oyster industry here which, it was thought, could be extended and the river made very profitable. Laws were enacted in 1870, which authorized the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Monmouth county to occupy, during twenty years, for oyster culture, Shark River, within certain specified boundaries for the purpose of oyster culture.

The freeholders were authorized and directed by the act to appoint commissioners to survey and sub-divide the part of the river within the boundaries, into two-acre plots, which were to be rented for oyster culture to the highest bidder at public auction; no individual to have more than two acres, and no company more than five.

About 1877, two hundred lots were said to be leased at an annual

rental of two dollars a year, and many persons were employed, but the industry declined and for many years back there has been only enough to supply the local demand in summer of the hotels on the neighboring beaches.

BARNEGAT BAY.

No oysters exist or are cultivated anywhere between Shark River and Barnegat Bay; but, within the last named sheet of water there is a very large industry established many years ago.

The great heaps of shells found about the banks of the bay, show that here as elsewhere, the Indians were accustomed to come and feast upon the oysters.

The natural beds are very extensive. Beginning a few miles above the village of Barnegat, they exceed nearly ten miles northward and have an average width of about two miles. These beds are known as the Cedar Creek Grounds.

The bottom here is gravelly and well sprinkled with shell and other kinds of culch. This is one of the great sources of the supply of seed for all the southward coast. Seed is also sent in considerable quantities from here to the Raritan, and Staten Island waters. These beds are said to have lost much of their strength through carelessness in culling the seed taken away; this wasteful course pursued for many years back has seriously depleted the shell deposit on the bottoms, and therefore the culch on which the spawn might rest has grown very scarce.

The gravellings, a large shoal of gravel several square miles in extent, at the point, where the Mullica River enters the Bay, is another rich ground for gathering seed oysters. The Cedar Creek seeds have generally had the preference from planters, as it seems to live and grow into better shape on the local beds. The gravellings hold out well, although enormous quantities of culch are taken away through improper culling, and nothing returned. At least, this was the case until a few years ago. The Culling Law is now more strictly enforced, and the State, through its shell commission is doing valuable work in restoring the beds to good condition. Planting was carried on in Barnegat Bay according to Ingersoll, as early as 1832, and laws made by the Legislature about that time provided that "any person, being a citizen of New Jersey and a resident of Ocean county might stake off any quantity of land covered by water,

not exceeding two acres, marking the boundaries by stakes or other marks, and to plant oysters; provided that the shore owners shall have the right and preference to stake off as far as their deeds allow by running their lines for that purpose. That oysters within the boundaries of all said waters shall be the private personal property of the persons so occupying the land; and any person who shall injure or carry away the same, shall be guilty of larceny, and shall forfeit all the implements used for taking the same."

It would seem that the language of this law was plain enough to protect the interests of those who availed themselves of the privileges which it offered. However, public sentiment does not appear to have favored the measure, and men were unwilling to invest money and labor in planting when there was no certainty of being allowed to reap the reward of their outlay. Hence, oyster raising at Barnegat progressed very slowly although hundreds of acres of perfectly good bottom was lying idle, and plenty of capital ready to be employed in the business.

Ingersoll states that the entire crop reported for 1882 was less than eight thousand bushels, and at the same time cites the following case to show how profitable oyster planting may be made here: "A man laid down a bed of young oysters which cost him \$13. After two years he employed a man to take up and sell all that were upon the beds, giving his agent one-half. The returns to him were \$57, his agent taking the like amount, showing an increase in two years of about one thousand per cent. In addition to this, a dozen or fifteen bushels were eaten by each of the two families.

Shelling has proved very successful in Barnegat Bay and it is said one hundred bushels of seed may reasonably be expected from twenty bushels of stool, laid down anywhere in the upper part of its waters. Such culch beds have, however, always been popularly regarded as "natural ground" and everybody so inclined will rake them regardless of the law or the planters' rights. It has even happened that oysters taken by an owner off his private beds and placed in a creek to freshen, have been raided by thieves, and though he could prove the theft, he was unable to recover in the local courts.

The Oyster Act of 1902, however, promises to change all this; when it shall have been put in full operation, the rights of planters who comply with the moderate requirements of the act, will receive just recognition and protection. This law places all lands and oyster beds under the tidal waters of Ocean county, under the control of a

State Oyster Commission to be known as the Oyster Commission for the district of Ocean county. The Commission consists of three persons, appointed by the Governor for a term of three years; these gentlemen must be citizens of the State of New Jersey, and must be directly interested or engaged in the taking, planting and cultivating of oysters in the tidal waters of Ocean county. The act also provides for the appointment of an oyster superintendent for a term of three years. To this commission is entrusted the power and it is made their duty to enforce the provisions of this and all other acts regulating the taking, planting or cultivating of oysters in the tidal waters of Ocean county. The Commission are directed first before leasing any grounds, to set apart a portion of land under tidal water, to be known and held as public clam grounds. All lands not so reserved, excepting that part of Barnegat Bay, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge at Barnegat pier, and on the south by a line drawn from the center of Middle Point, on the south side of Cedar Creek, east to the Cedar Creek Life Saving Station, and also all those lands lying under the tidal waters of Great Bay and Mullica River, north of a line running from Gravelling Point in a southwesterly course, to the Atlantic county line, they are empowered and directed to lease to applicants who have been for twelve months citizens of New Jersey.

These leases are to be for a term not exceeding ten years, at an annual rental of not less than fifty cents nor more than three dollars per acre or fraction thereof for the first ten acres leased, and not less than one dollar for each additional acre, or fractional part of an acre. The yearly rental of grounds must be paid thirty days before the commencement of the year, and leases are forfeited if rental is not paid on time. Any person having grounds staked off under any present law, usage, or custom on the fifteenth of September, 1901, shall be first entitled to apply for and receive a lease for the grounds so occupied; but such application must be filed at the office of the Commission within sixty days after this act takes effect. In default of this application the lands may be leased to any other person qualified to take them up under the law. The Oyster Commission are required from time to time as applications are made for leases to cause measurements to be made, and the metes and bounds of lands already leased, ascertained, and marked by ranges, monuments or other means, so that the limits of the lands embraced within such leases may be accurately fixed and easily located.

Maps of the leased lands must be made by the Commission and kept on file in their office. Persons who have held and planted grounds within the limits excepted as above described, are given two years time from June first, 1902, to remove the oysters and culch planted thereon by them.

Every person entitled by law to engage in the business of catching, planting and growing oysters in the tidal waters of Ocean county, must procure a license from the oyster superintendent. The license is for one year and the fee \$2.50. Each licensed person must display his license number in black figures at least six inches in length on the port bow of his boat, and no person without a license is permitted to take more than two bushels of oysters in one day.

The Oyster Commission before issuing a lease shall cause the person applying for it to make oath that he is a citizen of the State and an actual resident for the twelve months next preceding the date of his application, and that he will properly plant or cause to be planted oysters thereon.

Parties applying for licenses to the Oyster Superintendent must make oath to their citizenship also before one is granted.

All moneys and fees received by the Oyster Superintendent under this act is for the use of the State, returns must be made to the Comptroller of the amounts collected on or before the tenth of each month.

The expenditures of the Oyster Commission in carrying out the provisions of the act are limited to the amount received from the Oyster Superintendent.

Tonging for oysters on any of the unleased lands under the tidal waters of Ocean county is allowed only from the first day of October to and including the thirtieth day of April of each year. TONGING on leased or unleased lands can be carried on only from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset.

The act requires all oysters and shells brought up by tongers from the natural beds, to be carefully culled as soon as they are emptied from the tongs upon the culling board of the boat, and all shells and other material, except oysters, must be immediately thrown back upon the beds or grounds from which they were taken. Oysters must be culled so closely that three bushels taken from any part of the deck shall not contain more than fifteen per cent. of shells and other material. Any person who shall cull otherwise than as above

provided is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; persons licensed under the provisions of this act who refuse to stop when hailed by any officer of the State Oyster Commission, who desires to examine the oysters on his boat, may have their licenses revoked. Members of the Oyster Commission and the several captains or masters of guard boats are given power to arrest all violaters of this or any other law relating to the cultivation of oysters, on view and without special warrant.

Dredging upon unleased oyster ground is forbidden. The penalty for violating any of the provisions of this act or any other law for regulating the taking, planting or cultivating of oysters in the tidal waters of Ocean county, that is not repealed by this act, is, on conviction, a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment in State prison not exceeding five years, or both at the discretion of the court. This is the substance of the law that has established over the tidal waters of Ocean county, a State supervision and protection of the oyster industry that is practically identical with that which prevails under the act of 1899 in the more valuable oyster grounds of Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove.

The change wrought by the law from the "go as you please" system that prevailed heretofore is a very great one, and as may be supposed provokes the opposition of many.

Under the old methods, the industry was threatened with extinction. The man who harvested the oysters was quite likely not to be the one who planted them. Those who were the most successful raiders under the old system, now find fault with being deprived of what they regard as their long established right to gather at will the natural products of the sea, but the more discerning believe that this act will save the oysters of Barnegat Bay from annihilation, and be the means of developing a great industry, which will bring to all concerned vastly increased returns. Others find fault because, they claim, only those on the lower part of the bay and near to the grounds, can derive any advantage from the lands reserved as natural beds. It is claimed that these rush in and grab the seed oysters as soon as they are dumped, while others living further up the bay are unable to get their share. Some complaint is made that seed oysters are sown or rather dumped in heaps, instead of being scattered broadcast, and that they are thus more easily seized by the grabbers. It is also held that it should be made unlawful to take them until they are "plate" size.

The area of oyster cultivation in Barnegat Bay could be greatly increased by opening an inlet to it from the Manasquan River, through which salt water could be introduced to the upper part of the bay; by this means from thirty to forty thousand acres of perfectly ideal bottom, that lacks only the salt water, could be made as productive as the southern part of these waters. The annual rental from these acres would mean a considerable addition to the State's revenue, and would soon pay the cost of making the sluiceway.

North winds blow large quantities of sea grasses through the inlet which then settles upon the beds and causes much damage to the oysters; much mischief to the beds is wrought by the passage of sailing craft which scrapes the bottoms where the waters are shallow, as is the case in most parts of the bay.

There are about fifty persons engaged in planting oysters in Barnegat Bay. These together marketed nine thousand seven hundred (9,700) bushels of prime oysters, and two thousand (2,000) bushels of cullings or seconds. The average prices obtained were one dollar (\$1.00) per bushel for primes, and seventy-five cents for cullings. Fifty thousand (50,000) bushels of seed, also, which was sold to local planters and to others at Tuckerton and vicinity, for thirty-five cents a bushel, formed no inconsiderable part of the year's catch. The firms report having taken between them five hundred and forty thousand (540,000) clams, which sold for three dollars a thousand, or one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars (\$1,620) for the lot.

The year's operations in Barnegat Bay would stand about as follows:

	<i>Sold for.</i>
Prime oysters taken, 9,700 bushels,.....	\$9,700
Cullings, 2,000 bushels,.....	1,500
Seeds, 50,000 bushels,	1,750
Clams, 540,000 at \$3 per thousand,.....	1,620

Evidently the work done by the State in shelling the bottoms, has been productive of a large increase in the supply of seed, for while there were nine thousand eight hundred (9,800) bushels planted, only eleven hundred and fifty (1,150) bushels were brought from outside. These came from Virginia and cost an average of thirty-five cents a bushel; the balance of the quantity planted was raised from shells or taken from the Cedar Creek natural beds.

The winter of 1901-02 is said to have been an unusually disastrous one for the oyster industry in Barnegat Bay, particularly in places where the water is shallowest. One planter states that three-quarters of his crop was destroyed by ice and snow; another gives fifteen hundred bushels as the loss sustained by him, and a third asserts, without giving particulars, that the months of December, January and February was the most disastrous period known to the oyster industry in Barnegat Bay in thirty years.

TUCKERTON AND VICINITY.

At Tuckerton, Manahawkin, West Creek and intermediate villages lives a large number of oyster planters who have beds of considerable extent opposite their homes, and also down in Great Bay below the islands, almost meeting the planters of Absecon, Bass River, and Port Republic. Most of the seed is taken from Cedar Creek, and the mouth of the Mullica River.

It was found impossible to ascertain with precision the number of planters, but the best local authority places it at three hundred and twenty, the greater part cultivating only small plots. The tongs number five hundred and fifteen.

Twenty years ago Ingersoll stated that two-thirds of all the men in these places were directly engaged in the oyster industry; their population then and now does not differ much, and it is safe to say that at least the same proportion still follow that pursuit.

Most of the men are married and probably an estimate of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand would not be in excess of the number of persons who derive their support from oyster culture.

Tuckerton has a population of about 1,800 inhabitants. It is said by those familiar with the subject that at least twelve hundred of these live by means of the oyster and clam fisheries with but little income from any other source. It is the one industry that sustains the town.

The bay bottom devoted to this work is certainly much more productive than an equal area of the sandy and pine covered land of the vicinity. Indeed, the only other industry carried on here, the manufacture of fish oil and fertilizers, draws the material used in its two establishments from the water.

During seed taking time, the beds are crowded with craft of all

kinds from schooners to yawls, and it is not uncommon for the first day's work to show from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels to the man on the best grounds; if the owners keep all this seed for themselves, two days is generally sufficient to load their boats when they go to their planting beds. If they prefer to sell to the larger planters, they can readily do so. The yield the second day is much poorer, and at the end of a week or ten days, the beds are scraped absolutely clean. The seed consists almost wholly of the year's growth, and being so small cannot easily be separated from the shells to which it is attached. There is therefore, necessarily but little given back to the water through such culling as is possible. On some parts of the bottom, however, the spawn grows upon the gravel and there are few shells.

Oysters in the waters of Tuckerton and Barnegat grow only moderately and require three or four years upon the beds to fit them for market, but large quantities are sold from Tuckerton to Atlantic City men who fatten them on the sand bars which makes them fit for market the same season.

The condition of the industry in and about the waters of Tuckerton and Great Bay was very good in 1901; the seed crop was unusually large and the oysters of a fine quality.

The figures of the product are as follows:

	<i>Sold for.</i>
Prime oysters, 37,325 bushels,	\$36,295
Cullings, 68,111 bushels,	52,192
Clams, 10,205,000 (by count),	42,324

Average price per bushel for primes, 97 cents.

Average price per bushel for cullings, 77 cents.

Average price per thousand for clams, \$4.15.

Number of bushels of seed oysters planted..... 128,100

Total cost of seed oysters, \$54,100

Average price per bushel, 42 cents.

The largest part of the seed was taken from the Mullica River and the Cedar Creek beds, eighty thousand bushels in all; the remainder was supplied from the beds of Long Island Sound, New York Bay and Virginia.

The condition of the oyster industry in and about the waters of Tuckerton is not entirely satisfactory this year (1902) owing to a variety of circumstances, chief among them being the destruction of about 25,000 bushels of oysters on the beds, by a great school of drum fish which entered the bay about May 25th and remained until the end of June.

DELAWARE BAY AND MAURICE RIVER COVE.

The oysters of Delaware Bay were highly prized by the first settlers, and there are frequent allusions to them in the narratives and letters of the early days. A letter to Governor Printz from his Chaplain, dated 1642, mentions "various kinds of shell fish as oysters, lobsters, sea and land turtles, cockles and mussels." Speaking of Delaware Bay, more particularly, he says:

"There are oyster banks, and an oyster strand all the way to Bompties Hook (now Bombay Hook) on both sides of the river; these oysters are so very large that the meat alone is of the size of our oysters, shells and all."

Maurice Cove in Cumberland county is the center of the present oyster industry in the Delaware Bay and River. The entire shore of Maurice Cove is bordered by extensive marshes, through which innumerable creeks find their way from the interior, and which contains many open places called "ponds." Through these creeks and ponds, in the tide ways and along the borders of the sedge plats and islands, oysters have always grown in great profusion.

In addition to this, the bottom of the bay, and of the Delaware River from Cape May Beach clear up to a little above Cohansey Point, a distance of not less than fifty miles, is everywhere spotted with oyster beds. The same is true of the opposite, or Delaware shore. These oyster beds are not confined to the shallow waters near shore, or to the sedge plats, but are apparently scattered over the whole bottom of the bay. Even the ship channel, ninety fathoms deep, contains them as has been shown by experimental dredging.

This was the condition in which Ingersoll found the oyster industry in the Delaware Bay in 1880. What it was at a much earlier date is shown by the following extracts taken from *Watson's Annals of Philadelphia*, published in 1843. Mr. Watson says:

"Having been at some pains to learn something of the present and past state of our oyster beds in the bay, I have arrived at sundry

conclusions, such as these: that our field of oysters, notwithstanding their constant delivery, are actually on the increase, and have been augmented in extent and quality for the last thirty or forty years. This fact, strange to the mind of many, is said to be imputable to the use of the dredging machine, which by dragging over a greater surface, clears the beds of impediments, and trails the oysters beyond their natural position and thus increases the boundaries of the field. These dredges are great iron rakes, attached to the vessel by chains, and which trail through the oyster beds while the vessel is moved over them by the force of the wind in her sails. In this way, many more oysters are dragged and loosened from the mud than the rake will take up, and thus are left free to propagate another future supply."

It is said to be a false kindness to oysters to let them alone, as they did in New York to their famous "blue points," by a protecting law, which served only to have them so covered by mud as to actually destroy them.

An old oysterman informs me as an instance of the increase of oyster beds, that he used to visit a little one thirty years ago, of one or two hundred feet long, and growing, known as the *new bed*.

There is a field of size, also beds of size, off Benj. Davis' Point and Maurice River, New Jersey, and off Mahants Point, Delaware side. Since the formation of the breakwater, lobsters and black fish have come there in quantities. It is discovered to be a fact, in all the ponds found in the sedge marshes lining the two shores of the Delaware, that in them are found the best oysters, and that in one of them called "the ditch" which is an artificial canal cut into the marsh, fine oysters are always to be fished out. It has been remarked by my correspondent and corroborated by others that although oysters are found in salt water, they will not bear removal to water that is saltier. Experiments have been made "by hanging a basket of bay oysters over the vessel's side exposed to the saltier water, and they have been found to die in twelve hours. Hence, the necessity of planting them in water less salt, or at least not saltier than their native beds. Those caught after a copious rain are said to be much finer than those taken from the same place before the rain. The oyster is of a tenacious nature, attaching itself to almost all substances with which it comes in contact—such as wood, iron, or stone. When found attached to glass bottles, they are always found much fatter for it."

This quotation although not wholly relevant, contains much that goes to show the importance of the oyster industry in that region nearly seventy years ago. Indeed it has become so valuable as to be the subject of much special legislation. One act taken from the revised statutes of 1856 is substantially as follows:

Section 1. Authorizes the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Cumberland county to occupy for twenty years, for the use hereinafter stated, Maurice River Cove within the following boundaries: Beginning at low water mark, directly opposite east point in the township of Maurice River, Cumberland county, and running thence a south course to the ship channel; thence by a straight line to low water mark, directly opposite Egg Island Point, in the township of Downe, in said county, and thence by low water mark the several courses and distances of the shore bordering on the said cove, and covering the mouths of the several streams that empty into said cove to the place of beginning.

But the natural oyster beds in Maurice River Cove or Delaware Bay known severally as the east point beds, Andrews ditch beds, the Pepper beds, and the Ballast beds, and the beds that fall bare at low tide, shall not be occupied for planting oysters, nor dredged upon, nor shall oysters be taken from the said beds, nor from any of the rivers and creeks of Cumberland county, for the purpose of planting (but all citizens of this State shall have free access to them to catch oysters for their own use), under heavy penalties for violation."

Section 2. Authorizes the Board of Chosen Freeholders to appoint one or more persons to stake off and make a survey and map of the land covered with water and the shores of Maurice River Cove, and directs that a copy of the map when made, be filed in the County Clerk's Office.

Directions are given to "lay out and cause to be marked by stakes such subdivisions of said cove not exceeding ten acres each, as shall seem best designed to promote the planting and growth of oysters. The free navigation of the cove is provided for, by prohibiting the placing of stakes where their presence might impede it, and individual owners or lessees are limited to ten acres each, and companies to not more than thirty acres.

The Commissioners after sub-dividing the cove are directed to lease the plots at public vendue to the highest bidder for periods not less than one year nor more than five years. Lessees must in all

cases be citizens of New Jersey and pay the sum bid, annually during the term of the lease.

The payment of this annual rent secures to the bidder the exclusive use of the designated plot for the purpose of planting oysters during the term of his lease. The penalty for trespassing upon or removing oysters from the leased lots without written permission of the owner is treble damages for the first offense, and for the second, a fine not exceeding \$100, imprisonment for sixty days, or both.

The Commissioners are particularly enjoined to enforce the penalties against non-resident offenders. The residue of rents and penalties collected after paying all expenses incurred is applied to the public school fund.

Supplements to this act, subsequently adopted, provided that all vessels lawfully engaged in planting or catching oysters on the flats or grounds of Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, adjoining the counties of Cumberland and Cape May, shall be assessed annually \$5 upon boats not exceeding five tons, and \$1 per ton on all boats or vessels exceeding ten tons, the assessment to be paid by the master of the vessel to the collector of the oyster fund.

The appointment of a special officer to enforce the oyster law is provided for; this official is directed to open and occupy an office at Port Norris, where complaints of violations of the oyster laws may be made. This officer is given very wide power to make arrests of persons found stealing oysters on any part of the grounds covered by the law; persons convicted of such thefts were to pay \$1.50 for every bushel of oysters found in their possession, and also a fine of \$100 for every offense. The special officer has a right to call on any citizen, captain or commander of any steam or sailing vessel for assistance in making arrests under the law, and any one who refuses to aid him incurs a penalty of \$50 fine.

Licenses certified by the collector of the oyster fund, to be issued to all captains of vessels who have paid the taxes and fees required, and each captain before taking out the license is required to take oath "that he will at all times diligently aid in the enforcement of the laws of New Jersey for the protection of clams and oysters, and promptly report to the special officer any knowledge that may come to him of a violation of said laws."

Captains refusing to take out a license or make oath to support the law, are debarred from the right to take or plant oysters in Delaware Bay or Maurice River Cove.

To give a legal status to the voluntary association of oyster growers, those of them operating in Maurice River Cove are authorized by law to meet on the first Tuesday of March at Port Norris, and having organized they are empowered to elect by ballot a special officer, and a collector to serve for one year at a salary to be fixed by the Association; they are also authorized to elect an Auditing Committee to examine and pass on the accounts of the oyster fund collector, and report upon them at each annual meeting. This meeting is also given authority by a two-thirds vote, to impose a tax of \$1 per ton per annum on boats of over five tons, in addition to the tax heretofore imposed by the act. The continuance of this extra tax must be ratified each year by a two-thirds vote.

Whenever, at the end of a fiscal year, the oyster fund, after all expenses are paid, exceeds two thousand dollars, the collector shall pay the same to the State Treasurer for the support of the schools of the State.

Taking oysters from the beds of the Maurice River Cove or any planting ground in Delaware Bay, between sunrise and sunset, is forbidden under a penalty of fifty dollars fine, and every lawfully licensed boat engaged in either catching or planting is required to display its license number in black figures eighteen inches long in the middle of the main sail.

Persons who have been residents of the State for six months may make a written application to the clerk of the common pleas of the county in which he resides, for a certificate setting forth that the applicant is a resident and not engaged in planting oysters and clams, but desires to rake shell fish within the waters of this State, from the natural beds within the waters of Delaware Bay. He must also designate the boat he intends to make use of. The clerk, on satisfying himself of the truth of the applicant's statements, shall issue to him a certificate stating the facts as above, and on presentation of the same to the oyster fund collector of Cumberland county, that officer must issue to the applicant without any other charge than the customary fees, a license to gather oysters, clams, and other shell fish on the natural beds in Maurice River Cove and Delaware Bay, on the boat named in the license.

Section one of the Act of 1846, which forbids the taking of oysters or clams, or raking on any oyster beds in the State on any pretense whatever, between May 1 and September 1 of each year, under

penalty of fifty dollars fine, is not affected by the foregoing acts or supplements.

THE OYSTERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This association which has played up to the present time so important a part in matters relating to the oyster industry of Delaware Bay, was formed under the special license law of 1871.

Each year its board of directors fixes the rate of taxation upon vessels in the association, to furnish the funds deemed needful for its support.

The main object of the association and the one for which its funds are principally spent is the providing of watch boats and police crews which shall guard the beds in the cove and bay against thieves, and arrest all boats that do not show, by a number in the center of the main sail, that their owners have a license.

In 1880, Ingersoll states that two thousand dollars was collected by the oyster fund collector from two hundred and fifty-five registered and licensed boats, the rates being fifty cents per ton, custom house measurement.

The association issues a license in printed form and also requires the captain of each boat receiving one, to make oath that he will obey and help enforce the laws of the State for the protection of the oyster fisheries on all occasions. Many irresponsible boat owners do not observe the regulations of the association and prefer taking the chances of arrest, and forfeiture of whatever advantages there may be in living up to the rules, to doing so. The watch boat is, therefore, kept busy looking after home delinquents as well as thieves from abroad.

The watch boat has a crew of from three to five men, but in an emergency, the captain may call upon anybody at hand to assist, and he is bound to obey.

The crews of oyster boats usually work on shares, one-third of the receipts as a general thing goes to the owners, and the crew divides the rest. If each man makes five hundred dollars a year by this arrangement he does very well. Crews that are hired, that is to say, those who do not work on shares, are paid wages from twenty to forty dollars a month and board.

Ingersoll, referring to the results of the protective laws in Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove at this time (1880), says:

"As usual, when the oyster business has become of great dimensions and planting is carried on on a large scale, there are a number of persons who are, to a greater or less extent, deprived of real or imaginary benefits and privileges which they enjoyed under a more primitive condition of things.

From the enclosed river and ponds and also from the bay southward of Egg Island, large numbers of large sized and sweet oysters have always been taken and sent to market or peddled through the neighborhood. When planting beds were so greatly increased in Maurice River Cove, the shore people found that the diligent search for young oysters through the marshes and the persistent dredging during three-fourths of the year, were sensibly diminishing the supply of marketable oysters obtainable by the small open boats. Of these, there are fifty or more owned along shore. They are too small to come under the association's tax, do not belong to planters, but are owned by men who live near the shore and get the greater part of their living by tonging and hand dredging. These people owing to misfortune or improvidence, are too poor to plant; but can do well if they are allowed to catch all the year round in the southern part of the bay, where all the oysters taken are of marketable size. For the protection of this class, therefore, against any possible rapacity of more fortunate and powerful neighbors, the Legislature this year passed a law which gives general satisfaction. This makes it unlawful to "catch oysters from any of the natural beds in Delaware Bay, north of a line bearing southwest from Sow and Pigs Creek in the county of Cumberland, from the last day in June each year to the first day of April in the succeeding year, and no oysters shall be caught south of the said line for the purpose of planting at any season of the year, and persons offending against either of these provisions are guilty of a misdemeanor." Punishments, a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment with forfeiture of the craft and all its furniture."

MAURICE COVE OYSTERS.

Maurice River Cove is by far the richest and most productive oyster area embraced by the waters of New Jersey. A large part of the oysters sold from there are of natural growth, and do not become improved by planting. Many of them, particularly those obtained off Egg Island, do not require to be freshened before being taken to

market. These fine wild oysters are dredged from an average depth of eight fathoms. Ingersoll says that "successful dredging has been done in all parts of the southern half of Delaware Bay, even in mid-channel where the water is five hundred feet deep."

Dredging for natural oysters in water of the average depth can only be done by the large boats fitted with windlasses and other apparatus, but large quantities of seed are furnished by men who use small boats and tong them. In some localities the seed is poor with thin shells and is replanted in enclosed ponds. From the Maurice River and northward better seed is found, and good natural growth oysters are tonged up and sold to wagoners who peddle them through the country at from fifty cents to one dollar a bushel.

Ingersoll mentions the case of one man in Mauricetown who worked alone in an open boat and is said to have sold between five and six thousand dollars worth of this stock in a single season.

The natural growth extends northward on the New Jersey shore of the bay at about Cohansey Point. Along the shore from there southward to Cape May, the beds are almost without a break, but out in the middle they grow in isolated patches. The northernmost beds produce only seed, and the protective law before quoted was made in the interest of the hundreds of families who gain their living by oystering along shore.

Ingersoll estimates that in 1880 there were three hundred registered boats engaged in planting on the New Jersey shore of Delaware Bay, and about fifty unregistered, under five tons. There were also several other large boats that worked in neglect or defiance of the registration laws. Most of these three hundred boats were of good model and excellent build; some being more than forty tons burden, and an average value for them of one thousand dollars, big and little would not be too high; this would give three hundred thousand dollars as the total worth of the oyster fleet working in the bay and Maurice Cove at that time.

Each of these three hundred vessels planted in the spring twenty deck loads of native seed; at four hundred bushels to the deck load, two million four hundred thousand bushels was the amount planted.

The planting operations and subsequent marketing of the crop gave employment in these three hundred vessels to fifteen hundred men, estimating an average of five to each craft. The planting and marketing occupied about ten months in each year. All these men were required by law to be citizens of New Jersey; they received an

average of twenty-five dollars a month and board, as wages. Fifteen hundred men at twenty-five dollars a month for ten months, gives the sum of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars annually expended by the owners of the Maurice Cove beds in 1880. There is also the board of the crew which, at the rate of forty dollars per month for each vessel, aggregates one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The cost of repairs to the fleet, estimated at three hundred dollars a year for each vessel, which is low, gives ninety thousand dollars a year as running expenses.

Now as to the returns—in marketing the oysters, each of these three hundred boats made ten trips a season, and on each trip carried five hundred bushels. This gives one million five hundred thousand bushels as the total of oysters that were sent to market by water from Maurice Cove, and by rail, one hundred thousand bushels, or one million six hundred thousand bushels as the total product.

As to the value of the crop, Ingersoll states that an average of one dollar a bushel will hold good from the "Delaware Capes to Boston." All the West Jersey oysters that go to market are either "primes" (first quality) or "cullings" (second quality), and in the ratio of one of the former to two of the latter.

Taking the ordinary price of cullings at eighty cents, and of primes one dollar and fifty cents, gives an average value of one dollar and a very small fraction per bushel. This is the amount paid to the planters, and consequently distributed to a great extent at home in New Jersey.

The following table which summarizes the condition of the oyster industry in Maurice Cove in 1880, is taken from Ingersoll's work :

Number of vessels,	300
Value of same,	\$300,000
Number of boats,	800
Number of men employed,	1,600
Amount paid in wages and board,	\$495,000
Amount of seed planted—bushels,	2,400,000
Amount of crop raised—bushels,	1,600,000
Value of same,	\$1,600,000
Amount of ground necessary—acres,	6,000
Probable actual value of ground,	\$50,000

That at least eighty per cent. of the oyster product of New Jersey*

was taken from these waters; is shown by the fact that all the other fisheries in the State, from Cape May to Newark Bay, produced the same year (1800) only 250,000 bushels of native oysters valued at \$250,000, and 77,000 bushels of Chesapeake plants valued at \$60,000.

Public interest in the industry has, therefore, quite naturally, been more largely centered on Delaware Bay and Maurice Cove, and their fields have received a much larger share of legislative attention than has been bestowed elsewhere. From 1880 to 1899, no less than fifteen supplements to existing oyster laws designed to foster and protect the industry in Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove and applicable to these waters alone, were placed upon the statute books. But the results were not satisfactory. Designed as each of these acts were, to protect the planter in the possession of the property created by the application of his industry and the investment of his capital, each recurring season produced the same complaints of oyster beds raided in the night by boats manned by thieves, who dredge and carry away all there was of value to the owner.

The oyster association composed of planters, although in existence many years and backed by the authority of the State, was powerless to prevent these depredations. One or two guard boats were kept in service, the cost of their maintenance being defrayed out of the tax levied upon members of the association. These, however, were insufficient to properly patrol and protect the widely extended oyster grounds in the day time, and were simply no protection at all in the night. Boats not owned in New Jersey dredged the beds under cover of darkness with but little risk of interruption and carried away thousands of bushels of the best oysters.

Sometimes serious conflicts took place between the pirates and the owners and the guards, and much of the time of the courts was taken up in hearing and determining cases arising from the removal of boundary stakes and acts of trespass.

A remedy for this state of things was sought in legislative acts, for the most part, increasing the penalties for violating the laws and prohibiting the taking of oysters by anyone, even the lawful owner, between one hour after sunset, and one hour before sunrise, but no additional force being provided to promptly arrest and punish offenders, these enactments proved as impotent as their predecessors in suppressing the depredations of the raiders.

The inability of the Oyster Commission to remedy this condition

of affairs had become apparent to all interested in oyster planting, and a conviction that it could be adequately dealt with, and the long standing causes of complaint removed only by placing the industry under State control, grew up in the minds of many.

The result was the introduction of a bill having this end in view, at the session of the Legislature of 1899, by a member from Cumberland county, which, after much discussion and being changed in several respects by amendments, was passed, approved by the Governor, and became a law.

Oystermen in Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove regard this act as the culminating triumph of their long struggle against the freebooters who, for many years back, have preyed upon their property without regard to the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not steal."

While the new law may be termed the planter's safeguard, it in no way interferes with the rights of the public to take oysters from the natural beds, these being specially exempt from its operations. The text of the act is, because of its great importance to the oyster interests of the State, and at the request of a large number of persons engaged in the industry, given in full at the end of this paper.

The act was approved March 24, 1899, and the commission provided therein was appointed by the Governor. That body met, organized, and appointed Thomas F. Austin, of Millville, as oyster superintendent.

The old association resisted the appointment of the commission, and in cases of trespass brought before the courts, where convictions resulted and penalties were imposed, denied the constitutionality of the law and took appeals to the higher courts. This action was fruitless, however, as the courts affirmed the constitutionality of the law.

The commission lost no time after organization, in taking measures for vigorously carrying out the provisions of the law. The necessary steps were taken for leasing grounds, licensing boats, and properly patrolling and policing the oyster grounds. Offenders against the law were promptly dealt with and their speedy trial, conviction, and sentence, convinced would-be violators that their days of impunity were past.

Cases of trespass have greatly diminished in number, and there is now a fairly efficient degree of protection in these waters for those who embark their capital in oyster culture.

The oyster grounds cover about 16,000 acres, 11,851 of which are now planted under lease. The surveyor and consulting engineer lay out and mark the allotments under the direction of the Oyster Superintendent. The grounds are leased to the planters and each owner is required to have stakes put down to which is attached a metal marker, thus definitely identifying and defining his holdings.

The Commission keep six guard boats constantly patrolling at all seasons, and during planting time an additional number is put on duty. These patrol boats keep a vigilant outlook for illegal dredges, and frequently round up the licensed boats to see that among the fleet the rough cull section of the law is being properly observed.

The principal points of shipment by water during the season are Maurice River, Bivalve and Greenwich Piers. By rail shipments are made over the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey; special fast freight trains are run by these companies to carry the oysters to the markets in Philadelphia and New York.

During the close season for cove and bay oysters, shipments are made of salt oysters gathered from what are known as the shore beds, along the sounds and sedges of the shore; these are mostly hauled by wagons to Cape May Court House Station, which is the principal point for the shipment of these oysters during the months of July and August. Recently some attention is being paid to this part of the industry and efforts to cultivate and improve the quality of these oysters for the summer season at the shore and for other markets have been attended with some success.

The oyster tongers have an organization of their own, which issue licenses to members. These men operate upon the natural beds in the large number of creeks that empties their water into Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove. Shipments of the tonger's product are made from Port Norris, Dividing Creek, Newport, Cedarville, and other small towns that are within reach of the railways.

The oyster industry here as elsewhere has been found by men engaged in it, to be very uncertain in its results. All seasons are by no means profitable; besides the natural enemies which prey upon them and frequently devastate entire beds, heavy storms occur which roll up mud in immense quantities, covering and smothering the oysters and destroying an entire season's work.

About twenty-five years ago there were in the Delaware Bay wa-

ters for one or another of these causes, several very bad seasons in succession; and the loss entailed, ruined a number of the most wealthy men in the business. Independent of these causes, there is much loss at times when, without apparent reason, oysters appear to become sick, poor in size, and lose their accustomed flavor. Whole beds are sometimes affected in this way, and some of them never recover their old time quality. When trouble of this kind arises, the planter is helpless, he can do nothing but await the passing away of the unknown something that for the time being has nullified his labor, and so the profits of one successful season may vanish in the failure of the next.

Oysters from this section of the State, when in prime condition are of high repute in the markets, and the prices obtained for them run high. The season of 1901, however, was not a particularly profitable one, the oysters from some cause did not turn out so well as usual; the season was short, and the returns in consequence, were hardly up to the standard of recent years.

To offset these drawbacks, however, there was much more efficient protection to the beds under the new law than there had been formerly; planters suffered less from poaching, and on the whole, did fairly well.

The grounds in Maurice River Cove available for planting are, according to the report of the State Oyster Commission for 1901, about thirty thousand acres in extent. Of this vast area, not more than one-half has been taken up or located for planting purposes, although each year the number of leases made is largely increased.

North of the "southwest line" referred to in the act, which is the limit of planting grounds, there is an immense extent of bay bottom, probably as much as seventy thousand acres that is capable of being converted into the very best of breeding grounds by simply supplying the proper kind of culch in sufficient quantities. The natural beds are said to be about ten thousand acres in extent, and so scattered over the part of the cove and bay, specially reserved from lease for planting purposes, as to make their survey rather difficult. The quantity of seed taken from the natural beds has been steadily diminishing during recent years, although there has been a distinct improvement in the enforcement of the rough cull law since the passage of the act of 1899, which created the State Oyster Commission.

Planters have caught all the seed they could on the natural

grounds, and have besides been compelled to purchase from the Chesapeake and Connecticut beds upwards of \$250,000 worth.

Maryland and Virginia both have had acts passed at the latest sessions of their respective Legislatures, which prohibits the export of oysters less than three inches in length. The question now arises where shall our planters secure needed seeds, there being no longer any great source of supply open except the sound, and that liable to be closed at any time.

A very satisfactory answer is suggested by the Oyster Commission's comment on the great enrichment of the natural beds which has resulted from a strict enforcement of the rough cull law for even so short a time as two years. "No such young growth has been known for years as is found the present season," say the Commission. Then why not extend the system of State supervision to the vast extent of unoccupied bottom, said to be nearly fifty thousand acres in extent, which is capable of being made first-class breeding ground by merely supplying a proper quantity of "culch."

The seed producing area of the bay and cove might thus be increased from ten thousand acres, the measure of the present natural beds, to sixty thousand acres, every foot of which in the judgment of experienced oystermen can be made by proper treatment to produce seed.

Private enterprise must do the work if it is done at all, and the individuals who undertake it should be given leases of plots to be cultivated by them, and also protected in their exclusive right to the product of the same, just as the planter's ownership of his beds during the term of his lease are now recognized and secured to him by law.

Such a policy could by no possible means injure anyone, but on the contrary, if adopted, the entire industry would be benefitted. In a few years we should have a growth of seed on these vast areas of now unproductive bottom, sufficient to supply all the oyster planting grounds of the State, and the already large sum of money that under present conditions must grow greater each year, that is now being sent outside for seed would be distributed among our own citizens.

The State Oyster Commission which is composed of gentlemen selected for their interest in and knowledge of the industry, suggests some such plan in their latest report, and pointed out at con-

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siderable length the advantages to the oyster industry that might reasonably be expected to follow its adoption.

That the industry has steadily advanced in these waters, notwithstanding occasional setbacks from natural causes, and the everpresent trouble arising from the friction between planters and tongers, and that its proportions is now (1901) greater than at any previous time in its history, is shown by the following table, the data for which was obtained by the Bureau from the most reliable sources.

Number of registered vessels,.....	868
Value of same,	\$1,473,224
Number of boats used as tenders,.....	868
Value of same,	\$34,475
Value of all other apparatus,	\$217,000
Other capital invested including value of shore property,	\$584,000
Total capital invested,	\$2,308,699
Oysters taken, primes, bushels,.....	1,658,690
Oysters taken, cullings, bushels,.....	1,421,780
Total value of crop,	\$3,815,000
Amount of seed planted, bushels,	5,342,725
Total cost of seed,	\$350,000
Number of acres planted,	12,000
Number of men employed on registered vessels,.....	3,881
Wages paid to crews of registered vessels,.....	\$854,150
Number of men employed as floatmen and boatmen,..	1,157
Wages paid to floatmen and boatmen,.....	\$598,936
Wages paid to floatmen on shore in marketing,.....	\$988
Wages paid to shoremen,	\$206,004

In addition to the above there are 300 "tongers" who worked the bottoms which were sown with shells by the State, and the natural beds of rivers and creeks emptying into the bay and cove. These took an aggregate of 160,000 bushels of oysters which were sold for 35 cents per bushel or a total of \$56,000, thus realizing about \$186 each for their eleven weeks' work.

After the season closes, the tongers are usually employed by the dredgers from April 1st to June 15th, and are paid \$40 per month, or \$100 and board for their two and a half months' work. The time spent by these men at oystering is therefore six months, for which they receive from the sale of their catch and the wages paid them by the dredgers, \$286.

A comparison of the principal items contained in the foregoing table with the one preceding it for 1880, shows the immense increase that has taken place in the industry in these waters during the past twenty-one years. The statistics for both periods were obtained from precisely the same territory, that is to say, Delaware Bay, Maurice River Cove, and the coast line to and including Atlantic City, with the various creeks and rivers emptying into these waters.

The accuracy of the figures for 1901 is vouched for by Mr. Thos. F. Austin, Superintendent, and Mr. R. L. Howell, Supervising Engineer of the New Jersey State Oyster Commission, to whom they were submitted; both these gentlemen, who, by reason of their public and private relation to the industry are among the best informed upon every detail relating to it, unite in saying that the aggregates given in the table are, to use their own expression, "conservative."

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

LETTERS FROM OYSTERMEN EXPERIENCED IN THE INDUSTRY.

The Bureau has made an earnest effort, which we regret having to say met with but indifferent success, to get facts from the oystermen themselves relating to the industry all over the State.

The communications that follow are given as received, and in determining their value, the point of view from which they were written must be taken into consideration.

PERTH AMBOY.—"In reply to your request, I beg leave to submit the following as my views on the points to which you refer: We think that the Legislature should enact a law giving us a franchise for our oyster grounds, such as New York and Connecticut gives, and punish thieves with larger fines and longer terms of imprisonment. A license fee of say \$2 or \$3 a boat should be charged to those who work on the natural beds, and the grounds should be thoroughly replenished with shells for catching the spawn. No spat are visible this year as yet, and the probabilities are we shall have none. Raritan River seed oysters are now very scarce, and command at the present time, fifty cents per bushel, the tongers averaging a catch of about five bushels per day. Small oysters or spats should not be taken from the natural beds until they are six or nine months old, and taking shells from the beds and carrying them away should meet with a heavy penalty. Vessels anchoring upon

our oyster beds destroying them, as has been the case for the past two years, should be stopped."

KEYPORT.—"Replying to your request for an expression of opinion on the condition of the oyster industry at this place, I have to say that I am very glad to know that some interest even at this late day is being displayed by the State in this important industry at this point, and trust your report when made will result in a better understanding of the matter."

"The laws passed at the last session of the Legislature have already proved to be of great benefit to the planters, as is shown by the largely increased quantity of plants put down on the beds. There are, however, many changes yet to be made before conditions are entirely satisfactory. Principal among these is the adoption of the Connecticut policy of selling the oyster ground to the planters and giving each a deed for his plot, conveying absolute ownership. There should also be police protection of the beds at public expense, just as efficient as that which is given to property of land. There are other ways in which proper legislation would prove highly beneficial, but the wisdom of again appealing to the Legislature is questionable, at least until that body has made an investigation for itself. We do not want anything that would not be for the benefit of all."

BARNEGAT.—"In this town there are about fifty men who plant oysters in the bay and creeks. From forty-five to fifty thousand bushels of seed oysters were taken from the public grounds during the past open season. These were sold at an average price of thirty-five cents per bushel.

During the past ten years planters hereabouts have had to depend largely on southern seed from which we get unsatisfactory results, as the stock is inferior and must be sold in the market for lower prices than the native oysters. We all hope that this state of things will soon correct itself as a result of the law which provides for shelling the public grounds. Thousands of bushels of shells are now scattered over the natural beds and soon the supply of native seed will be largely increased."

TUCKERTON.—"The condition of the oyster industry in this town at present is not the best, owing to various difficulties that have developed during the past year. The most serious of these is the destructive raid of drum fish which began here about May 25th and continued until the latter part of June, and the unsought legislation

of the last session of the last Legislature. Had it not been for these causes last year's season would have been one of the most successful in the history of the industry at this place. In my opinion the oyster planters do not want State control of the oyster beds, but indeed, a law similar to that of 1894. There is much opposition here to the present law and efforts will, no doubt, be made by its opponents to secure its repeal at the next session of the Legislature. An association of planters has been formed here during the past month to oppose such pernicious legislation in the future.

"Experienced oystermen here believe that with proper legislation there is a bright prospect ahead for the oyster industry, but not under the present law."

TUCKERTON.—"The oyster industry at this place suffered very severely in the early part of the spring from a swarm of drum fish; they made their appearance in the bay of Tuckerton about the last week in May, and notwithstanding every means known to oystermen were used to kill or drive them away, the fish remained in great numbers until well along in July.

"A moderate estimate of the quantity of oysters destroyed by them while here, places it at 30,000 bushels, worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000. This fish has jaws and teeth so strong that smashing an oyster shell is quite easy to them. They devour the oyster shells and all. Large numbers of them were caught with gill nets, but their meat, although good for food, when sold brought only a small fraction of the value they destroyed. Large numbers of them were killed and the remainder driven away by the use of dynamite.

"Planters generally look with favor on the Ocean County Oyster Act, which provides for leasing the grounds, and gives State protection through the patrol system."

MAURICE RIVER COVE.—"You ask my views on the condition of the oyster industry in this place, and how its future is likely to be affected by the new law placing it under State control.

"Of course, if every oysterman interested in the industry in these waters were asked the same question, you would receive a variety of answers not all of which would be in the nature of unqualified commendation of the law, but it is perfectly safe to say that a large majority of the planters heartily approve the act of 1899, and regard it as a very great improvement on the old order of things that prevailed under the management of the Oyster Commission of the days gone by. The proof of what I say is in the indisputable fact that

there are now much larger areas planted with oysters, and although thefts still occur, as they always will, no matter how vigilant the authorities may be, for in every community there are men who have a natural predilection for gathering to themselves the property of others; still they are much fewer than under the old regime, and there has been a greater proportion of arrests, followed promptly by punishment, than ever before. It is as yet too early to forecast the ultimate influence of the law on the oyster industry; conditions change, and quite likely there may have to be some supplementary legislation based on experience, but it is a start in the right direction, and I with many others, hope to see the principal of State control extended rather than limited.

"The area of bottom in Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove at present entirely barren of oyster life, but naturally capable of sustaining it in teeming abundance, is at least six times greater in extent than that under cultivation. If the State would lease, or better still, sell plots outright in this immense field, hundreds of intelligent planters stand ready to put their capital and labor into it, and within a few years New Jersey would lead all other States in oyster production."

ENEMIES AND PERILS OF THE OYSTER.

The raid of drum fish on the oyster beds of Tuckerton Bay and vicinity in unusually large numbers this year, and the consequent great destruction of oysters by them has awakened much interest in these maurauding monsters, and curiosity as to how their attack is made. This is described by Prof. Lockwood in terms as follows:

"There are several species of fish which are destructive to the young oyster, and some of these seem wanton in their destructiveness, killing many more than they eat. Could we hit on just the right time, I would say let us visit one of these orderly communities in oysterdom known as a bed or planting ground, or more properly a plantation. Supposing then the right time to be chosen, we are seated in a boat, and, gliding through the phosphorescent sheen, soon near the oyster bed. It is a moonlight night, about the close of summer. Hark, what singular sound is that? Boom! Boom! Boom! Almost sepulchral, and, strange to say, it comes up from beneath the waters. The oystermen whose capital lies invested here, hears it with sad forebodings of loss which they cannot well sustain.

It is one of a school of visitors who come with marauding purpose. The fishermen call it the big drum. This drum fish is known among naturalists by the name *Pagonias Chromis*. The acknowledged beat of this scamp is the gulf stream, from Cape Cod to Florida; and, a terrible fellow is this Pagonias, for he is recorded as having attained the great weight of eighty pounds. One of twenty-five pounds would be an ordinary affair.

"Their mouths are furnished with pavements of hard teeth, a little rounding on the top, and set together exactly as are the cobble stones of the old city highways. The function of these dental pavements is to crunch the young oysters, which, after being crushed, are thus swallowed shells and all.

"Happily, these terrible visits do not often occur in New Jersey. I think it was in 1851 that a school of drums destroyed at Keyport \$10,000 worth of oysters just as the crop was ready for market.

"One planter at Keyport lost his whole summer's work—material and labor—in a single September week, through an attack of drums. A City Island planter reported a loss of \$10,000 in one season, a few years ago."

Ingersoll says: "When drums are absent various other carnivorous fishes prey upon oysters, such as the tantog, sheepshead, toad-fish, members of the cod family (if any of them ever get near a bed, which is rarely at present) and the skates or rays. Of all these the sting-ray or 'stingaree' of the fisherman, is the chief. He is always present and steadily at work along the whole coast. Lying flat on the bottom, he works his triangular flippers until he has washed away the sand from about the oyster he wishes to seize, if it is at all concealed, and then crushes it between his powerful jaws. Even clams do not escape his sagacity in capture and strength of mastication, but are devoured in great numbers.

"A dredge can hardly be hauled from New Jersey to Cape Cod without bringing up one or more of these enemies of the hard working oysterman.

"The sea star is another and perhaps the most insidious and destructive of all the enemies of the oyster. Professor Lockwood mentions two of the species that frequent our coast; these are known to naturalists as the *Asterias Arenicola* and *Asterias Vulgaris*. As the latter favors a more northern latitude, it is the former that is known chiefly to us. Lockwood thus describes the way in which the sea attacks the oyster: 'Its method of destroying the oys-

ter is described as being done with the hard collar or ring which surrounds the oral opening at the center of the rays. Grasping the thin nib by clasping the rays upon it, the star breaks it off in little crumbling bits by pinching it with the collapsing ring. An entrance effected, it everts its stomach sack, pushing it between the valves. The inner membrane which lines the stomach is the digestive surface, and this is brought against the flesh of the oyster. There evidently is an absorbing effect. The sea star will, if not disturbed, keep on squeezing itself in until its rays are brought back to back, and its whole body is forced into the bivalve, and it becomes thoroughly gorged.'"

Where the star gets control the destruction of oysters is very great. It is estimated that the value annually destroyed by them on the Long Island Sound beds, where they resort in far greater numbers than anywhere on the Jersey shore, is not less than \$200,000. It has been observed that they increase steadily in number where the oyster cultivation is carried on for any length of time.

Old oystermen regard the sea star or the "five finger" as he is commonly called, as the most fearful enemy of their traffic. Wherever they appear in numbers, the oysters are served only by the most strenuous work on the part of the oystermen, who are often kept busy day and night removing them from beds.

A report of the Connecticut Shell Commission issued in 1883, thus refers to the ravages of the sea star :

"It is not infrequent that losses fall upon the grower as sudden and unexpected as they are ruinous. Thousands of bushels of oysters in one patch have been destroyed in a week by star fish. A well known firm lost twenty thousand dollars worth of oysters in one bed—ate up by these marauders. Another firm has in like manner in the last two years, lost one hundred thousand dollars worth in the same neighborhood, off Charles Island. These creatures seem to move in bunches or balls, and when they reach a bed, they unfold and proceed in every direction to eat up the crop. The more intelligent oystermen claim that with proper dredging these bunches may be discovered, and the star fish caught before they spread out to feed.

One of the best informed growers in the state struck an immense bunch a few days ago, while hunting for them on his grounds, and in a short time gathered seventy-five bushels of stars."

There are several varieties of crabs that are terribly destructive to the young oysters especially. At least four of these, the "Lady

Crab," the "Spotted Crab," the "Sea Spider," and the common edible crab, which Lockwood says, is the worst of all. From its habits and numbers, this crab is the most dangerous of its tribe.

It lives in any kind of sea water, and can stand the nearly fresh water of the creeks and can therefore go wherever the oyster is found, which the other crabs cannot do.

Another and a very curious danger to oysters arises from the "squid spawn" which are commonly called "sea grapes" from their globular form. These often grow on the oyster so thickly during the summer season that when the beds are agitated by strong winds or disturbed by raking, great quantities of the oysters come to the surface buoyed up by the parasitic grapes, and are floated away.

In the spawning season, sea anemones devour large numbers of eggs and the minute larval fry. They do no particular injury to the mother oyster, but settle on her shell and with their long tentacles gather and absorb the invisible oyster germs as they are ejected by her.

The boring sponge is mentioned by Lockwood as another parasite that does much harm to the oyster, but its ravages are more serious in waters further north than in ours. Without mouth or apparent tool of any kind for such work, the boring sponge will often so completely riddle the shell of the oyster with minute perforations as to cause it to go to pieces as if it were rotten. It seems to be the lime of the shell and not the meat of the oyster that it is after, for it fastens as often on dead or empty shells as on living ones.

"Naturalists regard these boring sponges as serving a useful purpose in marine economy, for by devouring and disintegrating shells they help to prevent the formation of reefs in the mouths of rivers, and in the sea, besides returning the disintegrated carbonate of lime to the waters in condition for solution again."

The large spiral shelled snails, called variously along the coast conches, winkles, or periwinkles, are also given to preying upon oyster beds, and at times work much destruction.

The drill, or snail borer is another creature to which the destruction of much oyster property annually is credited. It makes its home in the tide-pool and weedy borders of rocky shallows, although mussels grow in the same waters until the banks are almost hidden by them, it is said that they are never attacked by the drill, nor does he appear to pay attention to any other mollusk except the oyster.

The drill is particularly plentiful about the waters of Staten Island Sound and Raritan Bay, and oystermen of Perth Amboy and Keyport report serious losses during the seasons of 1901 and 1902 through them, which is described in another part of this paper. They are seldom found above an inch in length, and have a very pretty shell. That nature has wonderfully endowed this creature with the means of effectually preying upon the oyster, is proved by the neatness of its destructive work. Its attack is made by first securing a firm hold upon the upper shell of the oyster with the fleshy disk or foot which is thrust from the wide opening of its shell next, the part of the drill's anatomy called by conchologists, the dental band which is provided with teeth at the end, is brought to bear on the desired spot, and made to rotate nearly a full circle and reverse, this movement being continued until after long labor, a perforation of the oyster shell is effected. The hole thus made is very small in diameter, scarcely large enough to permit the finest thread being passed through, perfectly round, and neatly counter-sunk on the top. Through this small aperture the drill inserts its sucking tube and thus at his leisure feeds upon the oyster.

The black mussel is, through its manner of growth, another of the oyster's enemies, and one not to be despised. It is perfectly immobile and is therefore as powerless to attack as the oyster itself; but its growth is very rapid and it is mature in one year. With its peculiar strong threads it attaches itself to an object and large masses of them thus become firmly knitted together. When they settle on an oyster bed the oysters soon become so enmeshed in this strong web that they cannot open, and so, being unable to feed, must die.

The oyster beds about the waters of Staten Island, Perth Amboy, and Keyport have been seriously affected by mussels during some time back. Some of the best beds in Prince's Bay were entirely destroyed by them years ago.

In addition to the animate enemies of the oyster, there is a great and constantly going on destruction of them from other causes. The elements are often responsible for no small part of this. Great storms will sweep the oysters all off the beds, bury them under the drifting wreck torn from the shores. Great floods sometimes destroy beds at the mouth of rivers by keeping the water wholly fresh for a period long enough to kill the oysters, or by smothering them under great quantities of silt which is brought down with the torrent of water. The presence of mud or sand in the delicate

breathing apparatus of the oysters is sure to suffocate it. The mud and sediment which is gradually deposited on the bottom of streams that flow out and in slowly, is among the worst enemies of the oyster. In time it grows in depth so as to completely cover and kill them.

The accumulation of the smallest quantity of sediment around a young oyster will tend to impede its respiration, and in that way destroy it. When the infant oyster attaches himself finally and for good to some object from which he can never thereafter move, he is said to measure at the utmost one-eighteenth of an inch, and as it must breathe in the same way its parents did, it will be readily seen how easily the little thing may be smothered by a very small accumulation of mud. So great is the friction or infant oyster life from this and other causes, that a high scientific authority, Mobius, estimates that each oyster which is born has $\frac{1}{1,145,000}$ of a chance to survive and reach adult age.

Ground ice is an enemy from whose visitations New Jersey oyster beds have not suffered much, although some losses were sustained by planters along the shore of Maurice Cove in the winter of 1901.

It appears that during a long continued period of extreme cold, the shallow waters over the beds freeze to the bottom, and often congeal the mud to a depth below the strata of oysters. This, of course, kills them on the bed, unless a thaw accompanied by an unusual rise of the tide should take place, in which case the ice, when it breaks up, carries off large numbers of oysters that had become embedded in its bottom surface. An unusually severe winter always kills oysters in great quantities.

Taking everything here referred to as detrimental, it will be seen that the business of the oyster producer is one of great risk. Often thousands of bushels of seed stowed in the hold of a vessel is lost in transit, by delay through adverse storms or foggy weather. The oyster, young or old, cannot long endure the heat under closed hatches for more than a few days.

But the worst of all is that such part of the planter's property as has escaped all these elemental dangers is further depleted by the oyster thief. A Perth Amboy planter informed the Bureau's agent that himself and others engaged in the industry at that place, suffered annually a loss of about fifteen per cent. through the depreda-

tions of thieves, notwithstanding a guard boat to patrol the beds is maintained by them.

Another grievance of which Perth Amboy oystermen bitterly complain, is the carelessness, or worse, of the freighters, steam and sail, who take coal from the docks at that place. Instead of anchoring on the mud flats these craft regularly place themselves over the oyster beds which lie in the northern side of the channel running between them and the coal docks. In this position they wait from twelve to one hundred hours for their turn to go to the chutes for cargo.

At every low tide these large and heavy boats settle down on the beds, smashing thousands of oysters; during the time they remain here, the anchor chains swing around on the bottom with every change of tide, and it often happens that when wanted, tugs are sent out to drag a boat from the oysterbed to the dock. This feat is never accomplished without the loss to the planters of many bushels of oysters.

Among the many planters who have suffered from this cause, one informs the Bureau that of fifteen hundred bushels planted by him in 1901, twelve hundred were destroyed on the beds in this way. Naturally, the oystermen are very indignant because of these losses, and all the more so because the state of things which produces them could be so easily changed without injury to anyone.

If the harbor-master, who imposes a fine on vessel captains for anchoring in the channel, would take the slight trouble necessary to show them the location of the oyster beds and request, or even insist, for he might legally do so, that vessels select an anchorage outside of their limits, there would be much less loss to the oystermen from this irritating cause in the future.

FOOD OF THE OYSTER.

The food of the mollusk, as is well known, consists entirely of microscopic beings and fragments of organic matter. Along with the food, a large quantity of indigestible dirt or inorganic matter is taken into the intestine, together with the refuse or waste from the body. This material when examined is found to consist largely of the cases or covers in which water diatoms, a microscopic plant which moves about in the water were once enclosed. When found in the intestine, these have usually had their contents dissolved out by the action of the digestive juice of the stomach.

Besides the diatoms, the larvæ or embryo of many minute animals and creatures inhabiting the same waters constitute very desirable food for the oyster. These abound in the soft mud which in a limited quantity, must cover the beds, but not so deep as to prevent the nib of the oyster from being above it.

There is no doubt but that the reason why oysters fatten more rapidly, that is, feed more liberally in the comparatively shallow headwaters is that in such places there being but little movement to the waters, the temperature is higher and more uniform than in the open bays and rivers, and therefore more favorable to the propagation of minute forms of life which constitute its food.

CHAPTER 194. LAWS OF 1899.

An Act for the better regulation and control of the taking, planting and cultivating of oysters on lands lying under the tidal waters of the Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, in the State of New Jersey.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. All oyster grounds, lands and beds included within lands of the State of New Jersey, under the tidal waters of the Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, shall be under the exclusive regulation and control of a State Oyster Commission, which shall consist of three members, who shall be appointed by the Governor of this State; the commissioners first appointed shall hold office respectively for one, two and three years, and until the appointment of their respective successors; all commissioners subsequently appointed shall be appointed for a term of three years, and shall continue to hold office until the appointment of their successors; the said commissioners shall be citizens of this State, and shall be directly interested or engaged in the taking, planting and cultivating of oysters in Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove; before entering upon the duties of his office each commissioner shall file with the Secretary of State an oath that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office, and that he is directly interested or engaged in the business of taking, planting and cultivating oysters in Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, which oath may be taken before any person authorized to take

oaths or affirmations in this State; each Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of three hundred and fifty dollars, payable quarterly; two members of the State Oyster Commission shall constitute a quorum at any meeting thereof, and any official act shall be valid which has been authorized by a majority of the commissioners at a regular meeting; they shall keep a record of all their official acts and proceedings, and shall annually report to the Legislature, which report shall include a detailed statement of all expenditures of money made or authorized to be made by them under the provisions of this act; before entering upon the duties of their office the said commissioners shall severally enter into bond to the State in the sum of two thousand dollars with good and sufficient surety, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, which bond shall first be approved as to sufficiency by the law judge of the said county of Cumberland; said bond shall be renewed annually.

2. The State Oyster Commission shall appoint a person to be known as the Oyster Superintendent, to hold office during the pleasure of the State Oyster Commission, and shall determine the amount of his compensation or salary, which shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum, and which shall be paid in equal monthly payments; before entering upon the duties of his office the Oyster Superintendent shall give bond to the State in the sum of five thousand dollars, with good and sufficient surety, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond shall be first approved as to sufficiency by the law judge of the said county of Cumberland; said bond shall be renewed annually; it shall be the duty of the State Oyster Commission to regulate and define the duties of the Oyster Superintendent, other than those duties specifically defined in this act.

3. The State Oyster Commission shall have power, and it shall be their duty to enforce the provisions of this act, and the provisions of all other acts regulating the taking, planting or cultivating of oysters in Delaware Bay or Maurice River Cove, in this State, in force and not repealed by this act; and in furtherance and not in limitation of the above provisions they shall have power to employ such surveyors, guards and other employees as they may deem necessary; and to provide guard-boats and a sufficient number of men to protect all oyster beds and grounds in the Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, in this State, and to incur such expenses as they may consider proper to fully carry out the provisions of this and the

said other acts, and for the preservation and improvement of the said oyster beds or grounds.

4. The State Oyster Commission shall establish and maintain an office within the county of Cumberland, at some place convenient to persons engaged in the oyster industry, which office shall also be the office of the Oyster Superintendent; stated meetings of the State Oyster Commission shall be held at their office at least once a month.

5. The State Oyster Commission shall have power, and are hereby directed as hereinafter provided, to lease to applicants therefor any of the lands of the State under the tidal waters of the Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove south of the line running direct from the mouth of Straight Creek to Cross Ledge Light House, and commonly known as the "southwest line," as established by an act approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the better enforcement in Maurice River Cove and Delaware Bay of the act entitled "An act for the preservation of clams and oysters,' " approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the supplements thereto approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, which further supplement was approved February twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, to be exclusively used and enjoyed by such lessees for the taking, planting and cultivating of oysters; provided, however, that no lease or leases shall be granted to any person who shall not be at the time of granting of said lease or leases and shall not have been for 12 months next preceding, a citizen and actual resident of this State; provided, nevertheless, that any person not a citizen or resident of this State, already holding and using ground or grounds south of said "southwest line" in the Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, and having oysters planted thereon, under any usage, custom or existing law of this State, may apply for and receive a lease or leases for said ground or grounds so held at the time of the adoption of this act.

6. Leases may be granted for terms not exceeding thirty years at an annual rental not less than twenty-five cents per acre or fraction thereof of the lands so leased; the rental for the first year of any lease shall be paid at the time the lease is granted, and the yearly rental for each succeeding year of said lease shall be paid within

thirty days after the beginning of said year ; failure to pay said rentals at the time or times herein directed shall, as hereinafter provided, cause the lease or leases of the person or persons so failing to pay said rentals to become forfeited, and the right of said person or persons to the oyster ground or grounds to cease ; and the State Oyster Commission shall cause the said lease or leases upon which said rent is due and unpaid as aforesaid to be canceled upon the books of the State Oyster Commission, and said forfeited ground or grounds may be thereafter leased to any resident of this State as above provided ; but before said lease or leases shall be canceled and the right of any person or persons to the oyster ground or grounds held thereunder shall be forfeited as above mentioned, the State Oyster Commission shall cause notice to be personally served upon said lessee or lessees, directing him, her, or them to appear before said commission, at their office, within thirty days from the service of said notice, and show cause, if any there be, why said lease or leases should not be canceled, and why the right of said lessee or lessees to longer hold said oyster ground or grounds thereunder should not be forfeited ; and if such lessee or lessees so appear and show sufficient cause why said rental has not been paid, and why said right to said ground or grounds should not be forfeited, and at the same time tender the money due for said rental, and pay the costs of the service of said notice, the State Oyster Commission shall direct the Oyster Superintendent to accept said moneys, and the rights of said person or persons shall not be forfeited because of said failure ; and in case of the failure of said lessee or lessees to so appear and show cause as aforesaid, the said lease or leases shall be canceled as above provided and the right of said person or persons to longer hold said leased ground or grounds shall be declared by the State Oyster Commission to be forfeited ; and the State Oyster Commission shall in such case fix a sufficient time within which the oysters upon said forfeited grounds shall be removed by the person or persons owning said oysters, and shall cause notice of the time so fixed to be personally served upon said person or persons, and the said ground or grounds shall not be leased to any other person until after the expiration of the time so fixed.

7. Any person or persons now having ground or grounds staked up in Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, south of the said "southwest line," under any present law, usage or custom, shall be first entitled to apply for and receive a lease or leases for such

ground or grounds; provided application therefor, in writing, be filed at the office of the State Oyster Commission within sixty days after this act shall take effect, in default of which application the commission shall have power thereafter to lease such ground or grounds to any resident of this State, as above provided; and at the expiration of the term of any lease the same shall be renewed on like favorable terms to the original lessee or lessees; provided such lessee or lessees apply therefor within 60 days from the expiration of the term of such lease, and if application for any lease or renewal thereof for ground or grounds named in this section is not filed within the time limited, the State Oyster Commission shall fix the time within which the oysters upon said ground or grounds shall be removed by the person or person owning said oysters, and shall cause notice of said time so fixed to be at once personally served upon said person or persons, and the said ground or grounds shall not be leased to others until after the expiration of the time so fixed.

8. The State Oyster Commission shall, from time to time, as applications are made for leases, cause the lands leased under tidal waters south of the said "southwest line" to be measured, and the metes and bounds thereof ascertained and located by ranges, monument or other means, so that the limits of the lands embraced within such leases may be accurately fixed and easily located; the State Oyster Commission shall cause such leased lands to be mapped, and the said maps to be filed in the office of the State Oyster Commission, and shall also cause the leases so made to be recorded in books kept in the office of the State Oyster Commission for that purpose.

9. It shall not be lawful to make any leases embracing the whole or any part of the following named oyster beds and creeks, namely, Elder Point beds, Dividing Creek beds, Oranoaken beds, Pepper beds, and the beds in Stow Creek, Cohansey Creek, Back Creek, Cedar Creek, Nantuxent Creek, Dare's Creek, Paggett's Creek, Sow and Pigs Creek, Beaton's Creek, Fishing Creek, Straight Creek, Oranoaken Creek, Dividing Creek, Maurice River, West Creek, East Creek, and Dennis' Creek, or any other commonly-known natural oyster bed in Delaware Bay or Maurice River Cove, or in any creek or river emptying into said bay or cove.

10. The Oyster Superintendent shall issue a license, duly certified by himself, to each and every captain of a boat or vessel entitled by law to engage in the business of catching, planting and growing oysters in the said Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, that shall

pay the license fee fixed therefor by the State Oyster Commission; and no boat shall dredge for or catch oysters or carry on the oyster business in the Delaware Bay or Maurice River Cove, in this State, without first obtaining a license for that purpose from the said Oyster Superintendent, and paying to him therefor the license fee fixed by the said commission, which fee the State Oyster Commission are authorized to fix at any sum not exceeding two dollars per ton on the tonnage measurement of such boat or vessel; no license shall be issued for a period longer than one year; all licenses shall be numbered and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the State Oyster Commission; each boat or vessel licensed shall at all times while engaged in operating under such license, wear in plain view upon the middle of the main sail, one-third of the way from the head thereof, the number of said license in black figures at least fifteen inches in length; and upon the failure or neglect of any boat or vessel so licensed to wear said number as above required, such boat or vessel so neglecting or failing shall forfeit said license; provided, however, that a period of twenty days shall be given, after the issuing of said license, for such boat or vessel to comply with the above requirement.

11. The State Oyster Commission, before issuing any lease to any person as provided for in this act, shall cause the person applying for said lease to make and file with them an oath that he is a citizen and actual resident of this State, and has been for twelve months next preceding such application, or that at the time of the adoption of this act the applicant was holding and using, and has since continuously held and used, for the purpose of taking, planting and cultivating oysters, the lands for which the application for said lease is made; and the Oyster Superintendent, before issuing any license to any boat or vessel as provided for in this act, shall cause the master or captain of said boat or vessel to make and file with him an oath that said boat or vessel is wholly owned by citizens and actual residents of this State, and who have been such for twelve months next preceding, or that at the time of the adoption of this act said boat or vessel was duly licensed, under laws existing at that time, to carry on the business of catching, planting and growing oysters in the Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, in this State; such oaths may be made and taken by and before the several members of the State Oyster Commission and the said Oyster Superin--

tendent; and the State Oyster Commission shall have power to revoke any lease or license issued by reason of any false oath.

12. All unexpired licenses issued to boats or vessels by the collector of the oyster fund of the Maurice River Cove and Delaware Bay Oyster Association previous to the time when this act shall take effect, shall remain in full force and virtue for the unexpired terms thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as licenses issued by the Oyster Superintendent.

13. The collector of the oyster fund of the Maurice River Cove and Delaware Bay Oyster Association is hereby required, within fifteen days after this act shall take effect, to prepare and deliver to the said Oyster Superintendent a written or printed statement showing the names of all boats or vessels previously licensed by him, whose licenses shall not then have expired; which statement shall also show the numbers of the said licenses of the respective boats or vessels.

14. All moneys due for ground rentals, license fees, or otherwise made collectible under the provisions of this act shall be received and collected by the Oyster Superintendent for the sole use of the State of New Jersey, as public moneys belonging to the State, and shall be accounted for and paid over as such in manner hereinafter provided.

15. The Oyster Superintendent shall keep an account of all fees and moneys received by him, pursuant to the provisions of this act, for the use of the State, and shall, on or before the tenth day of each month, make a full itemized statement and return, verified by oath, to the Comptroller of all moneys collected or received as aforesaid, upon blanks containing a form of the said statement and oath, to be furnished to the Oyster Superintendent by the Comptroller, and the said statements shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller, there to remain as public records; said statements shall be audited forthwith by said Comptroller, and on or before the fifteenth day of each month the said Oyster Superintendent shall pay over the amount of such moneys received to the State Treasurer; he shall also make detailed monthly reports, verified by oath, to the State Oyster Commission of all moneys collected or received by him; all bills incurred by the State Oyster Commission in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be certified by the State Oyster Commission to the State Comptroller, monthly, for payment, and he shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer therefor; provided, however,

such expenditures shall not exceed the amount received from the Oyster Superintendent, as above provided.

16. No oysters shall be dredged for, caught or taken from any of the lands of the State under the tidal waters of the Delaware Bay, north of the said "southwest line," except from and including the first day of April to and including the fifteenth day of June of each year; it shall be unlawful to dredge for, catch or take oysters from any of the lands of the State under tidal waters of the Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, south of the said "southwest line," at any time except from September first to June fifteenth inclusive, of each year.

17. No oysters shall be dredged for, caught or taken from any of the lands of the State, under tidal waters of the Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, south of the said "southwest line," that are not held by virtue of a lease or leases issued by the State Oyster Commission; but nothing in this section or in the section immediately preceding shall apply to any of the creeks or rivers hereinbefore mentioned, nor shall be construed to prohibit the taking at any time of oysters with rakes or forks on what is commonly known as the Cape shore, in Cape May county.

18. All oysters, oyster shells and other material dredged, tonged, or in any manner raised or taken from any of the beds and grounds north of said "southwest line," or from any natural oyster beds or grounds where oysters naturally spawn and grow under the waters of Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, in this State, shall be immediately culled, and all shells and other material, except oysters, shall be immediately thrown back upon the beds or grounds from which the same shall have been taken, so that the shells and other refuse material so caught and taken, remaining on board the boat or vessel, shall not be more than fifteen per centum of the whole quantity of the oysters, shells and other refuse material on board said boat or vessel.

19. The State Oyster Commission shall have power to adopt ordinances to regulate the taking, catching and cultivating of oysters in the Delaware Bay and Maurice River Cove, in this State, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act or with the provisions of any other law of this State regulating the taking, planting or cultivating of oysters in said bay or cove in force and not repealed by this act, and to in like manner amend, alter or repeal such ordinances; all ordinances so adopted or amended shall be published

at least once a week for four successive weeks in one newspaper printed and published in the county of Salem, and in one newspaper printed and published in the county of Cumberland, and in one newspaper printed and published in the county of Cape May, and shall take effect on a date to be expressed in the ordinance, which date shall be subsequent to the expiration of time of publication as herein provided.

20. Any person or persons who shall hereafter dredge upon or throw, take or cast his oyster dredge, or any other instrument used for the purpose of catching oysters, upon any oyster bed or ground duly marked, buoyed or staked up within the waters of this State, belonging to any other person, without the permission of the lessee or lessees thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and of a violation of the provisions of this act.

21. The members of the State Oyster Commission, the Oyster Superintendent and the several captains or masters of guard-boats are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, on view, without special warrant issued for that purpose, to arrest any person engaged in the violation of any of the provisions of this act or the provisions of any ordinance duly adopted by the State Oyster Commission, or the provisions of any other law of this State regulating the taking, planting or cultivating of oysters in the Delaware Bay or Maurice River Cove, in force and not repealed by this act.

22. It shall be the duty of the State Oyster Commission to revoke the license of any boat or vessel, the owner, captain, master or person in charge of which shall violate or cause or permit to be violated any of the provisions of this act or the provisions of any ordinance duly adopted by the said commission or the provisions of any other law of this State regulating the taking, planting or cultivating of oysters in the Delaware Bay or Maurice River Cove, in force and not repealed by this act; and said commission shall have power to refuse thereafter to allow any license to be issued to such boat or vessel for such period of time as the commission may fix and determine.

23. Nothing in this act shall be in anywise construed to authorize or allow any person or persons, boat or vessel, to engage or be employed in the business of taking, planting or cultivating oysters in the Delaware Bay or Maurice River Cove, or in any creek or river tributary thereto, in this State, who or which are prohibited from

engaging or being employed in said business, by laws of this State in force at the time of the adoption of this act.

24. Nothing in this act shall be interpreted to strengthen, confirm, or verify the title of any person to any lands lying under the tidal waters of the Delaware Bay north of the line running direct from the mouth of Straight Creek to the Cross Ledge Light House, and commonly known and established by law as the "south-west line."

25. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, or any ordinance duly adopted by the State Oyster Commission, or the provisions of any other law of this State regulating the taking, planting or cultivating of oysters in the Delaware Bay or Maurice River Cove, in force and not repealed by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in State prison not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

26. All acts and parts of acts, general or special, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect June sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Approved March 24, 1899.

Diseases and Disease Tendencies of Occupations.

The Hat Industry.

(Continued from Report of 1901.)

Under the title "Diseases of Occupations" in the report of last year, there were returns from twelve establishments engaged in the manufacture of men's hats. In all, 1,096 hands were employed in these factories, and the results of the inquiry into the diseases engendering conditions surrounding these workmen were given in the answers returned to the series of questions contained in the blank used by the Bureau in making the inquiry.

The answers were given as received, it having been found impossible to reduce them to tabular form without obscuring to some extent the meaning they were intended to convey.

After the close of last year's work, and too late for incorporation in it, six reports were received from firms engaged in the same industry. The information contained in these statements which is in substantial accord with that furnished by the establishments whose reports appeared in last year's presentation, is as follows:

The number of operatives employed in these six establishments is 770. No deaths or fatal accidents are reported as having occurred among them during the year 1900. Answering the question, "What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?" Three firms in whose establishments 275 men are employed, state that there are none known to them; one employing 120 men states that "mecurial poisoning in the department of the factory in which a solution of quick silver is used, was quite common at one time," but that now, "that danger is very much reduced, if not entirely removed by superior ventilation."

A manufacturer of hatter's furs employing 25 men gives "spine disease" as one of the diseases peculiar to the industry, and states that it is confined to the dyeing branch of the work.

Another firm making soft hats, and employing 350 men gives "mecurial poisoning" as the principal disease from which its workmen suffer, but states that it can be guarded against by proper ventilation of the workroom and temperate living on the part of the workmen. Two firms employing respectively 350 and 25 men, state that the principal ill health producing factors in the industry are "dust and the carrot applied to fur for the purpose of shrinking it," and "the dye stuff and quicksilver."

"Hat forming" is the only branch of the industry reported as being considered unhealthy, and only one firm, but that a large one employing 350 men, so report it; the other five state that no branch of the trade is particularly unhealthy for the workmen employed.

Three of the firms have kept no record of what has caused absence from work on the part of employees, and hence cannot say how many were away through sickness during the year covered by the inquiry. The remaining three firms all controlling small establishments in which an aggregate of only 50 men are employed, report having had between them nine men who were idle from sickness for periods varying from one to six weeks.

All state that they are not aware of any special liability to accident in either of the branches of the hatting industry, and that if any does exist, it is very slight, being only that which is incidental to all work in which machinery and belting of a not particularly dangerous character is employed.

In answer to questions as to the nationalities to which the workmen belong, it appears that a majority are of the non-English speaking races—Hebrews, Italians and Austrians are the most numerous, many of these being immigrants who came here at comparatively recent dates.

The smaller establishments report that intemperance among employes is rare, while the large ones state it is common among their workmen and causes much trouble and inconvenience to the business as well as being a fruitful source of ill health to the workmen themselves.

All report that during recent years important improvements tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry have been made, particularly in the matter of ventilation and the introduction of exhaust fans for carrying dust from the work rooms.

The Jewelry Industry.

Continuing the inquiry into the health conditions, or the diseases peculiar to occupations as explained above, the jewelry, shoe, woolen mill and cotton mill industries are presented as this year's contribution to the subject.

The number of jewelry manufacturing establishments from which reports have been obtained is sixty-five, all located in the city of Newark. The goods made are of a kind covering the entire range of articles classed as jewelry, whether the material be of gold or silver, and also silverware of every description.

Among the factories are some of the largest and best equipped plants engaged in these lines of work to be found anywhere in the country. In such establishments as is to be expected, every modern device known to sanitary science for protecting the health of operatives and guarding them as far as possible against the occurrence of accidents is provided. Substantially the same may be said regarding the great number of smaller factories, at least in the matter of air purification by the use of exhaust fans; all establishments in which gold or silver is used as material of manufacture, being now equipped with these machines. The exhaust fan serves the important purpose of taking from the air in the workroom every particle of flating gold or silver produced by the operation of polishing, or by other processes necessary for working the metals into finished shapes.

It thus fortunately happens that this device which has done so much for the health of workmen indoors, is also of the greatest utility in saving to the employer valuable material that was, before its introduction, regarded as practically irrecoverable.

Taking the questions on the inquiry blank in their regular order, the facts developed by the investigation are given just as received; the factory owners being in every instance, where other authority is not specifically stated, responsible for all statements.

The date of establishment of the various firms ranges from the year 1825 to 1901. Previous to 1840, only two of the establishments

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under consideration were in operation; one was started in 1825, and the other in 1838; the latter has been continuously under the management of the decedents of the original founders up to the present time.

The growth of the industry by decades since 1840 is shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN OPERATION.

Previous to 1840,.....	2
Number started between 1840 and 1850,.....	5
Number started between 1850 and 1860,.....	2
Number started between 1860 and 1870,.....	5
Number started between 1870 and 1880,.....	9
Number started between 1880 and 1890,.....	12
Number started between 1890 and 1900,.....	26
After 1900,	4
Total number in operation 1840,.....	2
Total number in operation 1850,.....	7
Total number in operation 1860,.....	9
Total number in operation 1870,.....	14
Total number in operation 1880,.....	23
Total number in operation 1890,.....	35
Total number in operation 1900,.....	61
Total number in operation at present,.....	65

Twenty-nine of these establishments employ less than twenty-five workmen; fifteen employ twenty-five, but under fifty; eight employ fifty, but under seventy-five; three employ seventy-five, but under one hundred; four employ one hundred, but under two hundred; the remaining two establishments employ respectively two hundred and fifty, and three hundred persons.

The aggregate average number employed in all establishments during the year 1901 was 2,721.

Taking up the questions which have a direct bearing upon the purpose of the inquiry, viz., the disease engendering features peculiar to the occupation—if there be any, and the workmen's liability to accidental injury while performing his duties; it is shown that twenty-eight of the establishments keep no record of deaths occurring among employees, thirty state that no deaths occurred during the year

covered by the inquiry and only seven firms report deaths among their working force, these numbering only one to each establishment. The total average number employed in the seven factories reporting these deaths was six hundred and forty-two, and the death rate as reported, is represented by the extraordinarily low figure of only one per cent. Small as this may appear, there is no reason to doubt its substantial correctness; as factory owners even where their operatives are much more numerous than were those of the seven jewelry establishments under consideration, generally know of the death of an employe, and seldom fail to make a record of it.

In all the sixty-five establishments, there had not occurred one fatal accident during the year. In answer to the question "What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry," only three firms specify any form of disease as being within their knowledge. These are as reported, "marked deterioration of eye sight," "consumption," and "acid poisoning."

The branches of the industry regarded as unhealthy are said to be "Coloring," "Gilding" and "Polishing." In the first and second named branches, acids of a powerful kind are used, the fumes of which when inhaled are very dangerous and distressing to the workman. Polishing, the third branch referred to as unhealthy, is so or not, or at least its degree of unhealthiness depends on what is done in the polishing room toward insuring ventilation. There are but few jewelry manufacturers whose workrooms are not provided with exhaust fans of the kind referred to in the beginning of this paper. It is greatly to the credit of the manufacturer's humanity, that this almost epoch making invention was first introduced into workshops to carry away the dust inseparable from some operations, and that its subsequent use for extracting the fine particles of precious metal from the air in which it was mingled with other dust created by work was an afterthought. For the simple purpose of carrying the dust out of the workroom, the blower was so arranged that the dust sucked in was carried by a discharge pipe either high over the roof of the building or along the ground to a distance far enough removed to prevent any part of it returning. The fan is still used in this way in places in which gold or silver are not the materials of manufacture. Where they are, the discharge pipe is connected with an air tight iron box, which in its turn is joined by piping to two other similar boxes, each of which is placed on a level sufficiently below the one preceding it, to permit the water from the first to slowly

trickle into the second, and from thence to the third box. The water containing the dust has thus three precipitations, which has been found sufficient to allow all the gold and silver particles it may contain, to sink to the bottom of either of the three receptacles, from which the deposit is taken periodically and sent to the smelters, where absolutely all the precious metals is recovered. Some idea of the great saving of material effected by the exhaust fan as applied now in the jewelry trade, may be obtained from the fact that for years the agents of smelters have been exploring the ancient sites of jewelry factories in the city of Newark, looking for the cesspools into which the waste water of these workshops was turned, before the sewers were built. It is said that many such places when discovered, yielded rich returns to the enterprising smelters. One is reported to have had eight thousand dollars worth of pure gold taken from the black deposit which filled the place formerly occupied by the cesspool.

The principal ill health producing factors in the industry are stated variously by those firms who answer the question. Dust from polishing seems to be regarded as chief among them, and is so reported by twelve firms, or nearly twenty per cent. of the total number under consideration. Other factors that produce ill health, are, as reported, "fumes arising from acids in use;" "coloring and gilding;" "separating gold from base metals in refining;" as acids are extensively used in the two last named operations, the resultant fumes may be regarded as the most serious element of unhealthfulness peculiar to them.

Several firms refer to the sedentary character of the jeweler's occupation, his necessarily close application to work in more or less impure atmospheres with body bent over much of the time, in a position that prevents free respiration. One firm whose works are situated within a few hundred feet of the Passaic River, gives the polluted condition of that stream and the stench which is a natural result of its foulness, as the principal ill health producing factor having any relation to its business or surroundings. Twelve firms report that none of their employees were absent from work on account of sickness during the year covered by the inquiry. Nineteen firms report absentees on account of sickness and give the number. These are given in the following table:

Firm Number.	Total Number. Employed by Firm.	Number Absent on Account of Sickness During 1900.	Percentage of Total Number Employed who were Sick Some Time in 1900.
1	325	7	2.1
3	160	4	2.5
6	75	12	16.
7	68	6	8.8
9	55	10	18.
10	50	5	10.
11	50	6	12.
12	50	2	4.
14	46	2	4.3
19	25	1	4.
21	24	3	12.5
24	20	1	5.
28	18	1	5.5
30	12	1	8.3
31	10	1	10.
32	9	3	33.3
33	8	1	12.4
36	11	3	27.3
37	14	1	7.1

Thirty-four firms are unable to report the number absent from work on account of sickness, no record being kept of the reasons given by workmen for non-attendance.

The branches of the industry in which liability to accident is greatest, is pronounced by all to be the machine shop and press room, the dangerous factors of course, being the presses of various kinds, both power and drop, in which the dies for striking up articles manufactured are placed. Most of the firms reporting agree that with the exercise of care on the part of the operatives, no accidents should occur, even in these comparatively hazardous departments of the industry.

To the question, "Is intemperance common or rare among employees?" six firms employing an aggregate of two hundred and forty-one persons, answer emphatically that it is common. The fifty-nine other firms included in the inquiry, who employ between them two thousand four hundred and eighty workmen, answer with equal positiveness that intemperance among employees is rare; some going so far as to say that a workman, no matter how valuable he

might be, would not be retained in service one hour after it became known that he was addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor.

All but a few of the firms report having adopted in their factories every modern device that has appeared during recent years, the use of which tends to diminish the liability of workmen to disease or accident as incidents of their employment.

Some of the improvements particularized are as follows: "Exhaust fans for carrying off dust;" "driven wells to secure pure drinking water;" "ventilating flues;" "the most absolutely perfect sanitary plumbing;" "distilled water for drinking;" "interior of work-rooms whitewashed frequently;" "safety devices for covering machinery in motion;" "devices for stopping machinery quickly in case of accident." Notwithstanding these precautions there are still many accidents of a comparatively minor character reported by workmen from a large number of the factories; these consist mainly of injuries to the hands, sustained by men who work on presses and are, probably, in most instances the result of that species of carelessness which sometimes grow upon workingmen through long familiarity with danger, coupled with immunity from accident.

The greater number of the large factories are well built modern structures, properly ventilated and lighted and having in use all the approved devices for guarding against accident. Indeed, in such shops there is comparatively little that is menacing in the position of machinery or shafting, because the structures were erected with a view to their safe installation. It is not so however, in the quarters occupied by some smaller concerns. These in many instances are situated in single floors of buildings that are comparatively old and were not in the first place intended for factories. In some shops of this character, the very best and most effective protection is not provided against accidents; floor shafting is more or less exposed, as are also fast running belts which the safety of operatives requires should be enclosed.

Taking the results of the inquiry as a whole, it does not appear that the jewelry trade offers any greater menace to health than do other factory or sedentary occupations in which, notwithstanding the best thought and care given to the subject of ventilation and sanitation, there is still in the fact that so large a part of the workman's time is spent indoors, an ever present influence that is inimical to robust health.

The jewelry workman, almost without exception, performs his labor in a sitting posture and uses only his hands and eyes. The lightness of the work precludes the possibility of muscular exercise; the bent position of the body while leaning over the bench, has a tendency to check free respiration and prevent the natural expansion of the lungs.

The jewelers' work in all its branches, is particularly trying to the eyes, and it not infrequently happens that defective sight compels men to abandon the trade, who are in every other respect capable and competent to follow it for years to come.

No accurate report could be obtained on the nationalities of the workmen, but it may be safely stated that fully one-half of the number employed in the business are foreigners, Germans being the most numerous.

Shoe Factory Operatives.

This inquiry into the conditions affecting the health of operatives employed in the shoe industry is limited to seven establishments situated in either Cumberland or Burlington county.

The factory buildings are all of brick, two or more stories high, with large windows and other features of construction designed to provide the best possible ventilation and sanitation; the comfort and convenience of employes are taken into account by the management, and everything consistent with obtaining practical results is done to protect their health.

In three of the buildings the closets are separated from the main wash rooms, being enclosed in towers constructed at angles of the main buildings; vestibules with double doors completely isolates them from the workrooms, and effectually guards the health of the operatives from a danger, but too common in many factories in which large numbers of persons are employed. These closets are kept scrupulously clean, and at short intervals are treated with the most approved disinfectants. It may therefore be truthfully said that whatever menace to health there may be in the occupation of making shoes is traceable to the necessary peculiarities of the work and the character of the materials handled; no part of it, at least in the establishments under consideration, is chargeable to faulty construction of the buildings in which the work is done.

In shoe factories the best possible light is one of the essentials to good work. The work benches are therefore placed so that the operatives face the windows, with the light shining fully in their faces. A merely casual observation of the operatives shows that the effect of this is injurious to a high degree. Many of them have a strained appearance of the eyes, and a contraction of the pupils, accompanied by a semi-closing of the lids from the effects of the strong light thrown directly in their faces.

Several of the operatives, male and female, who were questioned on the subject, declared that they were constantly troubled with pain

in the eyes, which, toward the end of the day's work became very acute; some of them stated that as a rule they put in the evenings at home after work without a light, giving up reading or sewing that their eyes might be rested for the next day's work.

Many workers in leather suffer from painful and sometimes dangerous forms of skin diseases, caused by the chemicals and other compounds used in dyeing the skins.

Lasters suffer also from diseases of the stomach and liver, caused by pressure upon these organs through the position in which the last must be held while the upper is being stitched over it. This work carried on day after day and year after year with the continuous pressure upon the muscles of the abdomen, disarranges and causes the stomach to become weak and leaves it in a condition to become the seat of many troublesome attacks which to a certain extent prostrate the workman while they last, and causes him to lose time from work which, as a rule, he can but ill afford.

As will be seen by reference to the tables of sickness and consequent loss of time, the principal diseases affecting operatives in shoe factories are those attacking the throat, lungs, liver, kidneys and stomach. These diseases are caused originally, or their development in cases where one or more of them existed before the operative worked in a shoe factory, were hastened by close confinement during long hours of labor, breathing vitiated air laden with the dust from particles of leather with which the work rooms during business hours are always filled.

As previously stated, the arrangements for ventilation of the buildings are good, but they are not used so as to produce the best results, because the operatives, apparently ignorant of its importance, will not take time to give them attention. Hence, the air in the crowded workrooms, with ventilators and windows tightly closed, becomes foul and poisonous, and of course, seriously affects the health of the occupants.

Diseases of the kidneys and bladder appear most frequently among those who work at sewing machines, or at bench work which requires a sitting position all day.

The accidents noted were in the main confined to workmen engaged at the die presses on which the soles and other parts of the shoe are cut out. Operatives working at these machines must from the nature of the work keep their fingers very near the cutter; an instant's relaxation of care as to the position of the hands may result

in severely crushed or even severed fingers, which will render the operative incapable of work in many cases for weeks after. Sometimes the injuries are so severe that amputation is necessary, followed by a long period of illness, or it may be death, as is noted in a case in Table No. 2, where one death from blood poisoning, the outcome of a crushed hand, is recorded.

As in many in-door occupations where there is imperfect ventilation and where the hours are long and the labor performed in cramped and unnatural positions of the body, the operatives exhibit marked indications of anemia, and are frequently afflicted with abscesses of various kinds; while in that condition, an attack of sickness causes immediate and severe complications.

Leather dust containing dyes is a fruitful source of lung trouble to shoe operatives; the air in the workrooms is laden with it, and every inhaled breath helps to clog the air passages and the lungs. Conditions in this respect might be greatly improved by the introduction of the suction fan or blower, the use of which in factories where dust producing operations are carried on, has done so much to improve health conditions.

The tables which follow are based upon information gathered from the records of vital statistics, from physicians practicing in the localities where the factories are situated, and from operatives employed in them.

Although obtained from scattered sources, the information is substantially correct and reliable. It will be observed from an examination of the tables, that while the cases of sickness are numerous, the percentage of deaths is remarkably low.

TABLE NO. I.

DAYS WORK LOST THROUGH SICKNESS IN SHOE INDUSTRY.

SEVEN FACTORIES—I,000 HANDS.

	<i>Number Sick.</i>	<i>Days Lost.</i>
Less than one week,	55	165
1 week and less than two weeks,	30	210
2 weeks and less than three weeks,	22	198
3 weeks and less than one month,	16	320
1 month and less than two months,	12	480

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2 months and less than three months,.....	9	720
3 months and less than four months,.....	5	500
4 months and less than five months,.....	3	375
5 months and less than six months,.....	2	960
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals,	154	3,928

TABLE NO. 2.

CAUSE OF SICKNESS IN SHOE INDUSTRY.

SEVEN FACTORIES IN 1901—1,000 HANDS.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Disease of lungs,	8	15
Disease of throat,	5	7
Disease of kidneys,	3	7
Disease of liver,	10	8
Disease of stomach,	6	9
Disease of heart,	3	6
Disease of bowels,	11	18
Disease of bladder,	2	4
Paralysis,	2	0
Apoplexy,	2	1
Lumbago,	6	0
Bilious fever,	3	5
Cramps,	1	3
Tetanus from vaccination,.....	0	1
Accidents,	7	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals,	69	85

TABLE NO. 3.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND CAUSES FOR THE SAME.

SEVEN FACTORIES IN 1901—1,000 HANDS.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Disease of lungs,	7	10
Disease of throat,	3	4

Disease of kidneys,	2	4
Disease of liver,	1	3
Disease of stomach,	4	1
Disease of heart,	1	3
Disease of bladder,	3	2
Disease of bowels,	1	2
Paralysis,	2	0
Apoplexy,	2	1
Stone in bladder,	1	0
Bilious fever,	2	2
Tetanus from vaccination,.....	0	1
Blood poison from accident,.....	1	0
Cramp colic,	0	1
Peritonitis,	0	1
	—	—
Totals,	30	36

Cotton and Woolen Operatives.

The data contained in the following tables were obtained from nine cotton and three woolen mills; as like conditions prevail in both industries, no distinction is made in the tables between the operatives engaged in either class of work.

The mill buildings are, without exception, of substantial construction, and although not strictly speaking modern, all are fairly well lighted and ventilated, but it must be said that in the latter respect there is still in some of them much room for improvement. A free use of some of the scientific ventilating appliances could, with an outlay of money, small in comparison with the importance of the result aimed at, be made to greatly purify and improve the air of the workrooms.

The sanitary arrangements in all the mills are faultless. Closets which are so placed as to guard against their being offensive, are at all times kept in a condition of scrupulous cleanliness. The mills and yards are free of rubbish and due precautions are taken to guard against the accumulation, within the buildings or without, of matter that might in any way be detrimental to the health of those employed. Notwithstanding all this, the weak, physical condition of the operatives, especially the females, is very noticeable.

Such arrangements as are provided for ventilation are partly neglected, the air in the work rooms is often oppressively hot and always filled with the fibrous atoms of wool and cotton, which the occupants are constantly inhaling, thus clogging the air passages and causing diseases of the throat and lungs. These surroundings in which the greater part of the operative's time is spent, produces a chronic condition of bodily feebleness, with frequent attacks of more or less serious sickness, absence from work, and consequent loss of wages.

The long hours of labor, frequently ten or twelve, and the foul air of the workroom is most marked in its effects upon the female operative. In addition to throat and lung diseases, which are al-

most equally prevalent among both sexes, the sufferings of female operatives from causes peculiar to the sex, is very greatly aggravated by the conditions under which they work.

A physician of high standing, whose practice is largely among the operatives of these mills is authority for the statement that a large majority of female mill workers are sufferers from some one or more of the organic complaints brought on or intensified by the conditions under which they work. If no such disease existed before entering the mill it was almost sure to develop soon after beginning work; if it did exist before, it was aggravated to a degree that made them easy victims of consumption.

The long hours of labor, being constantly standing, the foul air of the workroom, and more than all, the ceaseless vibration of the floor from the motion of the great mass of machinery are the prime factors in producing these diseases.

Corroborative of the view it may be noted that in one of the largest of these cotton mills the vibration of the floors was so great, particularly in the weaving and spinning rooms as to threaten the stability of the building. A large two-story brick building was erected to take its place and strengthened in every possible way. The foundations were of unusual width and thickness; the floors laid of heavy material and supported by brick piers wherever the wide spread of the joists indicated the need of such additional support, and while the noise of the one thousand looms was still very great, there was a reduction of vibration of the floors to a minimum, and a very marked and decided improvement was soon noted in the health conditions of the women and girls employed therein.

Some of these employees were questioned as to the condition of their health since their removal from the old weaving room, which was upon the second floor, to the first floor of this immense, strongly built, light, airy, and abundantly ventilated building, which is in the main free from the jar and vibration which so seriously affected them in the former rooms, and they declared that they had greatly improved in health and could perform their labor with much less fatigue and exhaustion. Physicians practising among these people say that they have taken note of the improvement.

In the preparation of these papers on the diseases of the shoe and the cotton and woolen industries, the Bureau is greatly indebted to Drs. Sawyer, Cunningham and Foote, of Vineland; Drs. Smith and Newell, of Millville; Dr. Thompson, of Bridgeton, and to the Re-

records of Vital Statistics and Managers and Superintendents of Mills for information freely and cheerfully given.

The subjoined tables show the amount of sickness prevailing among these operatives in 1901, the days lost through sickness, the causes thereof, and the mortality during the year, made up as accurately as possible from the sources of information open to this inquiry.

COTTON MILLS.

TABLE NO. 1.

DAYS WORK LOST FROM SICKNESS IN FIVE MILLS IN 1901—1,500 HANDS.

	<i>Number Sick. Days Lost.</i>	
Less than one week,	176	342
1 week and less than two weeks,.....	38	304
2 weeks and less than three weeks,.....	23	345
3 weeks and less than four weeks,.....	16	336
1 month and less than 2 months,.....	12	432
2 months and less than 3 months,.....	8	520
3 months and less than 4 months,.....	6	560
4 months and less than 5 months,.....	4	468
5 months and less than 6 months,.....	2	284
6 months and less than one year,.....	1	171
	<hr/> 286	<hr/> 3,762

TABLE NO. 2.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS IN FIVE MILLS IN 1901—1,500 HANDS.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Disease of lungs,	10	12
Disease of throat,	9	8
Disease of head,	7	16
Disease of kidneys,	10	15
Disease of liver,	12	20
Disease of heart,	4	6
Disease of stomach,	9	14

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Disease of bowels,	8	7
Disease of urinary organs,	6	10
Female diseases,	0	32
Fever, scarlet,	2	6
Fever, typhoid,	2	8
Fever, bilious,	5	8
Fever, malarial,	2	5
La grippe,	4	8
Small pox,	2	4
Accidents,	4	6
Diphtheria,	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97	189

Of the total number, 286, eighty-seven were minors.

TABLE NO. 3.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND CAUSES THEREOF IN FIVE MILLS IN 1901
1,500 HANDS.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Disease of lungs,	5	7
Disease of throat,	6	4
Disease of kidneys,	5	8
Disease of liver,	2	5
Disease of heart,	2	3
Disease of stomach,	5	7
Disease of bowels,	4	3
Fever, typhoid,	1	2
Fever, scarlet,	1	3
Fever, bilious,	1	0
Fever, malarial,	0	2
Small pox,	1	1
Tetanus, vaccination,	0	1
Diphtheria,	1	3
Fistula,	1	0
Paralysis,	1	0
Tumor,	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36	50

Of the total number, 86, sixteen were minors.

WOOLEN MILLS.

TABLE NO. 1.

NUMBER OF DAYS LOST FROM SICKNESS IN 1901—THREE FACTORIES—500 HANDS.

	<i>Number Sick.</i>	<i>Days Lost.</i>
Less than one week,	20	60
1 week and less than 2 weeks,	12	96
2 weeks and less than 3 weeks,	9	126
3 weeks and less than 4 weeks,	5	105
1 month and less than two months,	3	129
2 months and less than 3 months,	4	260
3 months and less than 4 months,	2	224
5 months and less than 6 months,	0	170
	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 1,170

TABLE NO. 2.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS IN 1901—FIVE FACTORIES—500 HANDS.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Disease of lungs,	3	5
Disease of throat,	1	2
Disease of kidneys,	2	3
Disease of stomach,	3	3
Disease of liver,	4	5
Disease of bowels,	2	1
Disease of urinary organs,	1	3
Fever, typhoid,	1	0
Fever, bilious,	2	1
Fever, scarlet,	0	3
Fever, gastric,	2	0
Asthma,	1	0
Peritonitis,	0	2
Varioloid,	0	1
Erysipelas,	1	0
Rupture of bladder,	1	0
Accidents,	1	2
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 31

TABLE NO. 3.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND CAUSES THEREOF IN THREE FACTORIES—
1901—500 HANDS.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Disease of lungs,	1	3
Disease of throat,	1	2
Disease of kidneys,	0	1
Disease of stomach,	0	1
Disease of Liver,	2	0
Disease of bowels,	0	2
Fever, typhoid,	1	0
Fever, gastric,	0	1
Fever, bilious,	1	0
Peritonitis,	0	1
Rupture of bladder,.....	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	11

PART IV.

**Co-Operative Societies Organized Under the Act
of 1884.**

Labor Chronology.

Decisions of Courts Affecting the Interest of Labor

(383)

Co-Operative Societies.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE ACT OF 1884.

The Legislature of 1884 passed an act designed to facilitate the organization of co-operative societies by workingmen, and to give such organizations substantially all the powers conferred on corporate bodies under the general corporation act. This statute which bears the title—"An act to provide for the formation and regulation of co-operative societies of workingmen," was the result of a wide public interest in the subject awakened by the agitation of the Sovereigns of Industry and the Patrons of Husbandry in the early seventies, and later by the Knights of Labor.

The propaganda of the Patrons of Husbandry was carried on among the farmers, and that of the Sovereigns of Industry among the workmen in cities and towns. Both organizations adopted and advocated the co-operative form of organization as the one best calculated to give effect to the ideas for which they stood. The Patrons limited their membership to those who followed agricultural pursuits or who were connected with agriculture in some tangible way. The Sovereigns of Industry adopted a much broader policy; it sought to bring men and women together without reference to their callings or pursuits, and endeavored to weld them into a strong organization, not on trade lines or as producers, but on their universal relation and common interests as consumers. They affirmed that each grade of society was pressing heavily on the one below it and the burden of supporting all was imposed upon those who worked for wages.

Accordingly, the propaganda of the order consisted largely of denunciation of all middlemen, whether employees or store keepers, as a class whose exactions kept the wage worker in a condition of hopeless poverty notwithstanding the great and growing wealth of the world. The burdens thus imposed were to be relieved by and

through the use of their purchasing power applied wherever opportunity offered, until the moral and social wisdom and the increased wealth of the masses ultimated in universal co-operation. The movement met with a remarkable degree of success, although the order itself was short lived. Councils and co-operative stores were established in many towns throughout the country and large numbers of people became interested.

This was particularly the case in New Jersey, where the membership was large. Stores sprang up in every section of the State, a widespread interest was diffused and many were convinced that in co-operation the remedy for all social inequalities has been found. A few years after the passing of the Sovereigns of Industry, and before the enthusiasm aroused by it had greatly diminished, the order of the Knights of Labor came upon the scene with a program of co-operation far more extensive than that of their predecessors, and a form of organization better adapted to doing effective work.

At a general convention of the Knights held in 1880 at Pittsburg. the General Master Workman of the order in his address declared that the "remedy for the redress of wrongs complained of by labor does not lie in the suicidal strike, but in thorough, effective organization, which operating through a widespread system of co-operation, will in time banish forever the system of wage slavery." "It is to co-operation then, as the lever of labor's emancipation, that the eyes of workingmen and women are directed."

A formidable revival of interest in the subject began at this time and kept pace with the wonderful growth of the Knights of Labor. Local and district assemblies of the order were formed in all the cities and towns of the State, and in a majority of them the idea always sought to be kept in the minds of members, indicated co-operation, both in production and distribution as the permanent work to which they should devote themselves.

Many co-operative stores were started with a view to displacing the middleman and not a few manufacturing ventures were projected with the more ambitious purpose of displacing the "boss" and making a beginning toward changing the workman's relations to his employment by abolishing the wage system.

In most of the manufacturing States the movement was encouraged and helped along by legislation specially designed to facilitate the formation of co-operative societies, and conferring powers

on them adequate to carrying out their legitimate purposes in the broadest sense.

The New Jersey statute to which reference has been made is one of the most liberal in this respect. All the essential privileges conferred by the General Corporation Act without its restrictive and intricate features, may be enjoyed by societies organized under it without payment of fees or taxes in any form.

The co-operative societies started in the early seventies, by the Sovereigns of Industry and the Patrons of Husbandry, and there were many of them in New Jersey, were not corporate bodies, but simply partnership, the individual members of which were, under the law, liable for all debts contracted. This naturally discouraged persons who possessed property from becoming members, and with few exceptions, the stores started by them were short lived.

It was not, therefore, until the statute of 1884 was enacted that a way was opened to test the capacity of workingmen for organizing and managing large business enterprises under approved modern forms. The results thus far shown, afford little or no encouragement to friends of the co-operative principle, and the limited use made of the opportunities afforded by this most liberal statute, would justify the conclusion that at least as yet the great body of workmen are not interested in it.

From the time the act went into operation, up to the present year, certificates of incorporation for fifty societies have been filed in the office of Bureau of Statistics and approved by the Chief as required by the law.

Nine of these were organized for manufacturing purposes, and forty-one for carrying on distributive or retail stores. Of the nine manufacturing ventures, seven were organized between 1884 and 1890, and from reports made to this bureau in 1895, it appears that not one of these ever began business; the other two were incorporated in 1902. Of the forty-one distributive societies, thirty-three had been incorporated previous to 1895, and eight since that time. Of the thirty-three, eight dissolved before a start was made, and twenty-five succeeded in opening stores, ten of the number being still in operation in 1895; these were, The Sovereign's Co-operative Association, Dover; Peoples' Co-operative Society, Phillipsburg; Fruit Growers' Union and Co-operative Society, Hammonton; Trenton Co-operative Society, Trenton; Phillipsburg Co-operative Association No. 1, Phillipsburg; Workingmen's Co-operative Society,

Paterson; Equity Co-operative Exchange of Vineland; and Rahway Co-operative Society, Rahway. These societies are required by the terms of their incorporation to file a report annually in the Bureau of Statistics showing their transactions for the year. With the single exception of the Vineland Fruit Growers' Union which has reported regularly since its incorporation, not one of them has done so, nor has the repeated efforts made by the bureau to learn something about them, met with any success, except in two instances; one, a co-operative manufactory of rugs located in Milmay reported having been compelled to dissolve through dissensions among the members, and the other the Sovereign's Co-operative Association of Dover which was organized in 1874 and incorporated under the act of 1884, had in 1895, transferred the ownership of its business to a few of the principal stockholders, the society disbanding after an unbroken existence of twenty-one years as a co-operative body. Under these circumstances, it may be regarded as certain that the others have also passed away.

Since 1901, five societies have been organized; these are —“Lithuanian Co-operative Association” to buy and sell groceries, meats, and household goods in the city of Newark; capital \$3,000; “The Bronx Co-operatives Society” to manufacture and deal in goods of various kinds in the cities of Newark and New York; capital \$10,000! “New York Industrial Co-operative Society,” to buy and sell goods in the hat, shoe and dry goods trades; capital \$25,000; “The Newark Co-operative Society,” to buy and sell goods and merchandise of various kinds and to manufacture the same in the city of Newark; capital \$20,000, and “The New Brunswick Co-operative Company” to buy and sell, trade and deal in all kinds of goods and articles of household and personal use; capital \$5,000.

Reports will not be due from these five societies until a year hence, and until then it is impossible to determine how many of the number will have gone the way of their predecessors.

It is strange that so little should remain of a movement that a generation ago seemed to inspire such high hopes of far reaching results. The sole survivor of the long list of co-operative enterprises that came into being during nearly thirty years back, is the small group of farmers and fruit growers in Vineland, for their society is the only one that we certainly know to be in existence; they alone of the many who have tried co-operation appear to have been able to make it pay.

But it would be a mistake to conclude that because of these many failures co-operation is a failure. Its purpose is a high and moral one and those interested in the social and industrial elevation of the workingmen will in the event of failure to realize their ideals by other means, turn to it again.

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Labor Chronology.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

March.

Mays Landing—

Martin Moore, an employe of the Atlantic Brick Company at Mays Landing had an arm and hand badly torn and bruised in the cogs of a pressing machine. Nearly all his hand had to be amputated.

Thomas Seaman, an employe of the American Coal and Ice Company at Mays Landing, had several ribs broken and received other painful bruises through an accident while at work.

May.

Atlantic City—

The bricklayers, plasterers, and tin and sheet-iron workers of Atlantic City, through their respective unions made a demand on their employers for an increase of wages from forty-three and two-thirds cents to fifty cents an hour. After a short delay, in no case exceeding six hours, the employers signed an agreement conceding the new wage scale. Some of the contractors sought to exact from the bricklayers and masons, a pledge to work for those contractors only who are members of the Builders' Exchange, but in return for some minor concessions made by the men, the idea was abandoned.

The Hod Carriers' Union of Atlantic City served notice upon the builders and contractors, that on and after June second, the members of that organization would demand thirty cents an hour. The communication addressed to the builders is couched in firm but respectful terms; in it the hod carriers say—"We have been your humble servants for twenty years at a very small rate of wages, and we feel that we should be paid more for our labor, we therefore, beg your consideration and hope you will comply with our request."

Richard Allen, colored, 23 years old, while at work in Atlantic City fell from the second story of a building; one rib was broken.

John Ladin, a machinist of Atlantic City, had his left leg so badly crushed through falling from a moving train, that the limb had to be amputated below the knee.

July.**Atlantic City—**

A joint conference of committees representing the Glass Manufacturers' Association and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union, was held in Odd Fellows Hall, Atlantic City on July 21st. The purpose of the joint meeting was to fix the schedule of prices to be paid to the blowers during the blast of 1902-1903. Daily meetings were held, and the scale agreed on was substantially as adopted by the Green Bottle Blowers' Association, which held its convention in Atlantic City on the 15th.

Representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association requested the manufacturers to grant them an increase of ten per cent. and a reduction of their hours from fifty-five to fifty per week. The manufacturers refused to agree to either of these changes.

The Master Carpenters and Journeymen of Atlantic City have reached an agreement under which it is expected the question of wages will be compromised on the basis of \$3 per day of eight hours. The men demand \$3.20, and the employers offer \$2.80 per day.

The American Boiler Makers' Association held a three days' convention at the Royal Palace Hotel, Atlantic City, for the discussion of matters of interest and importance to the trade.

September.**Atlantic City—**

Members of the Carpenters' Union of Atlantic City have gone on strike to secure a wage scale of \$2.80 per day, and recognition of the union. Several employers have agreed to the terms of the men.

The Atlantic City Movable Sidewalk Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000. The Peoples Gas Company was also organized with a capital of \$150,000.

BERGEN COUNTY.**February.****East Rutherford—**

The Old Colony Clock Company has purchased the plant of the Colonial Clock Company at East Rutherford, and will manufacture fine clocks. The capital is \$60,000.

March.**Hackensack—**

A new local union of plumbers has been formed at Hackensack.

April.**Lodi—**

Three hundred silk dyers helpers employed at the Boettger Piece Dye Works and seven hundred helpers of the Alexander Dye Works both establishments at Lodi, struck for an increase in wages. The strike was determined on at a mass meeting held in Passaic the night previous. The dyers in the Alexander Mill, 142 in number, refused to go out and the manager sent to the sheriff at Hackensack for guards to protect the mill; sixty deputy sheriffs were sworn in for that purpose. The dyers next morning refused to go to work having been frightened by threats of the strikers.

May.**Lodi—**

The employes of the Alexander Dye Works and those of the Boettger Piece Dye Works, two of the largest establishments of their kind in the state, made a demand on these firms for an increase of wages which was refused. The increase sought was for the laborers or unskilled workmen, and the advance asked was from one dollar and a quarter a day to two dollars a day.

A strike of the men and women concerned quickly followed the refusal to grant the increase, which in a short time extended to every dye house in Bergen and Passaic counties. Much serious rioting occurred during its progress, the culminating incident of violence being a raid by the strikers and their sympathizers upon the large silk mills of Paterson, to compel them to suspend work until the increased wages demanded by the dyers was conceded by their employers.

Windows were smashed, and the workmen violently driven from their places in several mills before the outbreak was brought under control. A suspension of work in many of the mills followed this attack, partly to repair the damages wrought by the mob, but mostly because a fresh outbreak of rioting was feared if work was resumed.

The city authorities requested the Governor's assistance to preserve the peace, and a regiment of the National Guard was promptly ordered to Paterson. The presence of the troops restored confidence and order and within a few days, the mills that closed were in full operation again. The strike of the dyers collapsed soon after, and the men and women who left the dye houses returned, some of them having gained an advance in wages, but in amount very much below what they had demanded.

The strikers of Boettger's Dye Works severely beat a fireman employed by that firm. Women took an active part in the assault; some pistols shots were exchanged, but the fireman's injuries were inflicted by stones and clubs.

One hundred and fifty deputy sheriffs were sworn in to guard

against violence by the strikers. On the morning of May the fifth, the deputies drove a band of strikers that appeared to be inclined to mischief, over the Saddle River Bridge. No resistance was made. The Mayor of Lodi held a conference with the owners of the dye works with a view to influencing some settlement sufficiently satisfactory to end the strike.

The dye works were guarded by seventy-five deputies. Nearly two hundred men returned to work without having received any concessions. Much indignation and resentment against those who resumed work was shown by the strikers, who claimed that an officer of the American Federation of Labor sent here to look after the strike, had orders from headquarters to prevent any from returning to work until all were satisfied to do so.

The proprietors of the Alexander Dye Works who pay \$7.50 a week for fifty-nine hours, were said to be willing to pay the same amount for fifty-five hours, provided all of their employes returned to work. The strikers were unable to reach an agreement on this proposition.

The Boettgers strikers, who receive \$6.00 per week insist on the same pay as is given by the Alexander Works.

There were serious riots at the dye shops on the 7th, which the deputies were unable to cope with. Calling on the militia talked of, if the disorderly actions of the strikers continue.

The Sheriff of Bergen County issued orders to his deputies to arrest all disorderly persons found in the streets, and all vagrants or persons who acted suspiciously.

An attempt to open the Alexander Dye Works on the morning of the 5th failed. One hundred and fifty deputies were present to afford protection, but none of the employes returned. Copies of the riot act were posted on the walls about the factories.

The strike of the dyers helpers ended on the 12th. The works of both the Alexander Company and Boettger Company were in full blast, all hands having returned to work. An estimate of the financial loss through the strike places that which was directly sustained by both the companies involved at about \$30,000. Besides this amount, thousands of dollars worth of goods left in the vats when the strike began were almost entirely ruined by being left standing too long. The cost of maintaining the deputies and special police is put at \$5,000 to the county. The strikers about nine hundred in number lost two and one half weeks wages.

June.

Little Ferry—

The iron workers employed building the bridges for the Bergeon Turnpike Trolley Company at Little Ferry went out on strike because their foreman was a non-union man.

Hackensack—

Some strikers at the Hackensack Silk Mills gathered in a crowd and held back several young women employed in the mill. A force of special officers dispersed them.

Kingsland—

A man employed at the paper mills at Kingsland had his hand badly injured by being caught in a cog wheel.

July.

Little Ferry—

A man employed at the Mehrhof Brick Yards at Little Ferry was overcome by the heat and taken to the hospital.

Shady Side—

The Hudson River Chemical Works at Shady Side were badly damaged by fire. The loss is about \$4,000.

East Rutherford—

The Fuchs & Lang Company, a large concern engaged in lithograph work and the manufacture of lithographic supplies in New York have made arrangements to establish their works in East Rutherford.

August.

Fort Lee—

All the employes at Abbot's Piano Action Factory, Fort Lee, went on strike because one of their number had been discharged by a member of the firm.

Hackensack—

The boiler makers employed by the East Jersey Water Company, Hackensack, and working on the meadows in water that was knee deep, struck for an advance from \$3.00 to \$3.20 per day of eight hours. An offer of \$3.33 per day of nine hours was made to them, and accepted.

Lodi—

Suit has been brought for \$20,000 damages by George Jowoski of Lodi against the Alexander Dye Works for the loss of his arm which was torn off by machinery in the factory.

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September.

Hackensack—

The strike at Abbott's Piano Factory at Hackensack has been settled, the men having returned to work unconditionally.

Bogota—

The Bogota Paper Mill has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000. The factory gave employment to one hundred skilled workmen.

Rutherford—

Two large buildings are being erected at Rutherford for a rubber plant.

Fort Lee—

Henry Mallon was badly injured while blasting for a well at Fort Lee.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

February.

Burlington City—

The Gray Manufacturing Company recently incorporated, has started a plant in Burlington for the manufacture of bicycles, automobiles, and machinery.

A silk mill is to be established at Pearl and Tatham streets in Burlington.

March.

Mount Holly—

The Bowker Shoe Manufacturing Company was incorporated at Mount Holly. Capital invested \$30,000. One hundred persons will be employed.

April.

Medford—

Fifty boys in the day shifts at the Star Glass Works at Medford, struck for an increase from \$3 to \$4 per week in wages. The boys returned to work at the old rate.

Mount Holly—

The Peoples Electric Company has incorporated at Mount Holly to manufacture and sell electricity. Capital stock \$100,000.

Bordentown—

The roof of the Eagle Shirt Factory at Bordentown was blown off by a storm.

May.

Hainsport—

While pouring molten iron at the Hainsport Foundry, Samuel Nutter, an employe, was burned by the upsetting of the ladle.

Burlington—

The workmen of the United Cast Iron Pipe Company at Burlington demanded an increase in wages.

Mount Holly—

The Stackhouse & Watson Company with an authorized capital of \$25,000, will engage in a printing and publishing business at Mount Holly.

June.

Bordentown—

A fire occurred in the packing department of the Ironside Pottery at White Hill. Owing to a scarcity of water, the fire was not put out until about \$10,000 damages had been done to the works.

Delanco—

The Franklin Button Company of Delanco was incorporated at Mount Holly. Capital \$75,000.

July.

Burlington—

The shoe workers of the city of Burlington, nearly one thousand in number, went out on strike on the sixth because the firms had posted a notice in the different shops which read as follows—"This factory will re-open July 7th with non-union employes, and those accepting positions will be recognized only as such." The strikers were willing to return to work if the obnoxious notices were removed, there being no

other grievance, and after a week's idleness, the firms agreed to this being done.

The Italian laborers were severely injured by a cave in on Broad St., Burlington, where they were digging a trench for the Gas Company.

Bordentown—

Wesley Marshall, aged 14 years, had his right hand badly crushed by the machinery of the Springfield Worsted Mills, Bordentown.

August.

Mount Holly—

The operatives of the Lumberton Shoe Factory, Mount Holly, struck because of a reduction in the price of work done by the first lasters.

September.

Burlington—

The employees of G. W. Lewis & Company, shoe manufacturers at Burlington, have struck for an increase of wages. The firm claims that rates paid at present by them are higher than those prevailing elsewhere.

The Develin Manufacturing Company, a new corporation, has given out contracts for the erection of three large buildings at Burlington. These are to cost \$100,000 and be completed in one hundred working days.

Charles Simons, a workman at the Budd Shoe Factory, had a hand caught between the rollers and knife of a splitting machine on which he was employed. Four fingers were split their entire length.

Lumberton—

The employees of the Consolidated Shoe Shops at Lumberton, fourteen in number, struck against a reduction of wages. After one week's idleness a conference was held and a satisfactory scale of prices agreed upon.

Beverly—

Wright's Confectionery Factory at Beverly is to be converted into a knitting mill under the management of George C. McIlvane.

Bordentown—

Henry H. Dill, a mason, slipped from a scaffold while at work and fell to the ground. He was very severely injured.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

February.

Camden—

The employes of the Haas Baking Company stopped work because their foreman had been discharged.

The Nonpareil Cork Mfg. Company has purchased the plant of the Keystone Chemical Company at Camden and will move their works there from Bridgeport, Connecticut. The company employs four hundred persons.

A new ship building plant will be established on the tract of land lately occupied by the Tway Machine Company and the Morris & Matthias plant. The ship building company has leased these properties and will soon begin operations. Several hundred persons will be employed.

The West Jersey Tube Works at Camden will begin soon to manufacture sheet iron; at least one hundred and fifty men will be employed.

Gloucester—

Lydia Lozoras had her right hand mangled by machinery in the Argo Mills.

March.

Camden—

The officers of a large coke company are considering the purchase of a tract of land in Camden for manufacturing purposes.

The Tway Machine Company are negotiating for land on which to erect a new machine shop.

The American Cigar Company's new factory is completed and will be opened April first. One thousand persons will be employed.

The Bacon Paint and Varnish Preservation Company was incorporated at Camden. Capital \$25,000.

The Atlas Smelting and Refining Company was incorporated at Camden. Capital \$10,000.

The Bell Ice Manufacturing Company was incorporated at Camden. Capital could not be ascertained.

April.

Camden—

The Master Builders' have formed an association to resist the demands of the journeymen in the building trades; the carpenters struck for 35 cents per hour and a half holiday on Saturday, all the year round. The strike was settled by concessions on both sides. Wages were increased in several other branches of the building trades.

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The new plant of the American Cigar Company was opened and operations begun on April first. One thousand four hundred persons, mostly girls, are employed.

The following new companies were incorporated at Camden. The Tway Steel Forging and Machine Company, capital \$100,000; the Sanitary Dust Pan Company, capital could not be ascertained.

Anton Nork, a laborer, was injured while at work in the Camden Iron Works.

Philip Quigley, E. J. Schaffer, and Daniel Steel, were severely injured while at work in the New York Shipbuilding Company's Yard at Camden, and Michael Fry was killed in the same plant by a heavy scaffold board that fell upon him.

The large bakery of Haas & Company at Camden was partly destroyed by fire; loss about \$40,000. The vacant factory building of the American Cigar Company adjoining the bakery was damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

Thirty-seven local trade unions of Camden have formed a general central union to agitate for an eight hour day, and increase of wages.

May.

Camden—

The strike of rug weavers which began in the Kensington district, Philadelphia, caused the works of the Fries-Breslin Company on Ferry Ave., Camden, to shut down. The employes, over 500 in number, decided to go out in sympathy with Kensington strikers. The rug weavers demand an increase in wages of ten per cent. It is claimed by the company that the increase cannot be given owing to the present low price of rugs. The manufacturers have made an attempt to arrive at a uniform wage scale which would result in a considerable increase in wages paid for some parts of the work, but the weavers rejected the concession.

The conference that resulted in the tender of a uniform wage scale was attended by representatives of all the leading high grade rug manufacturers in the country. The uniform rate of wages was based on the highest scale paid by any of the firms, with a slight increase.

To the employes of the Fries-Breslin and the John Bromley Companies, the increase, it is said, amounted to about four per cent. To the other concerns, the increase would amount to from eighteen to forty per cent. On their part, the weavers' union claim that the scale if put into operation would not favorably affect the wages of the men employed here.

Delegates of the striking rug weavers of Camden and Kensington, held a meeting in Philadelphia to discuss the interests of the weavers, and devise means of bringing the trouble to an end.

A fire broke out in the mould loft and pattern shop of the J. H. Mathis Shipyard, Camden, destroying the building and much other property. The estimated loss is about \$3,000.

The Board of Education of Camden adopted a resolution providing that hereafter all printing done for the Board of whatever kind or nature shall bear the imprint of the International Typographical Union label, and the officers and employes of the Board are instructed not to contract for or accept any other. All newspapers publishing official notices, reports or other proceedings of the Board, shall also use the union label.

The York Manufacturing Company secured an order from the court of Chancery enjoining the sale of property owned by the West Jersey Ice Manufacturing Company. A receiver is asked for the company, as well as a declaration of insolvency from the Court.

The plant of the R. H. & B. C. Reeves Oil Cloth Company is to be sold by the receiver, former Judge Armstrong. The plant has been closed several months, and was placed in the hands of a receiver at the instance of a number of creditors.

The Street Committee of the City Council of Camden voted to recommend the vacation of several streets to facilitate a large extension of their works which the Farr & Bailey Company desire to make.

June.

Camden—

The rivet heating boys at the New York Ship Building Yard, Camden, went on strike, practically tying up the plate department of the big plant and throwing about two hundred men out of employment for the time being. The boys wanted an eight hour day, and more pay.

The strike of the Fries-Breslin Company's employes at Camden, who went on strike in the early part of May, still continues. Many of the strikers have obtained employment in some of the various industries of the city.

The United States Radiator Company, which has a large plant at Dunkirk, N. Y., is said to be desirous of locating in Camden, if suitable arrangements can be made. The concern needs about ten acres to erect its plant on, and will employ upwards of three hundred men.

The mill building at Seventh and Pearl Streets, Camden, has been leased for a soap factory and the work of putting in the necessary machinery is now being done.

The new steel and iron company of Camden was organized to manufacture steel and iron. Capital \$100,000.

July.

Camden—

A new scale of prices was submitted by the rug manufacturers of Camden, which they claim was an advance on the old rates paid of from six to twenty per cent. for certain kinds of product, was rejected by the employes of all except the John Bromley & Sons' mills, who resumed work.

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The plant of the Fries-Breslin Company, rug manufacturers of Camden, resumed work July 21, after an idleness of several weeks on account of the general strike of rug weavers. Later, on the 29th, the strikers at other mills accepted the employer's new wage scale and returned to work in a body.

A new soap manufacturing plant is to be located at Seventh and Pearl streets, Camden. Upwards of 100 hands will be employed.

The Penn Chair Company was organized in Camden to manufacture household furniture. Capital \$100,000.

The American Cigar Company, which recently located one of its plants in Camden, objected to a tax assessment on its property, alleging that the City Council had guaranteed them exemption from taxes for ten years in consideration of their locating their works in Camden.

The H. Kleber & Batter Company was organized in Camden to make and deal in pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.

Caleb Ross, aged 14 years, an employe of Merritt & Company's Machine Works, Camden, had his right hand badly crushed by being caught in the machinery.

August.

Camden—

The striking weavers of the Fries-Breslin Company at Camden, returned to work, agreeing to accept the terms offered by their employers. Recognition of the union was the chief matter in dispute.

The R. H. Comey Dye Works at Camden is to be increased in size by the construction of a new building 40x80 feet.

The journeymen painters of Camden have organized as a branch of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America.

The dye works of the Browning Company at Camden were damaged by fire to the amount of \$50,000. One hundred workmen are temporarily thrown out of employment.

Florence—

Henry Mason, an employe at R. D. Wood & Co.'s Foundry at Florence was killed while at work, by a casting falling upon him.

September.

Camden—

Counsel for the George Jonas Glass Company applied to Vice Chancellor Gray at Camden for a permanent injunction against the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, restraining it from interfering in any way with the company's employes. The injunction was denied.

The South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company has given out contracts for its new buildings at Camden.

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The Globe Window Glass Company was organized at Camden. Capital stock \$250,000.

Waterford—

The window glass workers at Waterford have been given an increase of three per cent. above the scale of last year. The new list goes into effect October first.

Joseph P. Weatherly, proprietor of the Camden Machine Works, died at his home in Camden.

West Collingswood—

The new plant of the Quay Forge & Machine Works at this place, is nearing completion.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

April.

Tuckahoe—

A shirt factory has been started at Tuckahoe.

May.

Cape May City—

The electric lighting plant here has been sold to a syndicate of capitalists. The plant is to be enlarged, and electricity will be supplied for power.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

February.

Bridgeton—

There were strikes in the glass industry at Bridgeton, Millville, Vineland, Atco and Minatola. The blowers demand on all double strength work, ten per cent., fifteen per cent. on single strength, and ten per cent. increase in the wages of cutters. These increases were refused by the manufacturers at first but matters were soon settled satisfactorily to the blowers, most of whom soon returned to work. A number of men went West for employment, where on account of a reduction in prices, the glass trade is very busy.

The Cumberland Glass Company has decided to increase its plant for window glass making. This will make the largest window glass factory in the East.

March.**Bridgeton—**

Several conferences have been held among the men employed in the glass houses; in the Moore-Jonas works at Bridgeton, the blowers organized and the company discharged the union officers. A strike sentiment was developed in the works, and also in the George Jonas works at Minatola. The executive board of the Green Bottle Blowers' Association came to Bridgeton to seek a conference with the Moore-Jonas Company.

A Philadelphia firm have decided to move their works to Bridgeton. The new concern will manufacture roofing materials.

Edward Housand, a window glass worker, lost an eye through the breaking of a glass roller in the shop in which he was employed at Bridgeton.

Philip Meyer, an electrician, met with an accident while at work in the Farracute Machine Works, which resulted in a broken leg.

Millville—

The Ritter Furniture Company has made arrangements to move its plant from Philadelphia to Millville.

Vineland—

Tony Dippolito, a boy 12 years of age, fell into a tank of boiling water at the Vineland Window Glass Works and was very badly scalded.

April.**Bridgeton—**

The union workmen employed in the Moore-Jonas Glass plant at Bridgeton quit work; the same action was taken at the George Jonas Glass House at Minatola. The point at issue between the blowers and the two firms is the recognition of the union and the payment of the union scale of prices. The strikers appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor of the state, and request him to order a rigid investigation into the manner in which the Child Labor Law is being enforced in glass factories.

The National Union pays the striking glass workers a certain sum per week for their support pending the settlement of the strike.

Carpenters at Bridgeton have struck for \$2.50 a day of nine hours. The strike was successful.

A strike of short duration occurred in the Acme Gas Fixture Company at Bridgeton; the trouble was amicably adjusted.

Parties intending to start a silk mill have spent several days in Bridgeton looking after a satisfactory site.

The Eastlake Glass Bottle Works at Bridgeton started up after a month of idleness.

Swedesboro—

The Swedesboro Glass Works were partly destroyed by fire; all the tools of the workmen were lost. Eighty men were employed. Steps have been taken to re-build the plant as rapidly as possible.

Millville—

Ground has been broken at Millville for the Menke Pottery Plant, which will be a large one, employing 300 persons.

Horace Woolford employed in the Cumberland Glass Works, fell into a tank of vitriol while dipping glass, and was very badly burned.

Cedarville—

The old saw mill at Cedarville was destroyed by fire.

Minatola—

The George Jonas Glass Company have served notice of eviction on such of their striking employes as occupy company houses. Thirteen cases of this kind were decided against the company by a justice of the peace, before whom they were tried.

May.**Minatola—**

Two non-union workmen who were employed at the Minatola Glass Works, while on the way to work, were stopped on the road by men said to be strikers and were turned back homeward. This is the first instance of anything like violence since the glass workers' strike began.

A large force of strikers or persons in sympathy with them, stopped several trucks which were conveying to the village, the household goods of a non-union workman employed by the George Jonas Glass Company. Special officers finally released the teams and the goods were taken into the town.

The union glass blowers caused the arrest of J. P. Sims, a justice of the peace in Minatola, on a charge of conspiracy, and assault and battery. Warrants were also said to have been procured for the arrest of D. C. Applegate, manager of the Jonas Glass Works. The charges grew out of the action of Mr. Sims in arresting some men who were charged with attempting to forcibly prevent a non-union man from moving into the village to work for the George Jonas Glass Company.

Bridgeton—

A large parade of union glass blowers was held in Bridgeton on the evening of May first; fully two thousand men were in line. These assembled in the Criterion Theatre later in the evening and were addressed by Mr. D. F. Hayes, President of the Bottle Blowers' National

Union, and Mr. C. H. Litchman. Both gentlemen extolled labor organization and enlarged on its advantages to workmen.

Plans are under way, which it is believed, will make the projected silk mill for Bridgeton, a certainty. The plant when ready will employ about three hundred persons.

The Cumberland Glass Company, Bridgeton, is having a new tank furnace building erected for its plant, replacing the one that was recently burned.

A representative of the William Brookfield Glass Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., visited Bridgeton to negotiate for a site for the works, which will be moved there.

Fire destroyed the main factory of the Cumberland Glass Works on May 7th. Several of the bottle furnaces were ruined. The loss was about \$20,000. Two hundred and fifty men are temporarily thrown out of work.

June.

Minatola—

The George Jonas Glass Company are seeking to evict occupants of their houses in Minatola who were former employes, but are now on strike. The company wishes to recover the dwellings for the use of their present employes.

Glassboro—

The usual two months' summer vacation of glassworkers at Glassboro which by long continued custom begins with the close of the blast June 30th, find the large army of workmen in fairly good circumstances, having had a prosperous season of steady employment. The only exceptions are the workmen at Minatola and some in Bridgeton where strikes to unionize the George Jonas, and the Moore-Jonas plants have been going on for several weeks.

July.

Bridgeton—

Cox & Son's Company of Bridgeton, machinists and boilermakers, are about to build a large extension to their plant. It will cost \$20,000.

A temporary injunction has been issued by Vice Chancellor Gray restraining members of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, from congregating near the company's plant, or interfering in any way with employes of the George Jonas Glass Company.

The American Grass Product Company has leased the old Cohansey Glass Plant at Bridgeton, and contracted for four thousand tons of salt hay at \$5 a ton to be delivered at its works. The hay will be baled up at the Cohansey Works and shipped to the company's factory in

Brooklyn, N. Y., where it will be worked into floor matting, twine, and bed mattresses.

August.

Minatola—

The George Jonas Glass Company has started its plant at Minatola and is operating nearly full with non-union men.

George Jonas, the Minatola glass manufacturer, and D. C. Applegate, his manager, were held by Justice of the Peace Aspinwall on a charge of intercepting telegrams addressed to officers of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Alfred DeMair, Italian interpreter for the glass workers' union at Minatola, and Louis Adams, a striker, were arrested for disorderly conduct.

September.

Bridgeton—

Ground has been purchased by Bridgeton capitalists on which buildings for pressed glass ware factory will be erected. Work will begin at once. The principal product will be insulators for electrical work.

The large mills of the Eastlake Woolen Company at Bridgeton were totally destroyed by fire. The industry, which employed one hundred and fifty persons was one of the most important in the city. It is said to be the intention of the managers to rebuild the works on the old site.

Thomas N. Simmerman, a laborer, was severely bruised and internally injured by the falling of a pole he was helping to erect at Bridgeton.

ESSEX COUNTY.

February.

Newark—

A conference was held between the Master Plumbers' Association and the Journeymen Plumbers' Union for the purpose of arranging satisfactory working conditions for the year. The Master Plumbers insisted on a reasonable notice of an intention to strike, so that they might have an opportunity to get their material to a secure place before the cessation of work. This proposition, the journeymen refused to agree to, and the Master Plumbers therefore announced that shops would be closed until the workmen came to terms on this point.

The Linemen's Union decided on a general strike for \$3 per day.

Owing to the good prospects of a busy season, the building trades

generally have formulated new demands on employers for increased wages.

Plans for several new factory buildings were filed with the Building Inspector during the month; there were also many plans submitted for enlargements and improvements of old plants.

The Commercial Construction Company and the Burn & Ingraham Company were incorporated in Essex County to establish construction plants in Newark.

The condition of the Journeymen Bakers of Newark was up for discussion in the Essex Trades Council. A delegate explained their not being represented by stating that these workmen were employed in the bakeries eighteen hours per day and could find no time to attend meetings.

The Trades Council requested the Electrical Workers' Union of Newark to waive their claim to jurisdiction over Elizabeth, and allow the formation of a local union there.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Newark which had been dropped by the Trades Council, requested to be reinstated.

A fire occurred at the Trunk & Bag Factory of R. Neuman & Co., Newark. About 200 persons will be temporarily idle. The loss was about \$75,000.

March.

Newark—

A serious disagreement has arisen between the master plumbers of Newark and their journeymen regarding the terms under which work shall be done for the season. Wages and hours are not in question. The masters insist on sufficient notice being given them by the journeymen, of an intention to strike on sympathetic or other grounds, to permit the removal of their material to a place of safety before work ceases. This the men refused to agree to, and a lockout followed. The helpers and apprentices generally, followed the men. The trouble was still unsettled at the end of the month.

A local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Newark has issued an appeal to the public in behalf of the striking linemen, who demand \$3 for an eight hour day.

The employees of the retail butcher shops of Newark have started a movement to force the closing of business on Sunday. An association numbering 300 men was organized to keep up the agitation. It is claimed that more than one half the number of butcher shops in the city are kept open until noon on Sunday.

The Newark Dash Company was incorporated at Newark. The new company will open a factory and manufacture dash boards and fenders for carriages. Capital \$100,000.

The Storm Manufacturing Company, who will make elevators and dumb waiters, was incorporated in Newark. Capital \$75,000.

Newark capitalists have purchased the plant at Binghamton, N.

Y, of the Deposit Iron Company and will remove it to Newark. About 200 hands will be employed.

A plant to make ice by the plate system has been established in Newark by local capitalists.

V. J. Hedden and Sons of Newark, have organized as a corporation with a capital of \$500,000.

The North Jersey Street Railway Company has built a new power plant at Newark.

The Uniform Steel Casting Company has decided to remove its plant from Newark to Rahway.

Burnett Daley and Frederick Stahl, painters, were seriously injured by falling from a scaffold in Newark.

James Durker, a mason, was severely injured by a brick wall falling upon him while at work.

An explosion of naphtha at the leather factory of Blanchard Bros. & Lane, Newark, severely injured William Freeman and Frederick Thum, both workmen employed in the place.

John Cousins, a workman, was badly injured in the Grant & Williams Scrap Iron Foundry, by the falling of a large iron frame.

The varnish factory of Albert C. Courter, Newark, was damaged by fire. Loss \$2,500.

The large factory building occupied by the American Refining and Crucible Company; the Calcutta Mfg. Company, and the Crystal Lead and Chemical Company at Newark was destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000. Several hundred men have lost their employment.

Small fire which resulted in slight damage occurred in the works of the Excelsior Baking Powder Company, the Newark Rivet Company, and the Central Stamping Company, all at Newark.

A new local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was organized at Newark.

The Essex County Retail Butchers have organized an association which will unite for mutual improvement with other county organizations of the trade.

The Steam Fitters of Newark have formed an association.

The master builders of Newark have formed a league for mutual assistance and protection in matters affecting their business interests.

The harness makers of Newark have formed a union of their trade.

A receiver has been appointed for the business formerly conducted by the firm of Joseph Baldwin & Company at Newark.

Edward Weston of the Weston Electrical Instrument Company has erected a fine club house with large swimming tank and restaurant for the Company's employes at the Waverly factory.

The Essex County Trades Council at its regular meeting passed a vote endorsing the Chinese Exclusion Bill which is before Congress.

Belleville—

Sixty women employed in the water bag department of the Hardiman Rubber Works at Belleville went out on strike because of a regula-

tion of the company which charged them with spoiled work. The trouble was amicably settled by the firm.

Montclair—

Strikes have broken out in the building trades at Montclair and Bloomfield in consequence of demands by the workmen for higher wages which the employers generally refused to pay. About 600 carpenters, bricklayers, lathers, and painters are idle.

The Cuyahoga Wire and Fence Company filed its incorporation papers and will build its factory in Montclair. Capital \$125,000.

John Dartie and Joseph Bogie, workmen, were badly injured at Montclair by a dynamite explosion in a quarry in which they were employed.

The master masons of Montclair have formed an association which they have had incorporated.

Orange—

A federated trades council has been organized at Orange.

The Bartenders' Union has asked to be affiliated with the Federated Trades Council of Orange.

The Remington Metallic Cartridge Company was incorporated in Orange and will probably establish its plant there. Capital \$250,000.

Millburn—

The Diamond Mills Paper Company, of Millburn, has been enjoined from draining its refuse into the Rahway River. The company has suspended the manufacture of colored paper in consequence of the injunction.

April.

Newark—

The strike or lockout of journeymen plumbers at Newark still continues. The schedule of wages and hours has been satisfactorily adjusted and the only point on which the master and journeymen plumbers disagree is the master's contention that due notice be given of an intention to strike. The shops are open to the men who accept this condition. Some arrests were made on account of interference by the strikers. The new wage scale gives the journeymen \$3.50 for a work day of eight hours; an increase of fifty cents per day. Forty master plumbers turned in as journeymen to help one of their number complete a time contract.

The members of the Newark branch of the International Marble and Slate Workers Union asked their employers for an increase of wages from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. Several of the employers conceded the advance at once, and the others yielded later.

The Longshoremen's Union demanded sixty cents per hour for loading lumber, which was refused. The men went out on strike.

The walking delegate of the plumbers was arrested on charges growing out of the strike of that trade at Newark.

Three employes of the Empire Steel Works were arrested and fined for assaulting fellow workmen who refused to go on strike.

The following new manufacturing concerns have been incorporated at Newark and will carry on business operations there:

The Eagle Baking Company. Capital stock \$100,000.

W. J. Lynch & Company, to do a printing business. Capital stock \$10,000.

Premo-Hall Manufacturing Company, to make metal and wood novelties. Capital stock \$10,000.

Playola Manufacturing Company to make musical instruments. Capital stock \$125,000.

Standard Metal Manufacturing Company. Capital stock \$100,000.

The Ammonia Cyanide Company to manufacture alkalis and chemicals. Capital stock \$500,000.

The partnership of Schwartzkopf, Weiss & Schwartzkopf, to manufacture jewelry. Capital \$75,000.

The William H. Gordon Company to manufacture boots and shoes. Capital stock \$250,000.

The J. C. Graft Terraplastic Manufacturing Company, to manufacture dentists articles. Capital stock \$100,000.

The additions to the power house of the North Jersey Traction Company at Newark are to be 100x225 feet, with a new stack which will be 250 feet high.

The Hall Specialty and Novelty Company of Newark has gone into the hands of the receivers to be wound up.

New factories are being erected at Newark for the Frederick Schill Company, M. H. Haussking and J. Fried.

James Black, a lineman, was seriously injured by shock while at work on a pole in Newark.

George Churchwell and Robert Kent, painters, were seriously injured by the fall of a scaffold on which they were working at Newark.

Joseph B. McIlravey was stricken with paralysis while at work in the Atha & Illingworth Steel Works at Newark.

James Gleno, a workman in the Solomon tannery at Newark, was killed by falling on a revolving pulley wheel.

James Blake, a lineman, was badly burned at Newark, while fixing an electric wire.

Henry Mahon, a machinist, employed by the Thatcher Furnace Company of Newark was caught in the shafting and killed.

John Higgins, a machinist, employed by the Lambert Hoisting Engine Company of Newark, was injured while working at a lathe.

The storeroom of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company at Newark was destroyed by fire.

The buildings of the Charles Cooper Chemical Works at Newark were damaged by fire.

The Cigar Makers' International Union of Newark have obtained a judgment for \$500 against the Acme Cigar Company of Red Lion, Pa., for using counterfeit union labels.

A new union of brass workers has been formed at Newark under the auspices of the International Union.

The jewelry workers of Newark are moving toward forming a strong union of their trade.

The Allied Printing Trades' Council have elected officers for the ensuing twelve months.

The retail butchers employes are making strenuous efforts to close the butcher shops on Sunday.

Reports from the various trades to the Essex Trades' Council, show an unprecedented activity in all occupations for organization.

The carpenters employed by the North Jersey Street Railway Company asked for and received an advance of twenty-five cents a day in their wages.

During the month of April, the following named manufacturers of Newark were removed by death—Isaac Champenois, for fifty years a manufacturer of jewelry; Joseph Hensler, brewer; Owen McCabe, boiler maker; Joseph Grover Ward, senior member of the jewelry firm of Durand & Co.

Montclair and Bloomfield—

The strikes of the various building trades of Montclair and of Bloomfield for a new wage schedule has been settled through concessions made by both sides; the men secure an advance of wages to go into effect May first.

The plumbers of Montclair and Bloomfield are on strike for substantially the same reasons as the Newark plumbers, refusal to give reasonable notice of an intention to strike.

The carpenter shop of E. F. Dodd at Montclair was destroyed by fire. Loss \$2,500.

Orange—

The delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Wood Workers were expelled from the Building Trades' Council of Orange because members of that society had gone to work on jobs on which strikes were pending.

The stationary engineers of Orange have organized a union.

The Federated Trades' Council of Orange has elected officers, and the organization is now fairly under way.

Delegates of the Orange Musical Union have been admitted to the Federated Trades Council.

The horseshoers of the Oranges have organized a union.

The retail butchers employes of Orange have organized a union for the same purpose as the Newark men—to secure the closing of shops on Sunday.

Millburn—

The Diamond Paper Manufacturing Company of Millburn has taken an appeal from the decision of the Vice-Chancellor restraining it from emptying refuse into the Rahway River.

Watchung—

The idle factory building at Watchung has been rented by Henry Texier for a knitting mill.

Arlington—

Raphael Caparello, a workman, was injured internally through an accident at the plant of the Arlington Manufacturing Company.

May.**Newark—**

The New Jersey Brewers' Association and representatives of five unions of brewery employes have reached an agreement whereby certain classes of workmen will receive a permanent increase of wages. Firemen who work twelve hours a day to be paid \$19 per week; those whose working day is eight hours will receive \$16 a week, one dollar more than their present rate of pay. The case of the engineers and coopers is still under consideration; the engineers are paid from \$18 to \$21 a week. It is said that they desire uniform rate of \$21. The coopers who now receive \$3 a day have no fault to find with their wages, but want their working time for the week cut down one hour, with a half holiday on Saturday. The New Jersey Brewers' Association is made up of firms in Newark, Paterson and Elizabeth, but does not embrace all the brewing concerns in those cities.

Journeymen plumbers of Newark, who have been on strike since the latter part of March have come to an agreement with the bosses which secures to the men practically all that was contended for. The agreement provides that the standard wages for all journeymen plumbers and gas fitters shall be \$3.50 a day of eight hours. Apprenticeships are to be for five years and no more than two apprentices are allowed for every two journeymen. No other than journeymen plumbers and apprentices who have served three years are to be allowed to do plumbing. The agreement runs to April first, 1904.

The stone cutters of Newark are to be paid weekly hereafter, instead of every two weeks as was the custom. A majority of the stone cutters are getting \$4.50 a day for eight hours' work, but there are a number who receive \$5 for the same time.

About forty-five men signed the roll of a new organization to be known as the Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers' Union of Newark. The meeting was held in McGuire's Hall at Newark and Warren streets

and presided over by the secretary of the National Building Trades' Council of America.

Louis Kuskey, 20 years old, while at work in the factory of Peter Lowentrant, Newark, was caught in the fly wheel of the main machinery and received injuries from which he may die. The young man was walking by the wheel when his apron was drawn into it by the current of air caused by the rapid revolutions.

John Fischer, 20 years old, was badly injured at the Balbach Smelting Works, Newark, by a heavy iron plate falling on his leg.

Royal Gibson, a painter, while at work on a building at Broad and Chestnut streets, Newark, fell to the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet and received injuries which may prove fatal. The accident was caused by the breaking of a scaffold.

A barrel of quicklime which had been watered, exploded, and severely burned Peter McCormick, a carpenter of Newark.

Chancellor Magie has appointed Algeron T. Sweeney, receiver of the American Gear and Vehicle Company, Newark. The application was made by counsel for the President of the Company and was unopposed. The company was organized under the New Jersey Laws of 1900; it has a capital of \$350,000, which was subsequently increased to \$600,000. The assets are represented to be \$32,000, of which \$24,000 consists of real estate encumbered with a mortgage of \$14,000 and the liabilities \$15,000.

Richard C. Jackson was appointed by the Chancellor receiver for the Rubel Paper and Lithograph Company of Nutley. The receiver is to carry on the business until orders on the books of the company amounting to about \$6,000 are filled.

The Longstreet, Morton & Mitchell Cracker Baking Company of Newark, was placed under the control of Henry S. Terhune of Long Branch as receiver. The petitioner was a member of the firm who alleged that the concern was insolvent.

The Patton Sun Proof Paint Company has secured land fronting on the Passaic River, on which it is proposed to erect a large factory to supply the eastern market with their product.

The Lustral Leather Company filed articles of incorporation at the County Clerk's office, Newark. The capital is placed at \$50,000.

The Essex Gas Stove Company of Newark was incorporated with \$50,000 capital.

Bloomfield—

The strike of the journeymen plumbers of Bloomfield and Montclair has been settled and the men have returned to work. The workmen agree to not go on a sympathetic strike, or to quit work for any reason, without first notifying the bosses in person, so that an opportunity may be given to arrange matters and protect material that may be on the job. The bosses conceded a minimum wage rate of \$3 per day, which formerly was the maximum.

Montclair—

Nineteen employing plumbers of Bloomfield, Montclair and Caldwell formed a new organization to be known as the Independent Practical Boss Plumbers Association.

Orange—

The bosses considered the demand of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union of Orange for a minimum wage rate of \$3 per day, and have decided to give not more than \$2.50. Both sides are desirous of settling the matter without any trouble.

A large local branch of the International Union of Stationary and Steam Engineers was organized at Orange.

June.**Newark—**

The Essex Trades' Council of Newark gave notice that unless certain demands made for an increase of wages were complied with, the cigarmakers would begin a strike.

A number of men employed in the Hoover Nameplate Stamping Machine Works of Newark quit work because of alleged ill usage by a newly appointed foreman.

The Meritt, Johnson & Hannock Company, Newark, was organized to manufacture hats. Capital \$100,000.

The Bimble-Van Wagenen Company is erecting a three story cold storage plant on Plane St., Newark, to cost \$40,000.

The Auto-Vehicle Company filed its articles of incorporation in the office of the Clerk of Essex County. Capital \$15,000.

George Snellen, 17 years old, fell from the third story to the cellar of a building in Newark, on which he was employed, and received injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

August Fullrood, 30 years old, who is employed by the Woodside Tanning Company as an operator on a leather shaving machine had his hand so badly lacerated by being caught in the machine, that in order to save his life, the hand had to be amputated midway between the wrist and the elbow.

An explosion said to have been caused by the action of hot air upon peculiarly composed dust, occurred at the works of the Westinghouse Electrical Works at Orange and Plane Sts., Newark. No one was injured.

A convention of the State Branch of the Journeymen Bakers' Union was held at No. 28 Cross St., Newark. Delegates from all the large cities of the State were present. Much complaint was made that the Bakeshop Law of the State is not properly enforced anywhere.

Orange—

Bootblacks of Orange organized a union and received a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

The assistant engineer at Berg's Hat Factory, Orange, was killed by the explosion of a gasoline tank.

The Berg Hat Factory at Orange, which is one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Seven hundred men have temporarily lost their employment. The loss is estimated at \$225,000.

Millburn—

Announcement was made that the Burt Manufacturing Company, makers of celluloid novelties at Millburn, have decided to remove their plant to Bridgeport, Connecticut. The loss of this industry is much regretted in Millburn.

Belleville—

John Bernedson, a machinist, was injured at the works of the Eck Dynamo and Motor Company, Belleville, by a falling elevator.

July.**Newark—**

The strike of machinists and tool makers employed in the Roover Name-Plate Department of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company at Newark, which began June 24th, ended on July 2d, by the strikers returning to work. The cause of the strike was an obnoxious foreman, whose dismissal was demanded by the men. The company refused to comply, and the foreman remains.

About 300 members of the Newark branch of the United Garment Workers of America, who went on strike for increased wages returned to their employment after an absence of a few days, their employers having agreed to the new schedule. About 500 men are still idle.

Vice Chancellor Emery granted an order requiring Journeymen Plumbers' Union No. 24, and William E. Ryan, its business agent of Newark, to show cause why they shall not be restrained from interfering with the business of Chas. F. McGuire, a master plumber. The trouble arose from the employers refusal to discharge an apprentice at the demand of the union.

The Newark Rubber and Specialty Company filed articles of incorporation at the County Clerk's office. The capital is \$100,000 and the principal office is located at No. 36 Lawrence Street, Newark.

The Patton Paint Company which has its main factories in Milwaukee has closed contracts for the erection of a large factory at the foot of Chester Avenue, Newark, to supply the eastern branch of their trade.

The F. A. Willette Lumber Company filed articles of incorporation at the County Clerk's office. The authorized capital is \$100,000.

The plant of the Orange Brewing Company at Prince and Hill Streets, Newark is complete and ready for business. The erection of the brewery was begun July 1, 1901. The main building is 200x270 feet, and about 150 feet high.

The Maulbetsch & Whittemore Company organized at Newark to manufacture satchels. Capital \$50,000.

The Essex Company organized at Newark to manufacture paints and varnishes, repair, electric wires, build street railways, and do other things. Capital \$150,000.

A conference was held at Newark by representatives of painters' union from several cities to devise plans for a State organization of the trade.

Steps have been taken to bring about the amalgamation of Harrison, East Newark, and Kearny trade's unions with the United Building Trades Council of Essex County.

The Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America, an organization composed of delegates from unions of the various trades in the production of leather, held its second annual convention at Essex Hall, Newark, on July 5th. Including in the various trades represented are the light leather workers, buffers, glazers, stakers, tackers, finishers, setters, and leather handlers.

John Foley, 55 years old, fell from a scaffold while at work on a new house at South Seventh St., Newark, and received injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

Salvatore De Rosa, an Italian laborer, while at work excavating for the cellar of the new addition to the post office, Newark, was struck by a beam which fell from a rear window and instantly killed.

Abraham Keller, 30 years old, a carpenter at work on a building at Jones St., Newark, fell from the scaffold and sustained injuries which, the physicians say, may result in death.

Andrew J. Tuttle, 41 years old, a carpenter, fell from the third story of a building on which he was employed at New York Avenue and Adam Street, Newark, and received injuries from which he may die. Several ribs were broken, and his legs and arms fractured.

William Clark, head of the Clark Thread Company, whose mills in Newark and Kearny employ more than 3,000 persons, died in England on July 6th. The body will be brought to Newark and interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Orange—

The Perforated Music Roll Company has been organized in Orange. The company will manufacture musical apparatus and devices of many kinds. Capital stock \$400,000. One hundred thousand dollars preferred, and \$300,000 common.

East Orange—

The Seeley, Van Dyke Company has been organized at East Orange to manufacture chemicals and pharmaceutical specialties. Capital \$10,000.

August.**Newark—**

The Arms Pocketbook and Leather Novelty Company filed articles of incorporation in the office of the County Clerk. The company will manufacture and sell articles of wood, leather, metal, silk, rubber, etc. The authorized capital is \$75,000.

The Specialty Manufacturing Company became incorporated by filing its papers with the County Clerk. The company will manufacture metal planes, and other like articles. The authorized capital is \$50,000.

The Patton Sun Proof Paint Company is having a large mill erected, which will cover 400 feet of the Passaic River front of Newark. When completed about 350 persons will be employed in the paint mill.

By a new arrangement with their employers, job printers in Newark who are members of the union, will hereafter receive \$18 instead of \$17 a week, and in the shops using the linotype machines, the weekly wage rate will be \$19.

Vice Chancellor Stevens reserved decision on the application of Chas. F. McGuire, a master plumber, for an injunction restraining Plumbers' Local Union, No. 24, of Newark, from interfering with, or calling out workmen employed in his shop. The Vice Chancellor expressed the opinion that the questions involved, were of much importance and requested counsel for both sides to assist him by furnishing lists of precedents, quoted in their respective arguments.

Charles Benton was seriously injured in the Clark Thread Factory at Newark by being caught in the belting of a machine on which he was employed.

John Brosko, employed as a metal worker on a new building in Newark, lost his footing and fell from the roof to the street, a distance of 70 feet. He was very severely injured.

Frederick Woods, Henry Cast and Louis Meini, the latter a laborer and the others masons, were injured while working on a new building, by the falling of a scaffold.

Orange—

The members of the Orange Hatters' Union, who are enlisted in the National Guard, have been notified that they must give up their membership in the union or in military companies to which they belong, and hereafter members of the union will not be permitted to enlist. The reason for this attitude of the union toward the military is said to be that the members of the local companies wear hats which were made by a non union firm.

An assistant foreman and three journeymen employed in the factory of Eugene E. Connett & Company, have been fined \$500 each by their union for the offence known as "padronism," by which is meant receiving money from men in consideration of giving them employment. The action of the local union was disapproved by the National President on the grounds that the accused men had not been given a fair trial.

September.

Newark—

An interesting fire and water test of a fire-proof concrete floor reinforced by steel, was made at the plant of the Hay Foundry and Iron Works at Newark. For four hours, the floor was exposed to a heat which averaged 1,800 degrees. A brick building 14x20 feet was erected in the yard of the foundry plant to make the test. The patented floor was the roof of the building. Ten cords of wood and shavings saturated with oil was consumed inside the structure. The floor stood the test well.

The new power house for the North Jersey Street Railway Company will be erected on the Passaic River front opposite Canal street. The building will be one story high, constructed of brick and steel, and will cost \$113,000.

Vice Chancellor Emery has appointed a receiver for the American Oil Products Company of Newark. The application was made by counsel representing the Standard Oil Company. The company involved was organized in 1899 with a capital of \$250,000.

The following named companies were incorporated in Newark during the month of September: The Newark Edge Tool and Iron Company, capital \$100,000; will manufacture a line of edge tools.

The Newark Sanitary Reduction Company will manufacture grease fertilizers and any products incident to that business. Capital \$100,000.

The Barclay Corset Company, capital \$25,000.

The Barnett Equipment Company. Capital \$100,000.

The Glendale Manufacturing Company, will manufacture soap. Capital \$15,000.

Two hundred and fifty new members were received into Local Union, No. 2, of the International Jewelry Workers, and one hundred and eighteen applications for membership were received to be acted on at the next meeting.

The demands of the journeymen jewelers for shorter hours and other changes were considered at a conference of the principal manufacturers. It was agreed that for the present no concessions should be made, but the subject should be considered later.

A clash occurred between union and non-union workmen at the new building of the Newark Banking Company. Some men employed by the bank official direct were erecting the iron wire cages for the several tellers, and were ordered by the walking delegate to quit work. The foreman was notified to discharge these men and employ union men in

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their places, or the union workmen on the job would be called out. The walking delegate was expelled from the building.

The Essex Trades' Council has taken a stand against indiscriminate boycotting of stores in Newark, and hereafter will not resort to that extreme measure until the arbitration board of the council has exhausted all pacific means of settlement.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters is about to organize three new branches; one at Newark, and the other two in Paterson and Montclair respectively. The Montclair local will start with a membership of one hundred and three.

There are now nineteen local unions under the control of the Essex Trades' Council; the latest one to come in being No. 151 of the journeymen horseshoers.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Union No. 210 of Newark, has adopted a form of contract which provides for eleven hours work on all days except Saturday. Saturday the day's work will be sixteen hours; Sunday there is to be no work. The boss butchers will have to sign the contract to get the union display card, which will show it to be a union shop.

The contractors in charge of the D. L. & W. elevation in Newark hired some non-union hod carriers, and the union hod carriers, bricklayers, carpenters, and stone masons quit work. The non-union men were discharged, and work was resumed.

The plant of the American Lock Washer Company at Newark was completely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

A small fire occurred in the Peter Lynch Tannery at Newark; the damage was slight.

The contract for the new Court House has been awarded by the Essex County Commission. The amount of the contract is \$952,366.

The following named workmen were injured while pursuing their several employments in the city of Newark: James Angelo, an Italian laborer, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad track elevation, had his right ankle broken while shifting a derrick.

Frank Mosher was severely injured by the collapse of a building on which he was at work.

James Perrotti was severely burned while at work in the Newark Licorice Works.

James Joyce, 48 years old, a workman on the Pennsylvania Railroad track elevation was struck by a train and had his left leg and arm fractured.

Arthur J. Hogan, a lineman employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was so badly burned by a current of electricity that he is likely to die from its effects. William Maxwell, an employe of the same company fell from a pole and received painful injuries.

Orange—

The members of Local No. 17, United Hatters of North Amer--

ica, at a meeting in Orange, attended by eight hundred members, exonerated five of its members who were charged with a practice known in the trade as "padronism" which is exacting money from workmen in the shops.

The Perforated Music Roll Company of Orange, which manufactures music rolls for the pianola and other automatic musical devices is refitting and increasing the capacity of its plant. The work will be finished in about two months, and one hundred additional persons will be employed.

Millburn—

A number of painters employed on work in Millburn struck because employer refused them the eight hour day.

Short Hills—

Carpenters employed on some work at Short Hills struck because of the employment of two non-union men. The strikers who were being paid twenty-five cents a day above the union rate, were discharged.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

February.

Gloucester City—

Robert Madera, a machinist, was severely burned in the face while at work in the Wellsbach Light Works.

John O. Hines was caught in belting and seriously hurt at the works of the Gloucester Manufacturing Company, where he was employed.

Burnwood Wilkinson had two fingers cut off while at work in a box factory.

May.

Mullica Hill—

George Lane, a painter, while at work at Mullica Hill, fell from a swinging scaffold and injured his back.

Swedesboro—

The frame work for a new glass factory at Swedesboro is raised. The new structure is to replace one destroyed some months ago and will be much larger.

June.**Hammonton.**

Fifteen smoothers and polishers employed in the cut glass factory of William Skinner & Son, Hammonton, struck because of the firm having dispensed with the help known in the trade as "acid boys." The men claimed that the change greatly hampered them in their work.

Delanco—

The Franklin Button Company was organized at Delanco with an authorized capital of \$25,000.

August.**Glassboro—**

Samuel Nicholson, a carpenter of Glassboro, was severely injured while working on a building, by several pieces of lumber falling upon him.

September.**Clayton—**

The Clayton Board of Trade is trying to interest capitalists with a view to locating a factory there for the manufacture of overalls.

HUDSON COUNTY.**February.****Jersey City—**

The union painters of Jersey City have requested the Board of Public Works to cease employing laborers to do painting and to pay the union wage rate to regular journeymen. Both requests were granted by the Board.

Two hundred and fifty men employed by the Griffin Iron Company at Jersey City refused to work on Washington's Birthday, but resumed their regular duties next day.

The Central Labor Union of Hudson County is preparing to start a Labor Employment Bureau.

Patrick Simon, aged 32 years, was crushed by the elevator at the Automobile Works at Jersey City.

William Collins, a lineman, was killed by a fall from a pole in Jersey City.

Bayonne—

An immense lumber mill and yard will shortly be started at Bayonne by E. A. Quimby of Newark.

Plans have been filed for extensive additions to several manufacturing plants at Bayonne.

Arlington—

The plant of the Arlington Mfg. Company was badly damaged by fire. One hundred and fifty persons, mostly girls, are temporarily out of work. The loss is about \$10,000.

Harrison—

George Gennix, age 16 years, had his hand crushed by machinery in the J. K. Osborne Mfg. Company's works at Harrison.

Patrick Connell, aged 30 years, was badly burned by molten metal at the Benjamin Atha Steel Works at Harrison.

March.**Jersey City—**

Thirty-five diamond cutters and polishers employed by Adolph Becker at Jersey City struck for an increase in wages. They had been cutting and polishing diamonds for from \$1.80 to \$2 per carat, and wanted an increase in these rates of twenty cents. A friendly talk between the workmen and their employer resulted in the strike being declared off.

Three union bridge builders who took part in an attack on non-union workmen who had taken the places of strikers on a structure in course of erection at the Greenville district, were arrested and fined \$5 each for disorderly conduct.

The non-union workmen who had taken the places of the strikers on the Greenville P. R. R. bridge, struck for an increase of wages, explaining in justification of their action that they were obliged to keep up a continuous fight with the union men, as well as perform the work they were engaged for on the bridge. These men were engaged to work ten hours per day for \$2.50. They demanded \$3 per day for eight hours' work.

The American Phoenix Company has been organized in Jersey City to manufacture an instrument called the Am-O-Phone. Capital \$10,000.

The Medicura Soap Company filed articles of incorporation at Jersey City. The company will manufacture a medicated toilet soap. Authorized capital \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of a par value of \$100 each.

The Sheet Metal Workers of Hudson County have adopted a new wage schedule to take effect May 1st. The wages fixed on is \$3 50 per day instead of \$3, the present rate, and a half holiday on Saturdays during the summer months, will be demanded.

The Barnes Manufacturing Company has given notice that hereafter all the workmen in its employ will be given annually, a share of the profits.

Goetz Bros., cigar and tobacco manufacturers, have sued the Goldman Tobacco Company of Reading, Pa., for infringement of label on their goods.

The wage rates and hours of labor of the different unions allied with the United Building Trades' Council of Hudson County, all to become operatives either in April or May, are as follows: Carpenters, 3.28 a day, with half-holiday; plumbers, \$3.50 a day; plasterers will continue their present wage rate of \$4 a day with half holiday; mason's laborers, \$2.75 a day for attending masons; and \$3 a day from lumpers of plastering jobs; the metal and sheet iron workers will continue their present rate of \$3 a day, and only ask a half holiday during the summer months; the tar, felt and waterproof roofers, \$3 a day for skilled labor, and \$2.75 for helpers; lathers, \$2.25 a thousand laths at piece work, and \$4 a day for time work; painters, \$3 a day; stone masons, \$3.50, and electrical workers, \$3.50 a day with a slight increase for certain lines of work.

Hoboken—

An appeal was made by the Grocery Clerks' Union of Hoboken to the United Building Trades' Council of Hudson County for help in their efforts to secure the closing of grocery stores at 7 P. M. The Council promised its assistance.

The machine shops of Frederick A. Verdon and the J. & I. McCarthy dry docks have been moved from Hoboken to Staten Island. It is said that the boiler and machine shops of the W. & A. Fletcher Company at Hoboken will soon follow.

West Hoboken—

The long-standing disagreement between the Hudson County Building Trades' Council and the Consumers' Brewing Company has been settled, and an amicable adjustment of all outstanding differences reached to the satisfaction of both parties. The original trouble was the employment of non-union labor by the brewing company when erecting its plant.

Bayonne—

The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, a Texas corporation, has purchased a twenty-five acre plot in Bayonne, on which it is said a large oil refinery will be erected.

New machinery is being rapidly put in position at the large silk mill in Bayonne; when all is ready, the works will be started with a force of from 200 to 300 employees.

The Oxford Copper Company of Bayonne has assumed the management of the Canadian Copper Company's business at Sudbury, Canada.

Harrison—

The drivers of the Fairle & Wilson Coal Company of Harrison went out on strike against a change in the system of paying wages which they believed would reduce their pay. The strike lasted less than a day, the company agreeing to continue the established wage rates.

Thomas Field, twenty-nine years old, an employe of the Atha Steel Works at Harrison was severely injured by being struck by a steam hammer.

The dress suit case makers employed at the Headley-Farmer Company's factory at Harrison, struck against a reduction in wages. The men had been averaging \$12 a week. No settlement was effected, and the strikers were discharged.

Two stores houses of the Atha Steel Works at Harrison were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$20,000.

The Central Labor Union demanded the union label should be placed on all printing and merchandize purchased by county authorities of Hudson county. A committee of the union was appointed to wait upon the Freeholders to ask that this be done, and that all public printing be done in the county.

April.**Jersey City—**

The machinists and benchmen employed in the twelve moulding and saw mills of Hudson County have gone on strike for an increase of wages. The men asked for a uniform wage rate of \$2.50 for an eight hour day. The points at issue were settled at several conferences between the employers and workmen.

The journeymen plumbers of Jersey City have adopted an amended schedule of wages to go into effect June first. The changes provide that juniors handling tools shall be paid \$2 per day; that traveling expenses one mile or more be allowed where men must report at the shop, and that there be no work on Saturday afternoon unless absolutely necessary.

The C. K. Manufacturing Company filed articles of incorporation at Jersey City. The company will make electric motors. Capital invested \$50,000.

The Earnshaw Manufacturing Company was incorporated at Jersey City; steam generators will be manufactured. Capital, \$100,000.

The Union Railway Power and Electric Company was incorporated at Jersey City. Capital stock 100,000.

The Speed and Stop Indicator Manufacturing Company was incorporated at Jersey City, and will build a large plant there. Capital stock, \$225,000.

The Kent Machine Company was incorporated at Jersey City. The company will build general machinery. Authorized capital, \$200,000.

The Thomas F. Smith Company was incorporated at Jersey City, where it will carry on a boat building business. Capital invested \$10,000.

The J. K. Tomlinson Manufacturing Company was incorporated at Jersey City. Capital invested, \$40,000. The company will make feed water heaters, and the factory will be in Jersey City.

The Dixon Crucible Company is erecting two new factory buildings as an addition to its large works in Jersey City. The new structures will cost upwards of \$35,000.

The suit for \$25,000 damages by Joseph Ferrigan against the Fagan Iron Works at Jersey City, for injuries which he received while at work in the factory, resulted in a verdict for \$125.

The barbers of Jersey City are meeting in a movement to bring all workmen at the trade, into one union.

The Building Material Drivers of Jersey City have organized a union which will be under the control of the Hudson County Trades Council.

The Hudson County Building Trades Council reports that it has received assurance that its schedule of increased wages and reduced hours has met with a favorable reception from the employers.

Bayonne—

The wage scale which the Allied Building Trades Council of Hudson County adopted in March which was to become operative in all parts of the country in April or May, caused several strikes in Bayonne where the employers generally refused to recognize it. The trouble, however, was settled without much time being lost, both sides making some concessions.

A six story building of the Pacific Coast Borax Company at Bayonne was destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, \$150, 000.

Harrison—

The Fritz & Wiedman Brewing Company filed its incorporation papers with the County Clerk of Hudson. The capital is \$30,000, and the plant will be erected at Harrison.

Albert Robbins, a painter, was seriously injured by falling from a scaffold at Harrison.

Edward Hilbert had his right hand badly crushed while working at a splitting machine in the Headley & Farmer Factory at Harrison.

Arlington—

Ernest Zeim, employed as a plumber in Arlington, was badly burned while melting resin.

Bernard Bannon had three ribs broken by a fall from a scaffold while working on a large chimney that was being built for the Celluloid Works at Arlington.

Hoboken—

Pietro Savano, employed in the Clinton Point Stone Works at Hoboken, was killed by a blast.

Kearny—

Michael Delaney, employed in building a new slaughter house for Swift & Company at Kearny, fell from a scaffold and broke his neck. He died in the hospital.

Shadyside—

The General Chemical Works at Shadyside were partly destroyed by fire. The loss was from \$200,000 to \$300,000. About 500 workmen are without employment.

May.**Jersey City—**

A number of machinists and three helpers went on strike at the American Cigar Company's factory, Washington and First Streets, Jersey City. The demand was for sixty hours pay and fifty-five and a half hours work per week, which was refused by the company.

The machinists and benchmen, employed in the moulding and saw mills of Jersey City, West Hoboken, Bayonne and Homestead have begun a strike for an eight hour day and a wage of \$2.50 per day. Nearly 2,000 men are said to be out. The great activity in building has made business very good in these factories.

About 200 men, members of the Amalgamated Sheet Workers of Jersey City, inaugurated a strike for an increase of wages from \$3 to \$3.50 a day. A majority of the employers whose men had taken part in the movement conceded the demands and in most instances little or no time was lost.

A number of men employed by the Hudson County Gas Company, Jersey City, struck because their foreman had been removed to another station.

The Hoboken District Council of Painters announced that every boss painter in the county has agreed to the new schedule of wages.

A movement has been started in Hudson County by employers in the various branches of building trades looking to the formation of an organization on the lines of the Building Trades Council for mutual protection in case of strikes. The master carpenters and plumbers have taken the lead and it is expected that the employing masons, lathers, tin-smiths, painters, and others will soon follow.

An organization of custom shoe makers was formed in Jersey City, the principal object of which is to abolish Sunday work in the trade. Ninety-two members signed the roll, and a petition was drawn up ad-

dressed to the Common Council calling for the closing of shoemakers' shops all day on Sunday.

The delegates of the United Building Trades Council adopted resolutions in favor of the employment of local workmen on two public school buildings which are about to be erected in Jersey City. A record of the Council's action was sent to the Mayor and the President of the Board of Education. The reasons for the Council's interference was that New York mechanics are employed by the contractors almost exclusively.

The Standard Glue Works is the title of a new company organized at Jersey City to manufacture glue. Capital \$1,000,000.

Jeremiah V. Baker met with an accident in the works of the American Bridge Company at Jersey City, where he is employed, which resulted in a fracture of the arm and hip.

Fire destroyed the paint shop of the repair station of the Erie Railroad in Jersey City. About thirty passenger coaches and freight cars that were undergoing repairs were consumed.

Hoboken—

One hundred and forty bridge builders employed on the three new steel piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at Hoboken, stopped work, demanding shorter hours and a half holiday Saturday. Before stopping work, a demand for these concessions was made and refused.

Two hundred wagon helpers employed by the United States Express Company at Hoboken, struck in a body against the system of shifting them about in the course of their work. The strike lasted only a few hours, the company officials agreeing to abolish the practice complained of.

Job Surface, a carpenter, while at work on a building at John Street and Summit Ave., Hoboken, fell two stories to the sidewalk. One of his legs was broken.

J. W. Burgett, a carpenter, employed at Tietjen & Langs Dry Docks, Hoboken, inflicted a very dangerous wound on his foot by a misdirected blow of an adz. While awaiting the arrival of a surgeon who had been summoned by telephone, he was saved from bleeding to death by his fellow workmen who improvised bandages with their handkerchiefs, and checked the flow of blood.

West Hoboken—

The Consumers' Cigar Company of New Jersey, with a capital of \$100,000 was organized at West Hoboken.

Bayonne—

The Journeymen Plumbers' Union of Bayonne submitted the following demands, which were refused by the bosses: (1) Only one ap-

prentice to each shop. (2) The journeymen to be paid all travelling expenses for work they may perform one mile or more from their shops, and the employer to pay all their expenses on work outside of Hudson County. (3) That all juniors who have been handling tools one year receive not less than \$2.00 a day, and at the end of another year receive the standard rate of wages, which is three dollars a day.

The Standard Oil Company has purchased a large tract of land with a view to extending their plant at Constable Hook. The work will be increased about one-third, and a large additional force of men will be employed.

The J. M. Griffin Petroleum Company made application to the State Board of Riparian Commissioners for a grant of 600 feet of land under water in the Kill von Kull, at the foot of Ingham Avenue, Bayonne. The company will build an extensive plant on the shore front.

A large silk mill employing 175 hands has been started on Avenue E, between 17th and 18th Streets, Bayonne. When all the machinery is in place, many additional hands will be employed.

Kearny—

A number of boys employed in the machine department of the Marshall Thread Mill, Kearny, went on strike to enforce their demand for a ten per cent. advance in wages.

Marshall & Company, linen thread and twine manufacturers of Kearny have increased the wages of their five hundred operatives. The increase ranges from 6 to 10 per cent. The class of labor that will be most benefited are the hands in the spinning and preparing departments; these are women and girls numbering about three hundred and fifty.

Frederick Slagiel, an electrician, fell from a ladder in the new slaughter house being erected for Swift and Company at Kearny, and was severely injured. Two other workmen received injuries in the same building, which resulted in death; one from the breaking of a derick and the other through falling from a ladder.

West New York—

The Palisade Silk Company is the title of a new corporation formed to operate the property locally known as the "Silk Mill" in West New York. The capital of the new concern is \$100,000.

Harrison—

The strike of the spring winders at the Hartshorn Shade Roller factory at Harrison was settled and the men returned to work after about one week's idleness.

June.

Union Hill—

All the silk mills in Union Hill, North Bergen, West New York, West Hoboken, excepting the Simon Mill in the first named place, were closed about June 18th, because the employes or a large majority of them, had quit work in sympathy with the silk dyer's helpers of Lodi and Paterson, who were on strike for an increase of wages. The mill owners closed their mills rather than incur the risk of having their works attacked by mobs of strikers as was done in Paterson. Nearly five thousand weavers and other silk mill operatives were thus thrown into idleness. There were frequent parades of large numbers of strikers, but no violence.

Five days after the mills were closed, they were reopened but in most cases with a very inadequate force. No disorder attended this move of the mill proprietors, but a very large number of the hands refused to go to work until the dyer's helpers strike in Paterson had been settled. The police of West Hoboken were called out to guard against any possible outbreak of violence, but the strikers while refusing to return to work, conducted themselves in a perfectly orderly manner while in the vicinity of the mills.

About 4 P. M. on June 19th, a large crowd of men and women headed by a drum and fife corps, marched through the streets of Union Hill, taking the direction of the Simon Mills. They were met by the Chief of Police about one block from the works and ordered to disperse. The police charged the mob, who resisted stoutly using stones and sticks but they were at length scattered by streams of water directed upon them by a body of firemen who had joined the police.

The avowed purpose of the mob was to close every mill and factory in Union Hill and West Hoboken. Guards were stationed inside and outside of the Simon Mill, to protect the working people and the property. Several of the rioters were arrested and held for the Grand Jury; they were all either Italians or Armenians.

George Jost while working on a building on Fourth Street, Union Hill, was nearly blinded and otherwise severely injured by a bag of lime which was being raised to the floor above, falling upon his head.

Jersey City—

The boiler makers who were at work erecting two large oil tanks at Jersey City, were called out on strike by their walking delegate. Higher pay was demanded.

Representatives of the Painters District Councils of Essex, Union, and Hudson Counties are making arrangements for the organization of a State Association of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.

The members of Coopers Union No. 40 of Jersey City, struck in sympathy with members of Coopers Union No. 120 of Nashua, N. H., employed by the same firm at that place. The men returned to work after being idle about one and one-half hours.

The grocery clerks of Jersey City have an organization in process of formation. The object is to reduce the number of working hours.

The Central Labor Union of Hudson County adopted resolutions binding all members of local unions affiliated with them, to abstain from buying butcher's meats on Sunday. This action was taken to assist the Jersey City butchers in bringing about the closing of all shops on Sundays.

The following new organizations were added to the membership of the Hudson County Central Labor Union—Butcher's Union No. 209 of Jersey City; Machinist's Lodge No. 304 of Jersey City; Steam Engineers No. 119 of Hudson County; and the Steam Fitters of Jersey City.

The custom tailors of Jersey City requested the national body of the American Federation of Labor to organize a union of their craft.

The Brass Workers' Union have denounced several shops in lower Jersey City for employing non-union labor.

The long standing trouble between Operative Plasterers' Local No. 29, which is affiliated with the United Building Trades Council, and the Plasterers attached to Local No. 13, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers National Union was settled by the enrollment of all plasterers in the first named organization.

Jacob Jacobson, an employe of the Lederle Fat Rendering Establishment in Jersey City was burned by falling into a vat containing boiling fat. His injuries are so severe that he is not expected to recover.

Pinne, Casse & Lackey of Jersey City are about to erect a four story brick factory. The new building will cost \$20,000 and will adjoin the company's present plant.

L. O. Kovan & Bro. has started work on a two story extension to their present plant at the junction of Mountain Road and Paterson Plank Road, Jersey City. The firm manufactures range boilers.

The Pacific Zinc Works at Communipaw Avenue and the Canal, Jersey City are to be closed. The zinc company having become merged with the New Jersey Copper Company, it was found advisable to discontinue the Jersey City works.

Jersey City Heights—

The large bottling plant of Heller & Company, Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City Heights was destroyed by fire. The loss was \$10,000.

The Painters' District Council at their meeting at Jersey City Heights decided to petition the local health boards of Hudson County requesting the passage of an ordinance compelling the removal of all old paper and a thorough washing of walls before new paper is put on any room. The penalty for disobeying the ordinance to be from \$5 to \$50.

West Hoboken—

A strike of the workmen employed on two double houses at Jane

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near Spring Street, West Hoboken, occurred because the contractor had employed a non-union lather.

The strike of gas fitters of the Hudson County Gas Company, West Hoboken, after having lasted two weeks was declared off. A compromise was effected by which the men received an advance of 25 cents a day.

About one thousand silk workers of North Hudson met in West Hoboken and formed an organization.

Hoboken—

The Sohmer Piano Company has begun the erection of what will be the largest factory building in Hoboken. The site is at Sixteenth Street and Willow Avenue and the building will be 75x200 feet, and five stories high.

Carteret—

Six union painters employed upon a building in Carteret went on strike because the contractor employed three non-union men.

Marion—

Some tool makers employed by the Hydro-Carbon Burner Company at Marion asked for a nine hour instead of the present ten hour day. Some trouble ensued which resulted in several of the men leaving the works.

July.

Jersey City—

A conference was held between representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Silk Weavers of North Hudson on the proposition to organize the silk workers under the Federation. It was found that the Textile Workers' International Union claims jurisdiction over all persons engaged in the manufacture of cotton, jute, flax and silk; and that consequently, to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the silk workers must first obtain a charter from the first named body.

The Organized Horseshoers of Hudson County have requested the members of all trade unions in Jersey City to urge their grocerymen, butchers, milkmen and others to have their horses shod only in shops that employ members of the Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union.

The boss barbers of Jersey City have formed an organization to work against the movement for closing the shops all day Sundays.

A new union of journeymen barbers was organized at Nortons Hall, Jersey City. The plan is to push along the movement for Sunday closing.

The United Building Trades Council of Hudson County, at a meeting held at Council Hall, Jersey City, on July 3d, voted two hundred and fifty dollars to aid the striking coal miners.

Local Union No. 630 of the Retail Clerks' International Association, Jersey City was instituted with twenty-nine members at a meeting held on July 2d. The purpose of the organization is to help toward securing the general closing of stores on Sunday.

A conference was held by representatives of the United Building Trades Council of Hudson County, and the Building Trades League of Essex for the purpose of reaching an agreement under which the working cards of members of either body will be recognized in the territory of both organizations.

John Ross, 16 years old, an employe of the Galvanizing Works at Washington and Morgan Sts., Jersey City, had his arm caught in the belt of a machine on which he was working and was painfully injured.

An oil shed belonging to and closely adjoining the buildings of the Standard Watch Factory, Jersey City, took fire and after much difficulty was extinguished without the main buildings having sustained any damage.

The Clark Construction Company was organized at Jersey City on July 10th. Capital \$1,250,000.

The Berg Automobile Company was organized at Jersey City to construct automobile vehicles of all descriptions. Capital \$400,000.

The Warp Twistings-in Machine Company was organized at Jersey City on July 18th. The company will manufacture machinery for textile goods. Capital \$2,500,000.

Vice Chancellor Stevens has signed an order directing that the plant and property of the Automobile Company of America, located at Jersey City, be sold by the receiver of the corporation.

The American Lead Pencil Company has installed a new five hundred horse power engine in its factory at Jersey City.

Hoboken—

Cigar Makers' Union No. 8, of Hoboken, at its quarterly meeting adopted a new scale which raised the prices from fifty cents to one dollar on all grades of cigars. It was agreed that should the new scale receive the approval of the other local unions of the trade in the city, an effort would be made to put it in force.

Patrick Waters, an ironworker, employed at the Tietgen & Langs Company Dry Dock at Hoboken, lost his footing and fell upon the edge of an iron plate sustaining severe injuries.

Union Hill—

The plumbers' local union of Union Hill have sent a letter to the Board of Council requesting that all contracts for work performed by the town, be given to union workmen only.

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A movement to unite brewery workmen of Hudson County in a central body was started at a meeting of representatives of the different breweries held at Labor Lyceum, Union Hill.

Secaucus—

The iron workers engaged in building a bridge across the Hackensack River at Secaucus connecting Bergen and Hudson Counties, struck because of there being a number of non-union men employed on the job with them. Work on the bridge was brought to a standstill. Several belligerent encounters occurred between the union and non-union men, and the sheriff of Hudson county sent deputies to preserve order.

North Bergen—

The striking silk mill operatives held a meeting at North Bergen, and raised a fund of \$2,000 among themselves for distribution among their fellow workmen who were in need.

Kearny—

Joseph Gray, 32 years old, an employe of the Nairn Linoleum Company was severely burned by an explosion of benzine, which occurred in the factory at Kearny.

August.

Jersey City—

Fifteen men in the employ of the J. P. Reilly Repair & Supply Company, Jersey City, struck for an advance in wages and a reduction of hours.

The strike of silk weavers of Hudson County ended in their unconditional surrender. All the mills have resumed work and are running as before. In the Poidebard Mill, a large number of new looms had been put in, so that while the strikers all returned to work, those who had been employed during the strike were retained.

A general strike of blacksmiths of Jersey City and of other towns in Hudson County in conjunction with men of New York City has been declared. An increase of ten per cent. in wages is demanded for all blacksmiths now receiving over \$3.50 per day; a minimum wage rate of \$3.50 a day is part of the demands.

Forty iron workers employed on a new building being erected for the American Sugar Refining Company at Jersey City struck against the employment of non-union labor on the structure.

The press feeders of the Jersey City Printing Company struck for higher wages. A sufficient number of non-union feeders were secured in New York and Philadelphia and brought to Jersey City to take their places.

A large concern in New York which manufactures nails and staples is negotiating for two acres of ground in Jersey City on which to erect a plant. If successful, the works will be moved from New York to the new building. The firm employs 300 men and contemplates making a large increase in the number.

The large hog slaughter house of the Central Stock Yards Company of Jersey City, situated on the Hackensack River was destroyed by fire. The loss is about two hundred thousand dollars. Among other property consumed was eighteen freight cars.

A boiler weighing twenty tons while being swung into position in the mills of the Jersey City Paper Company, fell demolishing the tressels and otherwise injuring the building.

Charles Patterson, a workman engaged in hoisting lumber at the Bremen Pier, Jersey City, was killed by a large piece of timber falling upon his head and fracturing his skull.

Leo Noskaki, twenty-one years old, was severely injured while at work in the Jersey City Metal Works, by a pot of muriatic acid falling and spilling its contents on his head and shoulders.

Arrangements have been completed and agreed upon by which the Building Trades Councils of Essex and Hudson Counties are to define their respective jurisdictions over the territory of the two counties. West Hudson, consisting of Harrison, Kearny, Arlington, and East Newark is given up to the jurisdiction of Essex; all territory east of the Hackensack River will be controlled by the Hudson County organization.

Painters' local union No. 36, of Jersey City, has established a sick fund for its members.

Green House Workers' Union No. 10,205, under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, has been organized at Jersey City. The union starts with 32 members.

About one hundred plumber's apprentices organized an auxilliary to Plumbers' Local Union No. 14 of Jersey City.

Hoboken—

The cutters of the Standard Fashion Company's pattern factory at Hoboken struck to secure a reduction in the quantity of work per week required from each. The firm conceded the point at issue and the strikers resumed work.

Lightning which struck a wire close to Lehmann's Pocket Book Factory at Ferry street and Willow avenue, Hoboken, set fire to the building. The blaze was extinguished without having done much damage.

John Edholm, a ship carpenter, while at work at Tietjen & Langs Dry Dock in Hoboken, fell through a hatchway and broke his shoulder.

West Hoboken—

Three striking silk weavers were charged before a justice of the peace, with creating a disturbance in front of the Poidebard Mill, and were found guilty and fined, one of them \$25, and the others \$5 each.

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Joseph Jugelie of New York, a silk weaver, while on his way to work at Poidebard Mill, was attacked by some strikers and severely beaten. The police arrested three of his assailants.

Bayonne—

The people of Bayonne were greatly excited over the rumor that the Standard Oil Company was contemplating the removal of its great plant from that place to Philadelphia. The reported intention to leave Bayonne has grown out of the adverse decision rendered by the War Department on the Company's application for an extension of wharf privileges.

Bergen Point—

An automobile factory is to be erected on the Newark Bay shore of Bergen Point.

Harrison—

William Duffey was painfully burned about the arms and face by an explosion in the torpedo factory of Wolf and Company at Harrison.

Weehawkin—

John Dougherty while at work on a barge at the dry dock, Weehawkin, fell into the hold and was severely injured.

Union Hill—

The barns and stables of Givernaud Brothers, silk mill owners at Union Hill, were seriously damaged by a fire, which it was suspected, had been started by the striking weavers who had refused to go back to work with the others when the strike closed.

September.

Jersey City—

The New York Standard Watch Company whose factory is in the Lafayette district of Jersey City has purchased more land adjoining its works for the purpose of increasing its facilities.

The Daimler Manufacturing Company now located at Astoria, L. I., are negotiating for the purchase of plot of land in Jersey City, on which to erect a new plant. If successful, the Astoria establishment will be moved there. The company makes automobiles.

A force of fifty men will soon be at work constructing a new dry dock at the foot of Warren street, Jersey City.

The A. B. See Elevator Company has contracted for the erection of an extensive plant in the Lafayette district of Jersey City. The buildings which will be of brick will cost about \$70,000. A spur of the Lehigh Valley Railroad will run to the works.

An order has been signed by Vice Chancellor Emery directing the receiver of the Automobile Company of America to convey to R. D. Currier of New York all the machinery, buildings and equipment in accordance with the terms of the recent public sale of the property held at Jersey City. The plant is located in the Marion district of Jersey City, and formerly employed two hundred men.

The south wall of the chair factory of J. Partridge & Sons in the Lafayette section of Jersey City, fell to the ground. Several employes narrowly escaped with their lives.

George Francis, an employe of the New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Company at Jersey City, while at work had a foot badly crushed by a heavy weight falling on it.

The Jersey City Printing Company which has been contending against a strike of the union feeders for several weeks, has instituted proceedings in the Court of Chancery to prevent the strikers from posting pickets and preventing others from taking their places.

An organization to be known as the Team Drivers' Union has been started in Jersey City. Fifteen members signed the roll. It is expected that in one week the membership will grow to seventy-five.

The Hudson Council and the Essex League of Building Trades Journeymen have agreed to recognize each others membership cards and permit the members of either body to work in both jurisdictions.

Metal Workers' Union No. 62, and the Piano Workers' Union, both of Jersey City, have connected themselves with the Central Labor Union.

The International Rubber Company was incorporated at Jersey City. Capital \$100,000. The company will establish a large plant on Provost Street, Jersey City.

Hoboken—

The members of Piano Makers' Union of Hudson County have secured a nine hour day and an increase in wages of ten per cent.

The papermakers employed in the various mills of Hoboken have organized and received a charter from the National Union of the trade.

Hans Ansen, while at work in the ship yard of Joseph Pohlens at Hoboken, cut a deep and dangerous gash in his foot with a broad axe.

Isaac Grossman, a painter, fell from a scaffold on the third story of a house on which he was working in Hoboken.

J. Forbes & Company, manufacturers of fine machinery, are contemplating making a large addition to their works at Hoboken. The firm finds itself unable with its present facilities to handle all the business that comes to it.

F. A. Verdon has moved his machine works from Hoboken to Staten Island.

Hoboken members of the International Blacksmiths' Union on strike for nearly three weeks, have decided to arbitrate their difficulties with the employers. The men want an increase of ten per cent. in wages.

Bayonne—

The pilots and engineers of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry have asked for an increase of wages, which was refused by the company.

Henry Schwinger, an employe of the Tidewater Oil Company at Bayonne, had his right eye burned through getting some acid in it.

Michael Lynch, an employe of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company at Bayonne, had the index finger of his right hand cut off by the cog wheels of a drill press on which he was working.

Kearny—

Thomas Elliot, a workman employed at the fat rendering plant of the Newark Beef Company was very seriously scalded by the boiling over of a large vat of tallow.

Union Hill—

David McKenzie was dangerously hurt by a falling derrick about which he was working.

Harrison—

The Marine Engine and Machine Company of Harrison has filed a certificate with the secretary of state increasing its capital from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.**February.****Clinton—**

The shirt factory at Clinton recently passed into the control of new managers. Work has been resumed there after a long suspension. About eighty persons are employed.

Lambertville—

James Britton had his skull fractured while working at machinery in the Spoke Manufacturing Company's plant at Lambertville. Sidney Winn had a finger severed from his hand in the same establishment.

March.**Lambertville—**

The turners at the Lambertville Spoke Works struck for an increase of wages. They had been earning from \$7 to \$8.50 per week. An agreement was reached without the loss of much time.

Ground has been broken at Lambertville for a hairpin factory which will employ 100 persons.

Frank Bice had a hand mutilated by a circular saw while at work in the Lambertville Spoke Works.

Changewater.

The new woolen mill at Changewater owned by A. F. Skerry started operations with sixty employes.

Bloomsbury—

The Convertible Car Company of New York are to establish a large plant at Bloomsbury. Citizens of the place have subscribed for \$10,000 of the company's \$250,000 capital stock.

Hampden—

The Hampden Shoddy Mills were destroyed by fire. About thirty persons were employed. The loss is \$4,000.

Pleasantville—

The Fiefield Brothers Fertilization plant at Pleasantville, employing fifty persons, was destroyed by fire. \$50,000 loss.

May.

Flemington—

The Flemington Improvement Company was organized to locate manufacturing establishments in that place. The capital of the company is \$25,000.

Charles L. Dean, an employe of the Mallory Manufacturing Company of Flemington, had his hand badly lacerated while operating an emery wheel.

Bloomsbury—

The Convertible Car Company of New York has begun the erection of a large plant in Bloomsbury. The principal building will be 110x600 feet in dimensions. The Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey will lay tracks to the plants.

Lebanon—

The Sovereign Foundry and Manufacturing Company was organized at Lebanon. Capital \$125,000.

June.**Lambertville—**

The work of installing the machinery for the manufacture of wire novelties in the large mill recently erected in Lambertville is now being pushed with all possible speed.

A scaffold upon which Cornelius A. Horne, a tinsmith, and Jonathan Naylor, a slater, both of Lambertville, were working fell, and both men dropped a distance of twenty feet to the street and received painful injuries.

Flemington—

Ground will be broken in a short time for a new cut glass factory near the station of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in Flemington. The starting of the industry here has been brought about by the efforts of the Board of Trade.

High Bridge—

Forty union molders employed at High Bridge quit work because one of their number had been discharged for insubordination.

July.**High Bridge—**

Alexander Sturgeon, a workman at the Taylor Iron & Steel Plant at High Bridge, had two toes severed from his foot by a piece of steel which flew from a drop hammer.

August.**Lambertville—**

There is a strong sentiment in Lambertville favorable to the public ownership of the electric lighting plant which at present supplies the town. The plant can be bought for \$40,000.

Flemington—

The Empire Cut Glass Company of New York has decided to increase the size of its factory at Flemington, which is now being erected, making it much larger than originally planned.

September.**Lambertville—**

The girls employed in the Hairpin Factory which has recently gone into operation here, are dissatisfied with the wages paid, and have gone on strike.

Flemington—

The Empire Cut Glass Company are erecting an addition of 25x50 feet to their factory at Flemington.

A large addition has been built to the Wolf Milling plant at Flemington.

Bloomsbury—

The work of erecting buildings for the Convertible Car Company is steadily progressing at Bloomsbury.

Glen Gardner—

A large factory is to be established at Glen Gardner by a Philadelphia firm, for the manufacture of a patented milk separator.

The Hunterdon Electric Light and Power Company has been organized at Glen Gardner to furnish light for the town.

MERCER COUNTY.**February.****Trenton—**

The members of the Trenton unions of Bricklayers and Plasterers demanded of their employers an eight hour day at fifty cents per hour, and a Saturday half holiday.

The Strauss Yarn Mill was installed in the building in Trenton formerly occupied by Rothschilds Shirt Factory. The new venture begins with thirty employes. The force will soon be very largely increased. The machinery is mostly of English make. The plant will not be in full operation before June.

Rothschilds new shirt factory on State street, Trenton, started with about forty employes. The machines are driven by electric motors.

The Fitzgibbon & Crisp Carriage & Wagon Company of Trenton has been absorbed by a combination of carriage manufacturers, which includes about a dozen firms. The old name will be retained. The capital stock of the local company is \$125,000. The establishment is the largest of its kind in the state.

The Trenton Lamp Works has been sold to Fonderville & Vanderstein for \$60,000. The sale was confirmed by the Courts.

A fire which caused a short suspension of work occurred at the plant of the Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Company. Loss about \$2,000.

March.**Trenton—**

The pottery unions are preparing to demand increased wages. Present contracts expire in June.

The employes of the Trenton Malleable Company asked for an increase of wages on certain lines of work; their request was granted. One hundred and twenty men were benefited.

The Coachmen's Union of Trenton is endeavoring to stop Sunday funerals.

The union painters of Trenton have asked for and secured a new wage schedule of \$2.50 a day, which goes into effect April first.

The union paper hangers of Trenton have submitted a request to their employers for \$3.25 per day of nine hours, to go into effect April first.

The bricklayers and plasterers of Trenton have made a demand on their employers for fifty cents an hour and an eight hour day with a Saturday half holiday. The carpenters also asked for increased wages and a decrease of hours.

Builders say that the demands of the journeymen if granted, would increase the cost of building almost 14 per cent.

The Providential Tile Works Company of Trenton have changed their pay day.

The following named companies were incorporated at Trenton during the month of March: The Enterprise Cigar Company, capital \$25,000; The Dyson Lawshee Rubber Company, capital \$50,000; Trenton Heat & Power Company, capital \$500,000; Hudson Porcelain Company, capital \$2,000.

Hirschorn, Mack & Company have purchased a site for a four story factory building at Trenton for a cigar manufactory which will shortly be erected. The firm will employ about 1,200 persons.

The American Cigar Company's factory at Trenton is nearing completion. When finished 1,000 persons will be employed.

A new worsted yarn mill has been started at Trenton with 30 employes.

The Japanese Silk Garment Company of Trenton have ordered 100 new sewing machines to be installed April first. Electric power will be used.

The John A. Roebling's Sons Company has purchased land on which to make improvements in their works.

The Monument Pottery Company is adding a four story building to its plant at Trenton, which will cost \$70,000.

The Wilson Woolen Mills at Trenton were sold to A. H. Ryan for \$30,300. Work has been resumed on white worsted warp and wool filling. The mill now employs 765 persons.

Angelo Agabiti, a laborer, in the Roeblings mills at Trenton, had both legs crushed by falling bundles of wire.

Henry Bush, Jr., had a hand crushed in machinery in the Roebling mills.

Clark Fisher had his right hand badly lacerated at the Eagle Anvil Works, Trenton.

George W. Ayres has brought suit against the Trenton Oilcloth Company for damages for the loss of an arm while working in their employ, at a circular saw.

The master masons and carpenters of Trenton have united in an agreement to enforce certain rules and prices in the making of contracts; bidders hereafter will be required to give bonds as security instead of certified checks. An attachment has been filed against the Automobile Company at Trenton Junction to secure a judgment of \$5,000. The suit on which judgment was obtained was brought by a company that supplied machinery to the Automobile Company, which has not yet put its plant into operation.

A new design for a union label for printers to be used by photo-engravers and workers on metals, has been registered at the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton.

Trenton brick manufacturers have opened their yards this year at an earlier date than usual because of the demand for their stock.

The executive board of the State Federation of Labor has instructed the President, Mr. Moffat, to appoint representatives in each county to visit the local unions and instruct them on matters relating to the federation.

The sanitary pressers of Trenton report that their union is growing in membership.

The pavers of Trenton have adopted a new wage scale.

Many tin workers of Trenton have changed from the nine to an eight hour day.

April.

Trenton—

Fifty-two sanitary pressers employed at the Keystone Pottery at Trenton went out on strike because of a dispute with the company as to whether the pressers or the firm should pay for damaged ware and for extra work, the claims of the men were allowed, and work was resumed.

The union moulders of Trenton have secured the wage rate which they demanded, \$2.75 per day, and have withdrawn the request for a nine hour day.

The machinists of the Reeves Engine Company at Trenton have refused to submit to a new work day schedule of ten hours per day instead of nine hours as before.

The Master Masons' Association has agreed to pay bricklayers and masons fifty cents per hour for an eight hour day.

The following named companies were incorporated at Trenton during the month of April, and will conduct their manufacturing in that city. The Munger Automobile Company to make non-collapsible tires, capital stock \$300,000. The company will employ 100 men.

The Enterprise Cigar Company to manufacture cigars, capital stock \$25,000.

The Capitol Art Metal Company, capital stock \$50,000.

The John A. Roebling Company is said to be about to establish a branch plant near St. Louis, Mo.

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The Hudnot Hominy Company of Trenton has been taken into the Combination of the American Hominy Company. The local capitalization is \$3,750,000.

The Japanese Silk Garment Company of Trenton has added fifty new machines to its plant and employs sixty additional persons.

The Morgan Steam Laundry Company of Trenton has closed up its business.

The Royal Rubber Company of Trenton has dissolved.

The sale of the Samuel K. Wilson Worsteds Mills at Trenton has been set aside by the Court, and a new sale ordered.

Frank Kesselly, a workman, was crushed between a belt and shafting in the F. A. Straus & Company Shirt Factory at Trenton.

Stanowitz, Jannivtovher, a laborer, had a hand crushed while at work in the Malleable Iron Works at Trenton.

The plant of the William Woodhouse Chain Works at Trenton was burned out. Loss about \$16,000. One hundred men had been employed there.

The slate roofers of Trenton have organized a union and joined the American Federation of Labor.

The carriage and wagon makers of Trenton have formed a union under a charter from the International Union of the Trade.

The Trenton bakers have organized a union to secure a reduction in their hours of labor.

Hand type printers of Trenton have secured an advance in wages of one dollar per week.

The eight hour day went into effect for tin and sheet metal workers, and for painters and paper hangers on April first.

Hightstown—

The Hightstown Board of Trade are endeavoring to obtain \$10,000 by local subscription for the erection of a building for the Hightstown Smyrna Rug Company.

May.

Trenton—

Twenty-five operators of the South Trenton Shirt Manufacturing Company declared a strike because, as alleged, two men who had been active in forming a union of the employees had been discharged.

A difficulty which was speedily adjusted occurred at the Anchor Pottery, Trenton, between the proprietor of the plant and the kilnmen, over the employment of an additional saggerman.

The masons and hod carriers of Trenton have been granted a new schedule which provides a substantial increase in wages, and also gives both classes of workmen the Saturday half-holiday.

The Brewers' Union, Trenton, submitted a new contract to their employers which was to have gone into effect on May first. A little time was required to satisfactorily adjust some differences of opinion, but

both parties having made concessions, the agreement which holds good for a year, was signed.

A meeting of pottery warehouse women and packers was held at the Central Labor Rooms, Trenton, to form a pottery school. It was decided to form separate branches for men and women.

The carriage and wagon makers of Trenton have organized a union.

About twenty stationary and hoisting engineers of Trenton makes up the membership of a newly organized union of that calling.

John Longmuir of Trenton, was killed by accidentally falling upon a circulaw saw, while at work.

Levi Blizzard, a Trenton painter, was badly injured by falling from a scaffold upon which he was working in Morrisville.

Frank E. Miller, an electrician of Trenton, fell a distance of twenty feet while stringing wires for the American Bridge Company. His left leg was badly fractured.

Julius Phillipo, a laborer employed at the Roebling's mills, Trenton, was badly injured at that plant by being crushed between a heavy truck and a wall.

The Trenton Potteries Company is having a new kiln shed erected at the Equitable Pottery; it will cost nearly \$8,000.

The Fidelity Pottery Company was organized in Trenton; its object is to manufacture pottery ware. Capital \$75,000.

Anderson Manufacturing Company of Trenton was organized; the product will be pottery ware. Capital \$100,000.

The John A. Roebling's Sons Company have voluntarily given an increase of wages to all its employes, which averages nearly ten per cent.

Bordentown—

It is expected that one result of the litigation over the Bordentown Rug Factory will be its removal to Trenton, if a proper place can be found for it in that city.

June.

Trenton—

A large number of Trenton carpenters went out on strike to enforce the demand they had made more than two months ago for a Saturday half-holiday with pay for full time, at the rate of \$15 per week. Several conferences subsequently held resulted in an agreement which conceded the main points contended for by the carpenters.

The shirt factory on Decatur St., Trenton, resumed work after a short strike, the matter in dispute having been adjusted in a friendly way.

The journeymen shoers of Trenton have made a demand on the bosses for an increase of wages. The employers say that no increase can

be given unless the prices for shoeing horses is very materially advanced above the rates now being charged.

Fifty young women clerks met in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Trenton, and formed an organization to secure shorter hours of labor in the stores.

Ground will be broken in Trenton about the middle of July for the erection of the large works of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Company, who will move their entire plant from Mott Haven, N. Y., when the new buildings are finished. It is said that the new shops will cost upwards of \$1,000,000, and that about 2,500 men will be employed.

A canning factory will be moved from Morrisville, Pa., to the old saw mill at the foot of Peace Street, Trenton.

The straw sheds of the Willets Pottery, Trenton, were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$500.

July.

Trenton—

The employes of Goldberg & Rosenthal, manufacturers of pantaloons, Trenton, went on strike for increase of wages. The men refused to return to work unless their demands were complied with, and the factory was closed.

The operative potters of Trenton are endeavoring to form an organization of the packers and warehouse men, so as to prevent the employment of boys who do the work of men at much lower wages.

The manufacturing and operative potters are considering a new schedule of prices for kilnmen's work. Western potters are taking part in the conference.

Work on the new Court House at Trenton was stopped for a time by a strike of hod carriers.

Seventeen cable splicers and their helpers employed by the Standard Underground Cable Company at Trenton struck because the company refused to allow them \$1.00 per day for "travelling expenses."

The Perfection Blind and Lock Stitch Sewing Machine Company was chartered in Trenton with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The John A. Roebling's Sons Company has secured the vacation of a portion of Woolverton Avenue, Trenton, by the Common Council and will proceed to erect two large buildings, each 200 feet long, as an addition to their already immense plant.

The newly formed Eureka Rubber Company has purchased a large plot of ground on which its plant will be erected. The work will be located on East State Street, Trenton, adjoining the factory of the Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Company.

Peter Zeegawitz, an employe of the John A. Roebling Company was killed by the explosion of an air compressor.

A fire which originated in a small shed where oil was stored destroyed two large buildings of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company's plant at Trenton. After the fire, work was commenced without delay

on the removal of the debris, the intention of the company being to immediately re-erect the buildings.

Vice Chancellor Emery signed an order on the 23d directing the Trenton Potteries Company to show cause why the company should not be restrained from exchanging certificates of preferred stock and issuing funding certificates for arrears of a cumulative dividend.

Richard R. Whitehead, president and treasurer of the Whitehead Brothers Rubber Company, died on July 25th.

James P. Stephens, who was for forty years identified with the pottery trade, died at his home in Trenton on July 9th.

Crosswicks—

Walter Jesmer, a negro laborer, fell into a clay pit at Braislins Brick Yards at Crosswicks, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

August.

Trenton—

About 200 girls employed by the American Cigar Company in its factory at Trenton, struck because their demand for a full hour for lunch and a half holiday on Saturday was not conceded by the firm. Most of the girls returned to work on the old terms.

The firm of Rosenthal & Goldberg, manufacturers of pantaloons, began injunction proceedings against their striking employes to restrain them from interfering with new workmen employed to take the strikers places. The Vice Chancellor continued the case to September 16, to give the strikers an opportunity to make a proper defense. In the meanwhile, the Court made an order commanding them to desist from interfering with the present employes of the shop.

The hod carriers employed on the new Court House at Trenton after a strike of nearly three weeks duration returned to work, a satisfactory settlement having been arranged at a conference between them and the Master Builders' Association.

The Union Rubber Company of Trenton filed articles of incorporation at the office of the County Clerk. The object of the company is to deal in India Rubber and gums. Capital \$10,000.

The Adams Electric and Construction Company has purchased a building on Chancery Street, Trenton, and will soon put in machinery to manufacture the Backus Ceiling and Desk Fans.

The Capitol Art Metal Company has secured a new brick building in which the business of manufacturing gas and electric fittings of an artistic nature will be carried on.

John Gulvark was fatally burned by falling into a vat of vitrol and boiling water at the works of the Trenton Iron Company.

John Costigan, an employe of the South Jersey Gas Company, received painful injuries through having stepped into a bed of hot tar.

Joseph L. Bucher, an employe of the American Lamp and Brass

Company of Trenton, had one of his hands cut off while working on a lathe.

John Catiluki had his head severely gashed and his arm fractured by falling brick at the yard of the Trenton Brick Company, where he is employed.

The pottery packers and warehousemen of Trenton held a meeting in the headquarters of the operative potters for the purpose of forming an organization.

The master plumbers of Trenton have formed an organization composed entirely of employers.

The saggermen of the Trenton potteries have, after several efforts to that end, finally succeeded in forming an organization.

The garment workers of Trenton have formed a union to be known as Trenton Union No. 75, United Garment Workers, of America. It is the intention of the new union to back up the strike of the pantaloons makers of the Rosenthal & Goldberg factory.

A cyclone of great force struck Trenton on the afternoon of the 10th and damaged property to the extent of \$200,000. The Crescent Pottery, one of the plants of the Trenton Potteries Company, was badly wrecked, entailing a loss of \$50,000.

September.

Trenton—

The plant of the American Steel Company at Trenton is to be greatly enlarged. A new bridge shop 50x130 feet is to be added to the one now in operation and the product of structural steel will be increased from 3,000 tons, the present output, to 5,000 tons. The number of men at present employed is 1,000, when the enlargements are completed, 200 additional hands will be employed.

The Eureka Rubber Company are erecting a series of large buildings opposite the plant of the Trenton Oilcloth and Linoleum Company at Trenton. When finished, this will be one of the most substantial and best equipped rubber manufacturing plants in New Jersey. It is expected that the buildings will be ready for work about January first, 1903. The company will manufacture mechanical rubber goods and enameled carriage cloth.

A new building of brick is being erected for the Empire Rubber Company at Trenton.

The Building Inspector of Trenton has issued a permit to the Jordan L. Mott Company for the erection of foundry buildings which will occupy 37,840 square feet of land. The buildings will be of brick, 474 feet long, 80 feet wide, and one story high.

A new company with a capital of \$100,000 will take over and carry on the sash and blind works at Trenton heretofore operated by W. S. Connor. The change will take place on October first.

The Modern Rubber Company's building at Hamilton Township was destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

John Smith, a laborer, had an eye injured through being struck by a piece of steel, while at work in the Trenton Malleable Iron Works.

Joseph Lawlor, an employe of the Straus Woolen Mill at Trenton, had a hand very badly crushed by being caught in the gearing of a machine.

Elmer Armstrong had the thumb of his left hand cut off while at work in the Stokes Rubber Mill.

John Smith had a hand severely gashed by a piece of broken ware while at work in the Willets Pottery.

Joseph Malesky, a laborer employed at the Maddock Pottery, had his arm severely injured while at work.

Charles McDermott, a rigger's helper, was drowned by a fall from a derrick while working on the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge over the Delaware River at Trenton.

David Craig, a laborer, had a hand badly lacerated by machinery at Lawrence township.

Edward Provost, a lineman, employed by the Bell Telephone Company at Trenton, had a leg broken by a pole falling upon him.

Frank Burns, an employe of the Whitehead Rubber Company received an injury to his leg while at work.

The master horseshoers are contemplating introducing a bill in the next Legislature compelling all horse shoers to pass an examination.

The freight and baggage handlers have organized a branch of the National Brotherhood of that order at Trenton.

Two hundred employes of the United and Globe Rubber Works have had their wages increased five per cent. by the voluntary action of the company.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson made an order directing the Spiral Riveted Tube Company to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the business on the grounds of insolvency.

Greenwich—

Ethel Opdyke, while at work in a canning factory at Greenwich, had one of her arms caught in the machinery and very severely injured; the muscles were torn loose.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

February.

New Brunswick—

The firm of Lyman Cronk & Son has been dissolved and an incorporated company under the name of the Cronk Manufacturing Company has taken its place. The new company is composed of the old firm and its employes. The company makes sashes, blinds, and doors at its factory in New Brunswick. Capital stock \$100,000.

The stockholders of the Dickens Manufacturing Company of New Brunswick have applied to the courts for the appointment of a receiver because of financial embarrassment. The plant was closed. The company manufactured bicycle pumps, lawn sprinklers, and other metal goods. The capital stock is \$40,000. A new company is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the plant.

Perth Amboy—

The union carpenters of Perth Amboy have demanded \$3 for a day of eight hours; this, if secured, will be an increase of fifty cents a day.

The ship carpenters, joiners, and caulkers of Perth Amboy and vicinity are taking the necessary steps to form a union in order to secure more wages and shorter hours.

The Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Perth Amboy have notified employers that on and after May 1st., their wages must be 50 cents per hour. They are now receiving forty-five cents.

The old tea house on Front Street, Perth Amboy, has been rented by a New York firm for a shirt factory. The building will be enlarged and a large number of girls will be employed. The same company has a shirt factory at Keyport.

March.

New Brunswick—

Section gangs employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at New Brunswick struck for an increase of wages and were given an advance of one cent per hour.

Workmen in the Janeway & Company Wall Paper factory at New Brunswick struck for the return of the old wage rate of \$8 and \$9. The demand was granted.

The Transparent Compressible Tube Company was organized at New Brunswick. The capital stock is placed at \$100,000. A plant is to be established here which will employ from 50 to 100 persons.

The Electrical and Chemical Company of New York have leased the plant of the Dickens Manufacturing Company at New Brunswick and will manufacture gas lighters.

Contracts have been signed for the erection of a new mill for the Johnson & Johnson Company of New Brunswick.

New capital has been put into the Milltown Undia Rubber Company for resumption of operations.

The Rubber Goods Company at New Brunswick has decided to shut down on April first. The factory leased by the American Rubber Company is to be shared with an Automobile concern, which is a new industry.

The Empire Foundry Company of New Brunswick has begun the erection of a large addition to its plant.

Plans have been drawn for a new factory for the National Water Tube Boiler Company at New Brunswick.

The new factory for the New Brunswick Refrigerating Company is nearing completion.

Edward K. Allen, Jr., had his left hand crushed while at work in the Waldom Machine Shops at New Brunswick.

John Messler, a workman employed by the Johnson & Johnson Company had his left hand crushed while at work in the plaster department.

A fire which caused about \$300 damage occurred in the factory of J. D. Watson at New Brunswick.

Janeway & Company's Wall Paper plant at New Brunswick is being run until 9 P. M.

Workmen's tools to the value of \$500 have been stolen from the Empire Foundry at New Brunswick.

Perth Amboy—

The copper smelting industry at Perth Amboy, Carteret, and Raritan is very busy after the tie-up of months. A very large output and shipments are reported by all the companies.

Carteret—

The De La Mar Company at Carteret is erecting large buildings to be in readiness for next season's work.

April.

New Brunswick—

Many of the building trades have asked for and secured advances of wages without strikes.

The Transparent Cellulose Products Company has been organized at New Brunswick. Capital stock, \$100,000.

The Folger Manufacturing Company has erected a factory at New Brunswick to manufacture billiard cue tips.

An extension to the factory of Aloys Bonhi at New Brunswick is being built.

The Milltown Rubber Company has been declared bankrupt, and a receiver has been appointed. The liabilities are \$250,000, and the assets \$60,000.

The Craig Manufacturing Company has resumed work in the part of its building which was not destroyed by the recent fire. The company will soon begin work on a larger building.

The Hirschhorn-Mack Company, cigar manufacturers, are erecting a large factory at New Brunswick on a new site; the company is negotiating for the lease of the Raritan Shoe factory building for use until the new factory is finished.

John Markos, a laborer, was killed by being caught in a revolving shaft at the Ostrander Brick Company's works at New Brunswick.

George Oberholzer, an officer of the Prospect Boiler Company at

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New Brunswick, was badly injured by the falling of some heavy machinery.

An Italian laborer in the brickyard of Petit & Company, New Brunswick, had his leg broken through an accident while at work.

The Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Company sued Mrs. Anna Arnold on contract and obtained a judgment of \$9,556 against her.

Milltown—

The International Wheel, Tire & Rubber Company are negotiating for the purchase of the plant of the Meyer Rubber Company at Milltown.

The bakery of Charles Herman of Milltown was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000.

Perth Amboy—

George Rogers, aged 16, had both hands crushed between rollers at the plant of the Standard Underground Cable Company at Perth Amboy.

Jamesburg—

The American Household Hardware Company was incorporated at New Brunswick and will start its plant at Jamesburg. Capital, \$100,000.

May.

New Brunswick—

The Ashley & Bailey Company are said to be about to open a branch of their silk mills in New Brunswick.

The Johnson & Johnson Company has purchased a large tract of land adjoining their works in New Brunswick, and as soon as the necessary steps are taken by the City Council to close the public street, which at present runs through the property, the company will erect a large addition to their cotton mill.

The National Water Tube Boiler Company, New Brunswick, are erecting a large factory on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad near the round house. The buildings, two in number, are of brick, 80x244 and 50x244 feet and one story high.

A body styling itself the Trades and Labor Federation of New Brunswick was organized at a meeting held in Norton Hall. It was arranged to hold a picnic and labor demonstration on June 26th.

Perth Amboy—

The Reliance Clay Manufacturing Company was organized at Perth Amboy to manufacture and sell fire clay for steel works. Capital, \$100,000.

One hundred and fifty carpenters at Perth Amboy quit work be-

cause their demand for an advance of fifty cents a day in wages was refused.

Milltown—

The Meyer Rubber plant at Milltown, which was closed nearly six years ago, has been sold to the International Wheel and Tire Company. The new business will start with about 200 hands.

Dunellen—

The Leverine & Garrigues Company was organized at Dunellen for the purpose of manufacturing structural steel and iron. Capital stock, \$250,000.

Bound Brook—

The Linoleum Water Proof Cloth Company of Bound Brook has increased its capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

June.

New Brunswick—

The wallpaper printers and color mixers employed in the mill of the Janeway & Company and Janeway & Carpenter Companies, New Brunswick, went out on strike because the employers refused to sign the scale of prices which is usually done at this time of the year. The scale amounts to a practical guarantee of steady employment for a specified time at the scale prices.

A branch of the Hawthorne Silk Company's works will be opened in the old Washington Street Rubber Factory, New Brunswick. The company will occupy about 16,000 square feet of floor space.

The City Council having agreed to close upper Neilson Street, New Brunswick, and give the Johnson & Johnson Company the use of the strip of land thus vacated, a much larger building than was at first projected will be erected by the firm as an addition to their cotton mills. The new building, when completed, will afford accommodation for an additional force of two hundred hands.

Contracts for the sale of 12 acres of land along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite the old round house, New Brunswick, have been closed by the local agents of a firm who intend to erect large works for the manufacture of structural steel and iron.

Articles of incorporation of the Dash & Fender Machine Company were filed at the office of the County Clerk. Capital, \$1,000,000. The company will manufacture dash and fender sewing and other special machines.

Perth Amboy—

Joseph Papp, an employe of the Raritan Hollow & Porous Brick

Company, Perth Amboy, while putting a belt on some machinery, had his arm caught in the belt, and the bone between the wrist and elbow severely fractured.

Sayreville—

Miss Annie Lochs of Sayreville, through her attorney, has brought suit against the firm of Herman, Aukman & Company for \$50,000. The suit is for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while she was employed by the defendants in their handkerchief factory at South River. While operating a sewing machine her hair was caught in the shafting and wound around it so that her scalp was pulled entirely off, exposing the skull bone. Her arm and shoulder were broken before the machinery could be stopped.

July.

New Brunswick—

The union cigar makers of New Brunswick stopped work on the 5th, their demands for increased wages not having been complied with. The cigar makers asked for an average increase of one dollar a thousand for all cigars made. The employers offered half of this, which was refused.

The striking wallpaper color mixers and printers of New Brunswick not having yet adjusted the differences between themselves and their employers, were considering the expediency of organizing a new wallpaper company to be operated by the strikers on the co-operative plan. Later on, this project having fallen through, the strikers returned to work in both the mills from which they had gone out.

A number of employees in the spinning room of the Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Mills, New Brunswick, quit work because their request for an increase of wages was refused by the firm.

The Raritan Structural Steel Company, a new corporation which is about to begin the erection of a large plant near Millstone Junction, held its first meeting in New Brunswick and elected officers.

Contracts have been signed for the erection of a new plant for the National Water Tube Boiler Company. The buildings will be erected in New Brunswick.

The Kilbourn Knitting Machine Company, New Brunswick, has been merged with the Middlesex Knitting Company. New officers were elected, and the capital has been largely increased.

The musicians, printing pressmen and barbers of New Brunswick have each formed a union.

James McMurty, an inspector in the Johnson & Johnson Works, New Brunswick, fell from a stepladder and was badly hurt.

Perth Amboy—

The Wheeler Condenser Company, Perth Amboy, have reduced their hours of labor from ten to nine.

The De Lamar Company have started a new copper refinery at Perth Amboy.

Amboy—

The Standard Fireproofing Company of Perth Amboy has re-organised as the Standard Vitrified Conduit Company. It is said that the plant will be increased to three times its present size.

The great Lewisohn plant for refining copper, situated on the Raritan River near Perth Amboy, produces from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds of refined copper per month.

Sylan Beach—

The Canada Company are to have a new steel plant erected at Sylvan Beach.

August.

New Brunswick—

Twenty laborers employed digging a trench for a gas main at New Brunswick struck for a small advance in wages which, after twenty minutes' idleness, was given them.

The National Musical String Company of New Brunswick have awarded contracts to builders for the erection of an extension to their plant on Georges Road, along the line of the Raritan River Railroad.

The Brunswick Refrigerating Company has taken possession of its new factory on Neilson Street, New Brunswick. The new works when in full operation will be the most perfectly equipped of their kind in the city.

The firm of Johnson & Johnson have contracted for the erection of another building as an extension of their large plant at New Brunswick. The new structure will be of the saw-tooth roof order, which insures good light in the interior. The dimensions are 167x125 feet.

The Janeway buildings at New Brunswick have been transferred to the Structural Iron Company, who will shortly begin work there. The main building is 200x100 feet.

Milltown—

The plant of the Milltown Rubber Company, which was sold in June, has not been opened by an independent rubber company as was expected. It is now said that the plant was bought in the interest of the United States Rubber Company for the purpose of preventing the establishment of a rival manufactory there.

Perth Amboy—

An explosion occurred at the Copper Works, Perth Amboy, caused by a laborer's carelessness in dumping molten slag into the water.

September.**New Brunswick—**

Forty employes of the Empire Foundry Company at New Brunswick quit work because their request for a uniform wage rate of \$2.75 per day for day work and machine moulding, and 20 per cent. increase in piece work prices had been refused. The men returned to work after a few days' idleness, pending a settlement by arbitration.

The International Wheel and Rubber Company is now installing new machinery in the building formerly used by the New Brunswick Rubber Company, and will soon begin manufacturing there. The new company is an independent one, not connected with the trust, and has a capital of \$3,000,000.

Hirschorn, Mack & Company's new factory at New Brunswick for the manufacture of cigars is approaching completion. This company now employs 1,100 girls here, and has a branch at Perth Amboy.

De Luca Carmello and John Carr, laborers, were seriously injured while at work on the new Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over the Raritan River at New Brunswick.

Alfred Buzzee, a telephone lineman, was killed through the falling of a telegraph pole to the top of which he was strapped for safety, while at work.

Perth Amboy—

A foreman blacksmith, employed at the Guggenheim Works at Perth Amboy, resigned because interference from the union prevented his doing his duty.

Leroy Bloodgood, an employe of the Copper Works, was seriously injured while at work.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.**February.****Long Branch—**

The union masons of Long Branch and Asbury Park demanded an eight-hour day, which was given them by the bosses.

The teamsters employed in ordinary grading at Long Branch have formed a union to increase their wages.

March.**Asbury Park—**

The union masons at Asbury Park asked for an eight-hour day. It was given them without trouble.

Long Branch—

Frank Galon, a workman, employed at the Long Branch Gas Works, was seriously injured while at work.

The teamsters of Long Branch have organized a union and secured an advance in wages.

April.**Freehold—**

A large pickle factory is projected at Freehold. The investors require as a condition of starting that farmers enter into a contract to supply enough tomatoes and small cucumbers to provide raw material.

Long Branch—

Joseph M. Turner, manager of the Monmouth Carpet Cleaning Works at Long Branch, had a hand badly injured by an electric motor.

Asbury Park—

The journeymen plumbers of Asbury Park have organized a union.

May.**Long Branch—**

Fourteen union workmen employed on a cottage being built on Norwood Avenue, Long Branch, quit work because a non-union plumber was employed, and refused to work until he was discharged. Of the fourteen men who struck eleven were carpenters and three painters.

Riverton—

George W. Bishop, a carpenter living at Bridgeboro, while working at Riverton, fell from a scaffold on which he was working and broke two of his ribs.

Manasquan—

The Shore Gas Company was organized to illuminate Manasquan and other points along the coast. Capital, \$10,000.

July.**Long Branch—**

Members of Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 22, Long Branch, have struck for \$3.50 a day and eight hours work. Their wages had been \$3 for eight hours.

Keyport—

George Brown had the fingers of the right hand crushed in a lathe at the cutlery factory at Keyport.

August.

Red Bank—

A new muslin underwear factory has been opened at Red Bank, which employs 100 girls. If help enough can be secured, the factory will be located here permanently.

September.

Long Branch—

The Edwards Lumber & Coal Company are erecting a new engine and boiler room and otherwise enlarging its plant at Long Branch.

The Long Branch Builders and Traders' Exchange is the name of a new organization founded at Long Branch. The membership is limited to men interested in building operations.

John King of Long Branch, a lineman, was killed while on an electric light pole, by coming in contact with a live wire.

James H. White, a tinsmith, fell from a roof on which he was working at Long Branch, and was severely injured.

John Hines fell from the roof of a building on which he was working and was so severely injured that he died soon after.

Eatontown—

The Monmouth Construction Company of Eatontown has filed articles of incorporation at Freehold. The company will construct and erect bridges and buildings.

MORRIS COUNTY.

March.

Morristown—

About two hundred carpenters of Morristown asked for an eight-hour day and obtained it after a short strike. Wages, \$2.50 per day.

Dover—

New machinery has been placed in the Singleton Silk Mills at Dover, and in the Port Oram Mill at Port Oram.

April.

Morristown—

The hours of labor and wage rates agreed upon between the boss carpenters and the journeymen of Morristown, that is, eight hours and \$2.50 per day, is being paid generally to the carpenters in the other towns of Morris County.

May.

Peapack—

Theodore Crater, a carpenter, was seriously injured as a result of falling from a platform while at work on the Blair mansion, Peapack.

Boonton—

Business men of Boonton and officials of the D. L. & W. R.R. are making efforts to induce the proprietors of a large lace manufactory, whose mills are now in Nottingham, England, to move their entire plant to Boonton.

Morristown—

The Unique Folding Box Company was organized in Morristown. Capital, \$25,000.

June.

Dover—

The Hunter Excelsior Company was organized at Dover to manufacture excelsior, wood wool, etc. Capital, \$50,000.

September.

Morristown—

The journeymen plumbers of Morristown have struck for \$3 per day and a reduction of working hours.

Dover—

A new factory has been started at Dover to manufacture cloth and flannel caps.

The Berkshire Iron Company has been incorporated at Dover to acquire mining rights in Morris County.

The McKiernan Drill Works at Dover are to be enlarged. A new foundry will be erected.

The New Jersey Drill Company has been incorporated at Dover to manufacture mining machinery and other mechanical appliances. Capital, \$100,000.

OCEAN COUNTY.**February.****New Egypt—**

The firm of Harris & Harrington, manufacturers of fancy hall clocks at New Egypt, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

PASSAIC COUNTY.**February.****Paterson—**

Increase of wages and changes in the hours of labor have been demanded by several of the building trades unions of Paterson and Passaic. The new schedules are as follows: Carpenters, a uniform wage rate of $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, an increase of fifty cents a day; masons, want an increase to fifty cents per hour; building laborers, thirty cents per hour; plumbers, \$3.50 per day; tinnerns, \$3 per day, an increase for them of fifty cents.

The broad silk weavers of Pelgram & Meyers Mills at Paterson demand that the standard width of broad silk be 21 inches, with an increase in price of half a cent for every two inches over the standard.

The union workmen in the Dale Silk Mill at Paterson have struck to compel the firm to recognize the shop union. Fifty weavers were employed.

The great fire at Paterson did not destroy or even injure any of the factory buildings as, fortunately, it did not reach the manufacturing district. The general disorganization of all business interests that followed it, however, caused much trouble and some loss to the manufacturers and workmen of the mill section.

The work of rebuilding the burned district in Paterson has created a demand for all the workmen of the building trades that can be obtained. Mechanics in these lines are coming into the city in large numbers and all secure employment immediately upon their arrival. The building trades will be very active here for at least one year to come.

Amos Shore, a blacksmith employed at the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, was accidentally killed.

Robert Shaw, a lad employed in the Enameline Works at Paterson, had his hand crushed in the cogs of a wheel while he was at work in the factory.

March.**Paterson—**

The Court of Errors and Appeals has given its opinion in the case of Frank & Dungan's striking silk weavers, who were adjudged to be in contempt of the order of Vice Chancellor Pitney restraining the strikers from "picketing" the mills and otherwise annoying the firm in the conduct of its business. Eight strikers had been sentenced by the Vice Chancellor to pay fines ranging from \$25 to \$50. The court sustained the authority of the Vice Chancellor to punish for contempt and the sentences were affirmed.

Three strikers of the M. J. Green Silk Mill were arrested for having taken part in a "serenade" and other riotous demonstrations against workmen employed by the firm.

Some Italian laborers employed in the foundry of the Rogers Locomotive Works struck for an advance of fifteen cents a day in their wages. One workman who refused to go out with the others was severely beaten. The strikers subsequently made an attack on the office, but were driven away.

The Union Plumbers, Tinsmiths and Sheet Iron Workers of Paterson have united in a demand for an increase of fifty cents a day in their wages. The bosses refused, and the men quit work throughout the city.

The brewers and drivers of the Hinchliffe Brewing Company of Paterson quit work because of dissatisfaction with the head stable man who, it is claimed, is a non-union man.

Seven silk finishers employed at the Cedar Cliffe Mill at Haledon quit work because their demand of \$1 a week increase of wages was refused.

Local Union No. 213, Brotherhood of Painters and Paper Hangers of America, have submitted a request to their employers for an increase in wages to take effect March 31. They asked for thirty-five cents an hour and an eight-hour workday.

The Paterson Splint and Support Company was incorporated at Paterson. Capital stock, \$20,000. The company will manufacture machinery for making surgical jaw splints and supports.

The Riley Engine Company, composed of citizens of Paterson, filed articles of incorporation at the office of the County Clerk. A new steam engine without links or excentrics in reversing gear will be manufactured by the company. The engine has many other novel features and is said to be the most simple, durable and economical in operation yet produced.

W. C. Norwood and C. K. Berdan succeeded the Norwood Wall-paper Company, which had been dissolved, and resumed manufacturing.

A certificate of dissolution of the Liberty Silk Company of Paterson has been filed.

John Collins and James Black, workmen employed in the Passaic Rolling Mill at Paterson, were crushed to death by the fall of a forty-ton boiler.

John T. Conklin and John McGill were crushed by a falling elevator in the American Locomotive Works at Paterson. Both men were taken to the hospital. Conklin's condition was considered very bad.

William Fitzpatrick was fatally injured while at work in the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson.

The meat cutters employed in the butcher shops of Paterson have formed an organization to increase wages and reduce hours of labor.

The Master Builders of Paterson have offered carpenters 35 cents an hour.

The Columbia Ribbon Company at Paterson have voluntarily given an increase of ten per cent. in wages to its operatives.

Suits begun in the District Court by two workmen to recover wages due them, were decided in their favor.

The United Trades and Labor Council of Paterson has decided to give support to the striking linemen.

The building trades unions of Paterson have largely increased in membership, and all are steadily employed.

A new home for the Working Girls' Society of Paterson has been opened, and classes of various kinds for mental and physical improvement have been begun.

Passaic—

A strike occurred in the Gera Mill at Passaic in which 135 girls and seven men were involved. The girls had been working by the day, but the management decided to put them on piece work when engaged on the stock of wool that had been wet and otherwise damaged by the floods that had recently overspread the mill district of Passaic. The strike was amicably settled.

Some folders employed at the Passaic Print Works went on strike, but soon returned under an arrangement that was mutually satisfactory.

The Passaic mill owners believe there is reason to anticipate a movement among their foreign-born operatives that may result in a general strike for more wages. Complaint is made by this class of workmen that they are not paid as well as the native operatives, and April 1st is spoken of as the time when a demand will be made at several of the largest mills for an increase.

The great freshet in Passaic and Paterson caused heavy damages to mill property in both these cities. The Dundee Chemical Company, the Gera, Campbell-Morrell, Passaic Print Works, Waterhouse Woolen Mill, Algonquin Woolen Mill, Parchment Paper Company, Prescott Enameling Company, Garfield Woolen Company, Heyden Chemical Works, Okonite Company, Alexander Dye Works, American Cigar Company, New York Belting and Packing Company, and the Pitkin and Holdsworth Mills were all more or less seriously damaged and had to close down for repairs. Thousands of men and women were thrown out of work.

A fire occurred in the Campbell & Morrell Mills at Passaic. About \$10,000 damage was done.

A new union of Pollock workmen, with a membership of 2,000, was organized in the Dundee district of Passaic. Unions of Hungarian and Italian workmen were organized later. All have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

Several meetings of mill operatives have been held in Passaic, the purpose being to unionize all mills in the city. Addresses were delivered by labor organizers from Pennsylvania.

Slight fires occurred in the Waterhouse and the Auger & Simon dye houses at Passaic. The damages were insignificant.

April.

Paterson—

Ninety-five per cent. of the dyeing of silk is done in the dye houses of Paterson and Passaic, in Passaic County. The strike of the dye house helpers not only brought the 3,400 men employed in the eighteen dyeing establishments of Paterson and its environs to a condition of idleness, but the far more important branches of silk manufacture in which more than 20,000 persons are employed in Paterson alone, were seriously affected by it. The demand on the part of the dyers' helpers was for an increase of \$2 a week in their wages. The strike from beginning to end was characterized by mob violence and much damage was done to property. A number of arrests of strikers were made. The State Board of Arbitration formally offered its services, which were accepted by the strikers. The action of the board, however, produced no results.

One hundred ribbon weavers employed by the Helvetia Silk Company at Paterson demanded an advance in wages of ten per cent., and threatened to strike. The trouble was amicably adjusted.

Fifty weavers of the Pelgram & Meyer Company at Paterson demanded and obtained a uniform wage scale.

Thirteen decker hands at the Adams Silk Mill, Paterson, asked an advance of fifty cents a week in wages, which was refused. A strike advance of fifty cents a week in wages, which was refused. A strike followed.

Twenty-one boys employed as ribbon blockers in the Brandes Mill at South Paterson struck to have the time system of work abolished. They returned to work.

The weavers in the ribbon department of the Johnson & Cowdin Silk Mill at Riverside, Paterson, demanded the full price list of 1895 on German looms, and twenty per cent. below the price list on double deckers and high speed looms. The request was taken under consideration by the company. There are 200 persons employed in the ribbon department.

The union painters of Paterson and vicinity, about 250 in number, submitted a new schedule of wages and hours of work to their employers, and on their refusing to agree to it, went on strike. An agreement was subsequently reached by which the schedule in modified form

was adopted by both sides, with the understanding that it should hold good for one year; all disputes as to its terms, to be settled by arbitration.

Thirty laborers employed at the Rogers Locomotive Works struck for an advance in wages of 25 cents a day. The increase was refused.

The strike of employes of the Hinchliffe Brewing Company at Paterson was amicably settled.

The weavers of the William Strange Company of Paterson requested the price list of 1895 on German looms, less 15 per cent., also a special price list on double deckers and high speed looms. The request was granted by the company. About 125 weavers were affected.

The ribbon weavers of the Meading Silk Company asked for and obtained an advance in the scale ranging within 30 per cent. of the manufacturers' prices of 1895. The concession was obtained through an amicable conference between the weavers and the company. Weavers are to be paid 25 cents an hour for all day work.

About 600 carpenters, mostly employed at rebuilding the district of Paterson destroyed by fire, asked for an increase from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, which was agreed to. The advance in wages goes into effect May 1st.

The journeymen bakers of Paterson submitted a demand to their employers for a work day of ten hours and 25 cents per hour for all overtime.

The silk-throwing plant of A. V. Rockwell at Matawan, N. Y., has been purchased by J. H. Lynch and others of Paterson.

Franz Ulrich, manufacturer of reeds and harness at Paterson, has begun the erection of a large factory building. The firm employs 100 persons.

The Lincoln Silk Mill at Paterson was partly unroofed by a storm and considerable damage done to the stock by rain.

The Barbour Flax Spinning Company of Paterson employing upwards of 1,000 persons voluntarily increased the wages of employes from five to ten per cent.

A union of bricklayers and masons of Paterson and vicinity, to be run on independent lines has been formed. Workmen not belonging to the so-called regular unions are admitted to it. The organization seems to be a union of non-union bricklayers and masons, and is the third of its kind.

Passaic—

The Wonhammagor Engineering Company has purchased two acres of land in Passaic on which to erect a large plant to make steel railway cars and trucks, and probably in the future, locomotives.

The National Match Company has been incorporated at Passaic. Authorized capital, \$100,000.

The Prescott Automobile Company has been incorporated at Passaic and will establish a plant there.

Cedar Grove—

Three buildings of the Velvet Dyeing Plant of Francis J. Marley at Cedar Grove, near Little Falls, were destroyed by fire. The loss on buildings, machinery and stock, about \$54,000. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

May.**Passaic—**

About 200 men and boys employed at the Passaic Print Works demanded an advance in wages, and failing to receive an immediate and satisfactory response, went out on strike. The next morning they appeared in force at the mill entrance and by force prevented the other employes, mostly women, from entering the mill for the purpose of working. Much disorder ensued and the police were summoned to disperse the strikers and protect those who wanted to continue at work. The crowd about the mill, which had grown large, refused to leave and resisted the efforts of the officers to drive them away. Eight strikers were arrested, four of whom were recognized as leaders. They were all arraigned before Judge Bowker and on the evidence presented, four of them were fined \$10 each and the others \$15 each. The fines were paid by a representative of the union and the men released.

The Union Hod Carriers of Passaic struck for thirty cents an hour or \$2.40 for a work day of eight hours. A compromise agreement was arrived at by the bosses and representatives of the men under which an eight-hour day was conceded, as was also double pay for overtime, but 27 1-2 cents an hour instead of 30 cents was fixed as the standard wages.

George Frenzel, a workman employed on a building being erected on Jefferson Street, fell to the street, the scaffold on which he worked having broken.

The B. G. Valger Manufacturing Company was organized in Passaic to manufacture stamps, dies and other articles. Capital, \$100,000.

Paterson—

Members of the Hod Carriers' Union demanded an increase of wages to 30 cents an hour and eight hours for a day's work. After a conference among the bosses an agreement was reached to fix the hod carriers' wages at \$2.20 per day of eight hours. This proposal, when reported to the strikers, was promptly rejected. The action of the hod carriers caused building to almost entirely cease for the time being, as the bricklayers and masons would not work with non-union laborers, should the contractors succeed in getting a sufficient number of them.

All the Union Journeymen Bakers of Paterson, who had some time before united in a demand on their employers for shorter hours and a recognition of their union to the extent of using its label on the products of bakeries in which they are employed, went out on strike

to enforce these concessions, which the bosses had refused to make. About 98 journeymen went out when the strike began, but within one day more than half of the number were back at work, their employers having agreed to everything demanded.

The wage and time schedule which the bakers insist on is: For foremen, second hands, third hands, no less than \$15, \$12 and \$10 respectively, and ten hours work per day for all. Within a few days all but a few of the bosses had given in to the terms of the union, and all would do so on every condition except placing the label on bread, if the union would waive that requirement.

A number of women employed as weavers in the Essex Mill went on strike because an increase of wages which they had demanded was refused.

Some weavers employed at the Ashley & Bailey Mill struck because a member of their union had been discharged by the superintendent.

The striking linemen of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company returned to work, having given up their fight for increased wages.

The case of the men convicted of contempt of court by Vice Chancellor Pitney and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, is being prepared to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for final review. The case was brought before the State Court of Errors and Appeals, where the right of the Court of Chancery to inflict punishment by imprisonment for contempt was sustained.

There is a movement on foot in Paterson among the skilled machinists to form a strong organization through which better wages may be secured. The average wages of machinists is said to be not more than \$2 per day.

A union of silk dyers and finishers, embracing men of all the various nationalities working at the trade was formed. It will include all the workmen in the dye houses of Passaic County and those of Lodi, also.

The moulders employed at the Rogers Locomotive Works received an increase of wages.

The increase in wages demanded by the plumbers was conceded, as was also the demands of the brewery employes and the moulders. All the workmen of these occupations who were on strike returned to work.

The ribbon weavers employed by the Meading Company had their prices advanced 15 per cent. by the voluntary action of the company.

The boss carpenters have yielded to all the demands of the journeymen and signed the new wage schedule. The strike of the trade is declared off.

The weavers of the Pelgram & Meyer Company were given an increase of five per cent. in wages.

William Hogan, an employe of the Rogers Locomotive Works, had his leg crushed by a heavy connecting rod falling upon that limb from a truck.

The Cook Company of Paterson was incorporated to manufacture machinery and tools of various kinds.

The Berlin Adjustable Bust Form Corset Company of Paterson was incorporated to manufacture corsets. Capital, \$25,000.

A part of the roof of the hammer shop at the Cook Works was destroyed by fire.

Halendon—

The silk tapestry mill of J. B. Reywayner at Halendon was broken into by robbers and upwards of \$3,000 worth of goods stolen.

June.

Paterson—

The strike of the silk dyers' helpers, which began in Lodi, Bergen County, soon extended to Paterson, which became for the time it continued thereafter until it finally died out, the principal scene of the contest.

After the excitement of the first outbreak had subsided, in a degree, the dyers' helpers, who inaugurated the strike, realized that their only prospect of success lay in persuading the other silk workers of all classes that their interests were also involved in the outcome of the struggle.

Meetings of the dyers' helpers were held and resolutions calling for a general strike of the trade, including all branches and every mill, were passed. Without allowing time for deliberation on the proposal of a general tie-up, the strikers, at a meeting held at Belmont Park in Halendon, took the matter into their own hands and, having voted that work should cease in the mills until a settlement of their claims was agreed on, proceeded in a body, under the leadership of an avowed anarchist, to put their mandate in execution without delay. The first place to feel the wrath of the mob was the mill of the Columbia Ribbon Company, which is situated about 300 feet from the entrance to the park on Rip Van Winkle Avenue. Nearly 200 hands, men and women, were employed there, and the mob, rushing tumultuously into the mill yard, was the first intimation they received of the coming trouble. The crowd immediately started to bombard the place with stones and tried to force an entrance into the building, but the doors had been hurriedly shut and locked. Windows were smashed in the front and sides of the mill, on both the first and second stories. Every pane in the office was broken, whole sashes in some of them being entirely destroyed. The assault on the building was accompanied with howling demands that the frightened operatives should immediately cease work and come out, and fierce threats of what would follow their failure to do so.

The entire office force had to seek refuge in other parts of the building to escape the rain of stones that were hurled through the windows. The president of the company ordered the engines to be stopped and the hands to quit work and go out, fearing that otherwise the mill would be torn down.

When the employes filed out of the mill and it was seen that all had left, the march of the mob was resumed, the direction taken leading to Robertson's mill, where it was proposed to repeat the same tactics. Mr. Robertson, however, to forestall this, had ordered the power shut off and told the employes to go out. When the mob got to the mill, all were out, so no injury was done to the buildings. The rioters then surged along toward the Cedar Cliff Silk Mill, but a report of what was coming having reached there in time, work was suspended and the hands were found leaving the mill when the mob arrived. The sight satisfied them, and the only damage done was one stone thrown through the office window. The Bamford Mill was next attacked with even more violence than was shown at the Columbia Works. Mill after mill was visited, but at all of them work had been suspended, the proprietors taking that course as the only one possible under the circumstances.

The ordinary police force of the city was not sufficient to cope with rioting on such an extensive scale, and the places in danger of attack were so numerous that an efficient force could not be got together in time to check the outbreak before it had grown to large proportions and destroyed much property. The police, however, assisted by the city firemen and a large number of special officers, all under the personal command of the Mayor of Paterson, soon succeeded in checking the riots and finally stamped them out entirely. Several members of the police force were wounded, as were also a number of the rioters in the encounters which took place between them. A dozen or more prisoners were taken, who had made themselves conspicuous as leaders, five of whom were sent to the State prison for one year.

The widespread character of the disturbances and the angry spirit shown by the mobs, made the mill owners timid about exposing their property by attempting to resume work without the protection of a force strong enough to suppress disorder if it should again break out. The mill owners and other manufacturers, acting together, requested the Governor of the State to order to Paterson a sufficient force of the National Guard to insure the mill owners and their operatives full protection when work was resumed.

The Governor promptly responded by ordering a regiment of infantry and a troop of cavalry to the city. After their arrival there was no further outbreak of any kind. The mill operatives, feeling assured that they could return to work without danger of having to suffer personal violence, were soon all back in their places, the various unions of the trade having voted against a general strike.

The dyers' helpers, convinced that there was no prospect of their strike being supported by the silk workers, and that without such support it could not succeed, soon after made terms with their former employers and returned to work after eight weeks' idleness, during which time they had caused more trouble and expense to the silk trade, mill owners and operatives alike, and also to the city of Paterson, than had resulted from any previous labor disturbance in that town.

The introduction of a new system of time-keeping displeased about

fifty blacksmiths and their helpers, who went out on strike against it.

The journeymen bakers of Paterson have made substantial progress toward having their demands for shorter hours and the use of the union label on bread, generally agreed to by the boss bakers. Four master bakers signed the agreement during the month of June.

Rudolph Seigers, a hod carrier, was severely injured by the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working.

Three painters who were at work painting an iron tank in the Weidmann Dye Works were severely injured by fire which was communicated to their clothing from a lamp which one of them accidentally upset.

Inquiries as to the site and water supply is being made in Paterson by the representative of the New York and Pennsylvania Paper Company, who, when a satisfactory location is found, will erect a large plant in which upwards of 800 persons will be employed.

The Transferring Design Company has been organized in Paterson with a capital of \$125,000. The company will manufacture embroidery designs for art printing.

The Meyer Throwing Company has been organized to handle silk products at Paterson. Capital, \$15,000.

Peter Bailey of the silk firm of Ashley & Bailey died while undergoing an operation in St. John's Hospital. Mr. Bailey was one of the founders of the silk industry of Paterson. He and his partner, Mr. Ashley, began business in a small room in Straight Street, Paterson, in 1893. They had only two looms and each of them worked one. At the time of Mr. Bailey's death the firm had large mills at Coatsville and Columbia, Penn., and at Hagerstown, Md.

Passaic—

About 25 carpenters went on strike in Passaic for an eight-hour work day and 35 cents an hour. They formerly worked nine hours a day and received 32 cents.

The motormen and conductors of the Paterson, Passaic and Rutherford Trolley System have formed an organization. The object is to assist in securing from the company a more favorable time schedule.

July.

Paterson—

The Typographical Union of Paterson has withdrawn several of its members from the office of an evening paper in that city because the proprietors refused to unionize the establishment.

The boiler shops of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson was idle for a few hours because of several boys employed at heating rivets having struck for an increase in wages. The company gave the boys what they asked. The riveters in the same place demanded \$10 a hundred for setting rivets, instead of \$8, which they had been receiving. The company consented to the increase.

Four striking dyers' helpers were arrested while loitering around the Auger & Simon and the Weidmann's Dye Houses, and on being searched all were found to be armed. One of the men in addition to a clasp knife with a long blade, had on his person a 38-calibre revolver fully loaded. All four were sent to jail for 30 days.

The plant of the Passaic Rolling Mill Company will, it is said, pass under control of a new corporation in a few months. The establishment, under its new management, will be enlarged to about two and one half-times its present size.

The Thomas Wrigley Machine Shop at the corner of Vine and Essex Streets, Paterson, was totally destroyed by fire.

The Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company of Paterson is building a large annex to its Adelaide Mill at Allentown, Pa.

The "Totowa Silk Company" will be known as the "Corbett, Remhardt & Company" after August 1st.

The strike of the dyers came to what may be regarded as its end about the middle of July, although a comparatively small number of men in Paterson still held out for the demands as formulated at the beginning of the strike in April. All the dye houses, great and small, were overrun with applications from their old employes for reinstatement. At all of them some of the old men were allowed to return, but many were turned away with the information that their places had been filled.

Passaic—

A large cotton mill is to be erected in Passaic by a New York manufacturing corporation, whose present factory is in that city.

August.

Paterson—

Twenty bobbin makers employed in the Van Riper Mill at Paterson quit work because they were refused an advance of \$1 a week in wages.

The McNab & Harlan Manufacturing Company are about to increase the size of their plant at Paterson by the erection of two large buildings. The company manufactures brass goods and employ at present 500 hands. More workmen will be employed when the addition to the plant is finished.

A new company has been organized to acquire and operate the plant of the Passaic Rolling Mill at Paterson. The intention is to modernize the works and bring them up to date in every respect. The new company will be capitalized at \$5,000,000. The improvements proposed will cost half a million dollars.

The Paterson Electric Supply Company and the Walter Beveridge Company, who make the same line of goods, have consolidated.

A certificate of incorporation of the Hill Silk Manufacturing Company has been filed with the County Clerk at Paterson. The company will manufacture silk goods. Capital invested, \$15,000.

The Paterson Silk Mill that is about to move to Raritan is said to be that of M. J. Green, a manufacturer of broad silks, who operated a plant of about 60 looms in the Dale Mill.

Michael Donnelly, a workman employed on a building in Paterson, slipped and fell from a scaffold to the ground, sustaining severe internal injuries.

The plant of the Federal Match Company at Paterson was damaged by a fire which originated in the drying room.

The mills of the Helvetia Silk Company at Paterson were partly flooded by a heavy rainstorm which caused a rise in the Passaic River. About \$1,000 worth of silk was ruined.

September.

Paterson—

Work on the new buildings for the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson is progressing rapidly, the new erecting shop being nearest to completion. When the new sections are finished the capacity of the plant will be about doubled. Upwards of \$300,000 is being spent on the improvements.

Two million dollars has been paid into the Citizen's Trust Company as trustees for the Passaic Steel Company, a corporation that has been formed to take over the plant and business of the Passaic Rolling Mill. A like sum in bond will be issued for the enlargement of the works. The new company intends to bring the production up to 100,000 tons of steel a year.

The doublers and hard silk winders at the Ramsey & Gore Mills, Paterson, quit work because of being required to do more work than usual without additional pay. The strikers were principally girls and bobbin boys.

The housesmiths employed on the building of Schauer & Company at Paterson were called out because the contractors had violated a rule of the union, which prohibited material to be used by housesmiths being handled by workmen of other trades. The contractor made explanations satisfactory to the walking delegate, and work was resumed.

A fire which broke out in the silk mill at No. 53 Washington Street, Paterson, after the employes had gone to their homes, resulted in a quantity of skein silk being damaged.

A fire broke out in the piano factory of the Looschen Company at Paterson, but was extinguished before much damage had been done.

A new labor union to be known as the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, No. 143, has been organized in Paterson.

The Master Plumbers' Association of Paterson has adopted a rule, which is now in force, forbidding its members to take sub-contracts for plumbing work under penalty of a heavy fine. The Master Plumbers will hereafter make estimates and do work for owners direct.

John Hand, for many years the head of the silk company of John Hand & Sons, Paterson, died after a long illness.

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Daniel Winters, employed at the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, had his ankle fractured through an accident while at work.

John Taddy, an employe of the North Jersey Water Company, was fatally injured while working at a concrete mixer.

Robert Dun, an employe at the Rogers Locomotive Works, was badly injured by the fall of a heavy piece of iron.

Edward Denbleyker was fatally injured at the McLean Mills, Paterson, while helping to unload a car.

Felix Rogers, an employe at the Weidman Dye House, lost the sight of one eye through acid being accidentally splashed into it while at work.

Frederick Villinger, employed at the Hazelton Boiler Works, at Paterson, had his hand mangled by machinery while at work.

Bamford Brothers, silk manufacturers, have instituted suit against the city of Paterson for \$2,500 damages, caused by rioters during the recent disturbances among the silk workers.

Passaic—

The Passaic City Brown Stone Company is in financial difficulties, caused, the manager says, by too costly machinery and labor troubles. Work has been suspended.

The Hoboken Ribbon Company has been incorporated at Passaic. Capital, \$20,000. The company will manufacture silk ribbons.

The Helio Match Company, which has a plant in Passaic employing forty persons, is about to move the works to Delaware.

Clifton—

The American Fluff Rug Company, recently incorporated, are about to erect a large factory building of brick at Clifton. The company will manufacture rugs from old carpets.

Bloomingtondale—

The Caroline Products Company has been incorporated and will carry on a saw mill at Bloomingtondale. Capital, \$50,000.

SALEM COUNTY.

March.

Alloway—

A knitting mill is to be located at Alloway and will employ about forty persons.

Salem—

The Salem Glass Works have increased to \$75 the prize to boys attending night school regularly.

April.

Alloway—

The Alloway Knitting Company was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 and will establish a plant at Alloway.

Salem—

John Moreley, a painter, fell from a scaffold at Salem and was injured.

May.

Salem—

The Salem Electric Company, the new owners of the electric lighting plant, will shortly improve the facilities of the company so as to be able to furnish light or power, both day and night.

August.

Salem—

The Stiles Freas-Smith Company, manufacturers of wrappers at Salem, have leased the Hall property at Elmer and will move all their property to that place. About 100 machines will be operated.

September.

Quinton—

The Quinton Glass Company has filed articles of incorporation in the Salem County Clerk's office. Capital could not be ascertained.

Henry Lambert, proprietor of two of the largest canneries in Salem County, committed suicide while in a condition of mental worry brought on by the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of tomatoes to meet orders he had accepted in advance.

Elmer—

Reports from South Jersey canneries indicate that the pack of peas, beans and asparagus will be the largest known in years.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

March.

Bound Brook—

Four large buildings of the Somerset Chemical Company, near Bound Brook, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

July.**Scotch Plains—**

Residents of Scotch Plains expect that a large manufacturing concern from Albany, N. Y., will soon remove there and erect a stove foundry that will give employment to over 1,000 men.

Plainfield—

The Watchung Silk Mills of Plainfield, one of the few mills that was not obliged to shut down on account of the silk dyers' helpers' strike, is now receiving a sufficient supply of silk to keep all its mills running.

Surveys are being made for a new machine tool plant to be located in the west end of Plainfield. The firm of Maxwell, Manning & Moore are said to be back of the new concern.

August.**Raritan—**

One of the largest of the Paterson silk firms will shortly begin the erection of a mill at Raritan. Land for a building site has been donated and a fund of \$10,000 to still further aid the industry has been subscribed by residents of the town. It is the intention of the silk firm to move its entire plant from Paterson to the new mill.

Bound Brook—

Eighty men employed by the American Bridge and Construction Company at Bound Brook struck in sympathy with other employes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, who were endeavoring to compel the company to pay more wages. The Bound Brook men were receiving \$4.05.

September.**Bound Brook—**

The Weston Piano Company has purchased land at East Bound Brook and have given out contracts for the erection of a factory building 40x150 feet and two stories high.

SUSSEX COUNTY.**February.****Sussex (formerly Deckertown)—**

The closing of a large shoe factory has made many vacant houses in Sussex. The employes generally have moved to Newton in search

of employment. The people of Sussex would gladly welcome a new industry to settle in the borough.

Newton—

William H. Jones was seriously injured by an iron bar falling on him in a slate quarry.

March.

Newton—

William H. Jones, an employe of the Newton State Quarry, was hit in the stomach by a heavy crowbar while at work, and seriously injured.

April.

Franklin Furnace—

E. W. Holly and Robert Morgan, who were engaged in dumping cars of coal at the furnace, were thrown from the trestle by the trap door of one of the cars giving way. Holly was only slightly bruised, but Morgan was so severely injured that he died soon after.

Newton—

The Newton Board of Trade received a notice from the Newton Shoe Company stating that unless the residents of the town subscribed \$15,000 to the stock of the concern, the factory would be closed and the company go into liquidation. The board appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions.

May.

Newton—

A union of carpenters was formed at Newton. Twenty-three members signed the roll.

The Layton Franklinite and Zinc Mining Company was organized at Newton. Object, mining. Capital, \$100,000.

The Newton Board of Trade are helping to procure subscriptions to the capital stock of the Newton Shoe Company. The money is required to extend the plant.

June.

Newton—

The Newton Shoe Company will close its factory after the orders on hand have been filled and will take no new ones. The liquidation of the business will follow the closing of the shops.

Changewater—

The Hopatcong Woolen Mill at Changewater is soon to be so enlarged as to greatly increase its capacity, and the working force will be more than doubled.

August.**Newton—**

Contracts have been made for the erection of a new creamery at Newton for the Newark Milk and Cream Company.

September.**Oxford—**

The Empire Steel & Iron Company has given a contract to erect a large brick building at Oxford, which will be part of the new compressed air plant that furnishes power for the mines.

Sussex—

The new silk mill at Sussex Borough will be in operation Oct. 1st.

McAfee—

Henry Kniffen, an employe of the New Jersey Lime Company at McAfee, was seriously hurt while running a car down the steep grade to the kilns. He lost control of the car and was obliged to jump off as the only way to save his life.

UNION COUNTY.**February.****Elizabeth—**

A New York firm of umbrella manufacturers has leased the factory buildings lately occupied by Louis Bergen & Company, manufacturers of colors at Elizabeth. The new industry began operations with 100 employes.

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company of New York has purchased a site at Elizabeth for a new plant which will be erected soon. The buildings will cost \$90,000 and have a capacity of 100 tons of ice per day. The plant will be finished about June 1st.

John Cirilto, a machinist, had his leg broken through an accident while at work in a machine shop at Elizabeth.

The Union County Trades Council delegates to Essex Trades Council were instructed to ask assistance from that body to procure a charter for the Elizabeth Brewery Workers.

The delegates of the Bakers' Union to Union County Trades Council, reported that all bake shops in Elizabeth were now unionized.

Plainfield—

The Pond Tool Company at Plainfield has finished large additions to its plant. The main shops are greatly increased in size and new pattern shops and lofts have been built.

March.

Elizabeth—

The master builders of Elizabeth were notified by the journeymen of the various building trades that an advance in wages of from 10 to 20 per cent would be demanded.

A new cigar factory has been opened at Elizabeth by a New York company. Five hundred persons will be employed.

Work has been begun in part at the new shops of the Central Railroad at Elizabeth.

The S. L. Moore's Sons' Company Machine Shops at Elizabeth were damaged by fire. Loss about \$40,000. Nearly 400 men are temporarily idle.

Peter Lesnik and Michael Hyderek, both workmen at the Graselli Chemical Works, were badly burned by sulphuric acid.

Plainfield—

The American Pulverite Company was incorporated at Plainfield and will start a factory there. Capital could not be ascertained.

Rahway—

King & Andelfinger is the title of a new firm formed in Rahway to manufacture liniment.

The Rogers Company, manufacturers of silverware, have leased Spicer & Hubbard's mill at Rahway and started business there.

The Uniform Steel Company which removed from Newark has started its plant at Rahway.

April.

Elizabeth—

Seventy-five helpers at the Lewis Nixon Ship Yard, Elizabeth, struck for \$1.50 and an eight-hour day.

A gang of Italian laborers employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company at Elizabeth struck for \$1.50 per day. Complaint was also made of the impositions practised on them by a boarding boss.

The building trades journeymen have received the advances in wages demanded by them.

The American Wearing Body Varnish Company are going to erect a factory at Elizabeth.

Julius Althoff, a baker, fell dead from heart disease while mixing dough in an Elizabeth bakery.

Michael Janika, a workman, had both legs badly crushed by the fall of a heavy casting in the New Jersey Central Car Repair Shops.

Michael Sinder had a leg badly crushed by the fall of a casting in the Crescent Iron Works at Elizabeth.

John Turner was injured while working on a hammer in the Ball & Wood Engine Works at Elizabeth.

Frank Miner contracted blood poisoning from handling copper wire in the Electric Light Company's plant at Elizabeth.

A slight fire occurred in the Frank R. Smith Lime Flour Company's plant at Elizabeth.

The Worthington Pump Company at Elizabeth has voluntarily reduced the working hours of its 600 employes from ten to nine hours per day.

Plainfield—

Silas Winans was killed by being caught in a fly wheel in a factory at Plainfield.

The plant of the Craig Manufacturing Company at Plainfield was damaged by fire. Loss, \$1,000.

The roof of the Conroy Wagon Manufacturing Company at Plainfield was destroyed by fire.

The Master Mechanics' Association of Plainfield has acceded to the demands of the building trades journeymen for an increase of wages. This action was taken in the interest of peace.

The Plainfield Board of Trade received an inquiry as to whether labor can be obtained there for a plant to manufacture women's underwear.

The Watchung Silk Company is moving its mills from the present site in Plainfield to a new structure at North Plainfield. The new mill is equipped with two kinds of power and is modern in every respect.

Garwood—

The American Copper Extraction Company at Garwood has been fined for emptying sulphuric acid into the Rahway River.

The main building of the American Copper Extraction Company at Garwood was partly destroyed by fire. Loss about \$25,000.

The Reliable Coat and Apron Company of Garwood has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

Summit—

The journeymen of the building trades at Summit have gained an eight-hour day with increased wages.

The tinning establishment of Klocks in & Senior was damaged by fire.

Westfield—

The American Copper Extraction Company is to rebuild its burned works at Westfield.

Waverly—

Some carpenters employed by the Weston Electrical Instrument Company at Waverly demanded an advance in wages to \$3 per day and quit work.

May.

Elizabeth—

All the lead burners in the various chemical factories along Staten Island Sound, from Elizabethport to Carteret, struck for an increase of wages and a reduction of the hours of labor. Four dollars a day for nine hours was demanded. They were getting \$3.50 for ten hours' work. The manufacturers refused the demand.

Several machinists employed at the S. L. Moore's Sons' Shop, Elizabeth, went on strike to enforce some demands which they had made relating to wages and hours of labor.

A number of coppersmiths employed at the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabeth, demanded an increase of fifty cents a day in their wages, and quit work pending a decision regarding the matter by the Company. The men work nine hours and receive \$3.00 per day.

One hundred hod carriers of Elizabeth embarked in a strike for thirty cents an hour. A compromise was made on the basis of 27½ cents, or \$2.20 a day for eight hours. The strike lasted only one day.

Practically all the painters in Elizabeth went on strike April first to enforce their demand for a minimum wage rate of \$3.00 a day of eight hours. They had been receiving \$2.75 for nine hours. All through the month of May the strike was still on. Some of the bosses had conceded the demands of the men, but a large majority refused to do so.

The Curtis Machine Company was organized at Elizabeth. The firm will make gasolene, electric and other motors for automobiles.

The Multo-Photo-Scope Company, Elizabeth, was organized for the purpose of manufacturing a moving picture apparatus. Capital \$10,000.

The various trade unions of Elizabeth have started a movement to make the rooms of the Union County Trades Assembly, the headquarters and meeting place for all trade organizations in the city.

At Elizabeth, nearly the entire plant of the Swan & Finch Oil Works of the Standard Oil Company has been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$200,000.

Plainfield—

Two firms of painters of Plainfield compromised with their striking employes, giving them \$2.75 a day. The men resumed work.

The plumbers of Plainfield demanded an advance of fifty cents a day and the carpenters twenty-five cents; failing to get it, the union men of both trades went on strike. The painters, paper hangers, tanners and other building trades journeymen joined the movement and all building operations in the city have been brought to a standstill.

Members of the Coremakers' Union employed at the Pond Tool Works, Plainfield, went on strike but returned to work after three days idleness, the points at issue having been satisfactorily adjusted.

Some very large buildings are being erected as additions to the Scott Printing Press Works at Plainfield. One building will be 200 feet long, 60 feet high, and three stories high.

Bound Brook—

The iron workers on the New Jersey Central Bridge over the Middlebrook struck for fifty cents an hour. Much embarrassment was caused to railroad traffic.

The union carpenters at Bound Brook employed on a building on Belvidere avenue quit work because the plumbing contractor put a non-union man to work on the job. Similar trouble was experienced at another in course of erection in West Seventh street, where the carpenters struck because several non-union plumbers were put to work. They returned to work when the plumbers were discharged. The local carpenters have made it a rule to refuse to work on any job where non-union labor is employed.

Garwood—

The building of the Anchor Fence Post Company at Garwood is complete. The machinery is being moved in and work will be begun on full time within a week.

New Market—

Levering & Garrison have commenced the erection of a large foundry near New Market on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. When completed the works will employ about 150 hands.

Scotch Plains—

An explosion caused by careless handling of a lamp, occurred in a metal shop at Scotch Plains, and resulted in the death of Robert Jahn, and his son, Herman.

June.**Elizabeth—**

The machinists employed in the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabeth, had a misunderstanding with their foreman and stopped work, but only

for a part of the day. The affair was connected with the strike of the machinists in the S. L. Moore Foundry, which had begun.

P. Miska was severely injured at the S. L. Moore Sons Company's works, Elizabeth, by a heavy iron grating which fell upon and crushed his foot.

The power in the Construction Shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabethport will be distributed to the various buildings of the plant from a central station. The electric and pneumatic systems will be used.

A fire in the polishing department of the Singer Manufacturing Company's works did damage to the amount of about \$1,000. The company has a fire brigade composed of its own employees which dealt successfully with the fire.

Plainfield—

The plumbers of Plainfield who, for a period of seven weeks were on strike for an increase in their wages of fifty cents a day, finally accepted the compromise offered by the employers—twenty-five cents advance.

The Burdick Manufacturing Company was organized at Plainfield to manufacture doors, sashes, etc. Capital \$25,000.

Rahway—

The firm of F. B. Burns & Co., Rahway has started a lace factory on the premises formerly occupied by the Acetyline Gas Machine Company on Broad street. The new firm will turn out a very fine grade of lace work and while employing at present only fifty persons, mostly women, will when fully started, employ a much larger number.

The Uniform Steel Company will begin to operate its new plant at Rahway. The families of many of the workmen to be employed there are moving in town.

The building formerly occupied as a brewery by the Geyer Brothers on St. George Avenue, Rahway, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Summit—

A delegation of the Lodi dyer's helpers visited Summit and induced many of the employes in the Summit Silk Mill to cease work in sympathy with them. Apparently these men quit work under some kind of pressure for a delegation of them went to the striker's headquarters at Paterson to secure, if possible, permission to return to work.

Roselle—

The Simpson Manufacturing Company was incorporated at Roselle to carry on the business of manufacturing sanitary appliances. Capital \$100,000.

July.**Elizabeth—**

Nearly two hundred employes of the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabeth, went on strike July 2, because a man was employed who did not belong to the local union. The workman had a card from an out of town union which the local men refuse to recognize. The men returned to work in a few hours; the man having left of his own accord.

The striking machinists of the S. L. Moore Iron Foundry, Elizabeth, are still out; the men have now been idle about ten weeks.

The cylinder head of one of the large engines of the Singer Works at Elizabeth was blown out, and nearly 1,000 men had to suspend work for three days until the damage was repaired.

The Bowker Fertilizing Company has been absorbed by the American Agricultural Company. No change will be made in the Elizabeth works.

Westfield—

The Asbestos Slab Manufacturing Company filed articles of incorporation at the County Clerk's Office. Capital, all paid in, \$40,000. The principal office of the company will be at Westfield.

Summit—

The Summit Silk Mill employes, seven hundred in number, who struck in sympathy with the Paterson strikers, returned to work after one week's idleness.

Rahway—

Representatives of a firm of dress skirt manufacturers of New York are seeking a satisfactory location for a factory at Rahway. It will be settled there if sufficient help can be obtained to run the works.

North Plainfield—

The Lincoln Chamois and Leather Company of North Plainfield was organized to deal in hides, skins and leather. Capital \$50,000.

August.**Elizabeth—**

The strike of machinists at the Crescent Iron Works, Elizabethport, which began May first, was settled satisfactorily to the men and the firm.

The moulders and coremakers employed at the Worthington Pump Works, Elizabethport struck against a change by the superintendent in the working time of the day shift. They all returned to work the next day. The differences were settled by arbitration.

The employes of Beckton, Dickinson & Company of Elizabeth, makers of surgical instruments, demanded that their schedule of working hours be reduced from sixty to fifty-four per week without any reduction in wages. On being notified of the firm's refusal to consider the matter, the workmen, about forty in number, went out on strike.

The masons employed on a new residence being erected on Westminster avenue, Elizabeth, because the steam fitting contractor conducts a neutral shop and does not favor union men, went out on strike.

The plants of the Crescent Ship Yard and of the S. L. Moore's Sons Foundry, both of Elizabethport, have been absorbed by the United States Ship Building Company, which is capitalized at \$45,000,000. A mortgage covering all the plants of the new company and amounting to \$10,000,000, was recorded at Elizabeth on the 13th. The new arrangement promises to largely increase work at the two Elizabethport plants.

John Kostick, 19 years old, had his skull fractured at the John Stephenson Car Company's works where he was employed. The injury was caused by a piece of heavy piping which was driven against the man's head by a broken belt which slipped from its pulley.

James Hastings, an employe of the Singer Company at Elizabeth, had his hand caught in a lathe on which he was working. A painful laceration was the result.

A cold storage dock belonging to the Browne-Scrymser Company on South Front St., Elizabeth, was injured by fire.

Tremly—

Michael Barnack, a workman employed at the Graselli Chemical Works at Tremly, was seriously injured by inhaling sulphuric acid gas while working in a storage tank.

Plainfield—

The employes of the Columbia Tool Works at Elizabeth, made a demand on the management for a reduction of the hours of labor to nine per day. The working hours as established are fifty-nine and a half per week. The firm has refused to comply and a strike is threatened.

September.

Elizabeth—

Employes of the Columbia Tool Works who had been on strike, returned to work. All but four of the men were allowed to resume their employment.

Thirty-two riveters employed at the Crescent Ship Yard struck because they alleged, through the mismanagement of the foreman, their earnings were reduced from \$3.41 to \$2.77 per day.

Peter Cassidy, a laborer, employed at the Worthington Pump

Works was severely injured by a moulding flask which fell from the crane and struck him on the chest.

Michael Faughman, a mason, received a fracture of the skull while at work on the new Union County Court House at Elizabeth. The injury was caused by a brick falling from a scaffold above him.

Verona Mason, a young woman employed in the ironing department of the American Steam Laundry had a hand caught between the heated ironing rollers and was severely burned and bruised.

Plainfield—

One hundred men are now employed on the new Pedrick and Ayres Factory at Plainfield, and work is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Trinity Syndicate is the name of a new corporation formed at Plainfield. The business to be carried on is lithographing, engraving and die making. Capital \$125,000.

The Pond Tool Company are now occupying the new buildings which were erected recently as extensions to its plant. The additions consist of one building three hundred feet long for the main shop, a two story pattern shop, one hundred and fifty feet long, a tool room, one hundred by thirty feet, and about three hundred feet in the foundry.

John Abbott, a machinist employed at Levering & Garrigues' plant, had a hand badly lacerated by being caught in the machinery.

Charles Dunham, an employe of the Safe Works at Plainfield, had a leg caught in a machine and badly bruised. William Schenck, a workman employed in the same place, suffered a severe injury to a hand which was caught in a gear.

Carteret—

A fire broke out in the storage building of the Carteret Chemical Company's works at Carteret, which resulted in the entire destruction of that part of the plant. The works of the Wheeler Condensing Company were also injured.

Rahway—

The Marcke Chemical Company who are erecting large works at Rahway are said to be making arrangements or putting up several more buildings as part of the plant.

Lincoln—

S. B. Kelso & Company, piano manufacturers of New York, have purchased a large tract of land between Lincoln and Bound Brook, and have given out contracts for the erection of a large factory.

WARREN COUNTY.

March.

Spruce Run—

James W. Apgar had a hand lacerated by a circular saw on which he was working in a mill at Spruce Run.

Canister—

Clara Cortright, an employe in a factory at Canister, had three fingers crushed in a machine.

Phillipsburg—

The plant of the Phillipsburg Stove Manufacturing Company has been leased to a New York firm who will manufacture machinery and stoves.

April.

Hackettstown—

A receiver has been appointed for the Carteret Steel Company at Hackettstown, and an application has been filed for the dissolution of the Company.

Belvidere—

Noble Wallace, a colored man, was killed in the plant of the Martins Creek Portland Cement Company, near Belvidere, while working in the quarry.

The Crane Felt Works at Belvidere was shut down in consequence of a large fly wheel having bursted. No one was injured.

The iron plant of Joseph M. Rosebery containing much valuable machinery was destroyed by a forest fire.

Port Murry—

Charles Mayberry employed at the National Fireproofing Company at Port Murry lost several fingers while operating a brick saw.

Oxford—

Jensen Bros., iron workers at Oxford, have made a voluntary increase in the wages of their one hundred employes. The puddlers are paid twenty-five cents more per ton, and the other employes, ten per cent. increase.

May.**Oxford—**

The Basic Iron Ore Company of Oxford is the title of a new enterprise organized in Oxford. Capital \$50,000.

July.**Stewartsville—**

The Edison Portland Cement Company's plant at Stewartsville is completed and ready to begin the manufacture of cement. The buildings included in the works covers a space one half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, and has thus far cost upwards of a million and a half dollars. About 600 men have been at work for two years constructing the plant. The machinery is calculated for a product of 10,000 barrels of cement a day. The system is an entirely new one, designed entirely by Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

August.**Oxford—**

A well known Paterson silk firm through its representative, has made a thorough examination of the old Jansen Cut Nail Mill, once the principal industry of Oxford, to determine its adaptability to the purposes of a silk mill. If found to be satisfactory and an agreement on price can be reached with the present owners, the property will be purchased and fitted up as a silk mill.

Washington—

The old Van Doren grist mill just west of Washington has been sold with all its land property and water rights to the United States Milk Flour Food Company of New York. The necessary machinery will be placed in position within a few weeks and the manufacture of milk flour tablets will be commenced. The industry, it is expected, will employ 50 persons.

September. .**Phillipsburg—**

Residents of Phillipsburg believe that the large works of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company now located at Easton, Pennsylvania, will be moved to their town within a year, and that it is the intention of the company to double the size of the plant. The company makes air compressors and general mining machinery. About 1,600 men are employed at present.

A Pittsburg firm is looking for a site at Phillipsburg for a large steel plant.

Irvin Painter, 17 years old, was caught by a revolving shaft at the Vulcanite Cement Works and killed before the machinery could be stopped.

Sterling—

The weavers employed by the Sterling Silk Manufacturing Company have gone on strike, because of a refusal to recognize their union. The closing of the mill which is the only industry of any magnitude carried on in the village, has caused much distress. The company threaten to remove their works elsewhere if the weavers do not return soon.

New Village—

The new Edison Cement Plant at this place is nearly finished. The buildings which are of steel entirely, will be equipped with machinery all of which is invented by Mr. Edison. Three hundred men will be employed and the output of cement will be from three to five thousand barrels per day.

Belvidere—

A large plant will be erected and equipped with the latest labor saving machinery, by a New York company at Belvidere, for the manufacturing of cement.

Port Murry—

Theo. Castner, a workman employed in the Port Murry plant of the National Fire Proof Company, was seriously injured by the falling of a roof on which he was making repairs.

Lower Hibernia—

Stephen Nojack, a workman employed in the Glendon Mine, was killed by a cave in.

Manufacturing Plants that Have Been Moved from New Jersey to Other States During the Year 1901.—The Reasons Assigned for Going.

Brushes.

The Enterprise Brush Company. "The main reason for moving our plant back to New York City was on account of insufficient and inefficient help.

Glen Gardner is a village located in a farming community that has had no factory industry in thirty years. The help required was mostly young people, between fourteen and twenty years of age; this class was limited in number and hard to discipline to the necessity of steady every day work—they being indifferent to our needs and their own welfare.

The village did not afford help enough to build up a growing business and our capital was not large enough to fight it out until more people could be induced to stay there. It is difficult to induce people accustomed to a city life to remain permanently in a small village. These were the difficulties that prevented our creating a successful business."

Dynamite.

United States Dynamite Company. "Our factory at Toms River, N. J., has been dismantled and the property sold. We no longer manufacture dynamite, but procure it from another concern."

Hot Air Furnaces.

The Graff Furnace Company. "We did not own our foundry property at Elizabeth and the owners wished to use it for other purposes. In looking for a new location, we were offered better inducements in Pennsylvania than elsewhere, and consequently, went there."

Elastic Gores for Shoes.

Hub Gore Company. "Our works in New Jersey were moved to the company's plant at Brockton, Mass., for purposes of consolidation."

Silk—Broad and Ribbon.

Lambert & Platt. "We moved our establishment from New Jersey because of advantages offered in Pennsylvania."

Rubber Goods.

Dunlop Tire Company. "Left the State to have works nearer to the center of our trade, and thus save freights on material and goods."

Typewriters.

Underwood Typewriters Company. Works moved to Connecticut. No reason assigned for the change.

**Manufacturing Plants that Have Gone Into the Hands of
Receivers, 1901.**

Steel and Iron.

Carteret Steel and Iron Company.

Iron Ore.

Carteret Steel and Iron Company.

Shirts.

Stanhope Shirt Company.

Silk—Broad and Ribbon.

Pioneer Silk Company.

Manufacturing Establishments Destroyed by Fire, 190 .

Paper.

E. H. Davey Company, Bloomfield.
Abbey Brothers, Newark.
Nutley Paper Mill, Nutley.

Chemicals.

Mutual Chemical Company, Jersey City.

Cotton Dyeing.

George Schutt, Little Falls.

Silk—Broad and Ribbon.

Wm. R. Holden, Paterson.

Hats.

Mason Manufacturing Company, Newark.
A. Fischman Hat Company, Newark.

Manufacturing Establishments Permanently Closed, 1901.

Stoves and Ranges.

Phillipsburg Stove Compnay, Phillipsburg.

Hats.

M. Mercy Manufacturing Company, Newark.

Knit Goods.

Holt Manufacturing Company, Camden.

Leather.

M. Seidenbach, Newark.

Ruben Trier Leather Company, Newark.

Lamps.

Trenton Lamp Company, Trenton.

Machine Tools.

Newark Machine Tool Company, Harrison.

Lounges.

Eastern Metalic Cushion Company, Trenton.

Shoes.

Ewald Brothers, Deckertown.

E. F. Lambert, Riverside.

Shirts.

Koblincer & Dazian, Jamesburg and Manasquan.

Silk—Broad and Ribbon.

Smith, Seard Silk Company, Paterson.

Gallant Brothers, Paterson.

Barbour Silk Company, Paterson.

Silk Dyeing.

R. J. Berdan & Company, Paterson.
Close & Burke Silk Dyeing Company, Paterson.

Soap and Perfumes.

Oakley Soap & Perfumery Company, Jersey City.

Steam Pipe Packing.

Jackson Park Felt Works, Little Falls.

Shoe Lasts.

Montgomery Last Company, Newark.

Whiting.

Knappman Whiting Company, Carteret.

Felt.

S. Sindle, Little Falls.

Saws.

American Saw Company (New Jersey plant), Trenton.

Artificial Flowers.

A. H. Alexander, West Hoboken.

Bicycle Pumps.

The Dickens Manufacturing Company, New Brunswick.

Chemicals.

Keystone Chemical Company, Camden.

Cotton Goods.

Werden Manufacturing Company, Glassboro.

Linseed Oil.

T. J. Prester & Company, Newark.

Pottery.

Egyptian Pottery Company (Expiration of Charter), Trenton.

Printing.

Newark Lithograph Company, Newark.

Harness.

Butler & Ward, Newark.

Dental Tools.

American Dental Manufacturing Company, Jamesburg.

**Decisions of the Courts on Cases Affecting the
Interests of Labor, 1902.**

(495)

Decisions of the Courts on Cases Affecting the Interests of Labor.

JOHN H. GWYNNE *v.* FRANK G. HITCHNER AND E. FRANK YERKES,
PARTNERS AS HITCHNER & YERKES.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, February 25, 1901.

Opinion by VAN SYCKEL, J., 37 *Vroom* 97.

(Syllabus by the Court).

The plaintiff was employed for four and a half months as a color mixer by the defendants in the manufacture of wall paper. He agreed to do his work in a workmanlike manner and to the satisfaction of the defendants. *Held*, that the defendants had a right to judge for themselves whether his work was satisfactory, and that it should not have been left to the jury to determine whether they ought to have been satisfied.

GERNAND *v.* SMITH.

(Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 10, 1901).

Injury to Employee.—Defective Appliances.

In this case the weight of the evidence so greatly preponderates against the verdict that a new trial must be granted.

(Syllabus by the Court).

Action by John Gernand against Theodore Smith. Judgment for plaintiff, and defendant moved for a new trial. Granted.

(497)

Argued February term, 1901, before Depue, C. J., and Collins, Hendrickson and Dixon, JJ.

49 *Atlantic Reporter* 427.

DIXON, J. On January 31, 1898, the plaintiff, a man 69 years of age, who had been employed in the defendant's blacksmith shop for 30 years, was injured in the shop by the breaking of a tool called a "swedge," and brought this suit to recover damages. The jury rendered a verdict in his favor, which the defendant now seeks to set aside as unwarranted by the evidence. The swedge is a large implement, shaped somewhat like a pair of sugar tongs; the ends being solid cubes of iron about four inches in size, and having in each of the adjacent faces a groove, in which a bar of heated iron, being placed, may be compressed by forcing the cubes into close contact. In using it, one of the cubes is laid perfectly flat upon an anvil, and is kept there by a workman holding the handles of the swedge; and then a bar of iron, having a diameter slightly larger than the groove, is set in the groove, and a steam hammer comes down upon the upper cube with such force as by repeated blows to compress the bar into the cylinder formed by the grooves.

When injured, the plaintiff was holding the handles of the swedge, and, after the hammer had struck two or more blows, it was stopped a moment, and then it delivered another blow, and a handle of the swedge broke, the fragment out of it flying up against the plaintiff's right cheek and eye.

The lawful success of the plaintiff depends, of course, upon his proving that the swedge broke because of a defect in it not obvious to him, but discoverable by such inspection as reasonable prudence required of the master.

The only evidence of a defect in the tool was furnished by the testimony of the plaintiff himself, who swore that when he was struck he fell down, and then picked up the broken piece of the iron handle, saw blood upon it, and saw also a black spot on one of the fractured ends, which led him to believe the handle must have been previously cracked; but his eye at once swelled up (his left eye was already blind) and the pain was so severe that he could not tell whether the spot was on the top or side of the end, or what was the appearance of the metal on the rest of the end. Manifestly, this testimony is entitled to very little weight, when we con-

sider the plaintiff's condition, and the probability that the black spot may have been a particle of dirt from the floor of the smithy.

Against this evidence is the testimony of four witnesses who swore that they examined both ends of the fragment soon after the accident, and they were clean and bright and without sign of flaw. Moreover, the plaintiff, who had been a blacksmith for 50 years, said that the proper mode of testing such a tool was to strike it with a hammer, and "if it is sound it has a clear voice, and if it is damaged it has a hollow voice;" and several witnesses testified that, when the swedge was taken from the shelf for use, it was thrown upon the top of the furnace to get the frost out of it, so as to render it less brittle, then was thrown down upon the floor (this being the customary test), and then was placed upon the anvil, where it was struck at least twice by the steam hammer; and in none of these operations did it give any indication of unsoundness.

This testimony of perfect strength in the tool overwhelms the opposing evidence. It was further proved that if the swedge was not held firmly flat upon the anvil, the blow of the steam hammer would jar it so violently as to render a fracture not unlikely. In view of the plaintiff's age, an unfortunate lack of steadiness in his grasp of the swedge is by far the more probable way to account for this sad occurrence.

The weight of evidence so greatly preponderates against the verdict that a new trial should be granted.

WILLIAM CARRINGTON, WHO SUES, ETC., PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, *v.*
CHRISTIAN I. MUELLER ET AL., DEFENDANTS IN ERROR.

Argued June 22, 1900—Decided November 19, 1900.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

Opinion by GARRISON, J., 36 *Vroom* 244.

1. Minor servants are held to assume, by their contract of employment, those ordinary risks of their service that are obvious to them, or that have been pointed out to them in a manner suited to their youth and inexperience.

2. In order to charge a master with negligence in permitting the use by a minor servant of a machine, the ordinary danger of which was obvious, something more must be shown than the fact that the machine, by its unusual and unaccountable behavior upon a single occasion, injured the plaintiff in a way that was not obvious; something in the nature of a *scienter* must be proved from which it may be inferred that the master, by the exercise of reasonable caution, could have apprehended such an occurrence.

ERNEST HESSE *v.* THE NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, July 2, 1901.

Opinion by GUMMERE, J., 37 *Vroom* 652.

(Syllabus by the Court).

An employee, although a minor, in accepting service, assumes the risk of such dangers connected with his employment as are obvious to him, and cannot hold his employer responsible for injuries resulting therefrom, notwithstanding the latter has failed to point out such dangers to him.

ERIE R. CO. *v.* SALISBURY.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, Sept. 30, 1901.

Opinion by VAN SYCKEL, J., 50 *Atlantic Reporter* 117.

Railroad—Push car—Third person—Loan—Negligence—Person crossing track—Injury—Company's liability.

(Syllabus by the Court).

The railroad company placed a push car in the hands of the foreman of a gang of men to be used in traveling upon its road for the

purpose of burning waste railroad ties. The foreman loaned it to an Italian to take away some of the ties for his own use. While the Italian was running it on the railroad track, the plaintiff, by his negligence, was injured while crossing the track. *Held*, that it was the duty of the foreman to use the push car with reasonable care to prevent injury to any one lawfully on the track, and to keep it under his own supervision until it was returned to the company, and that for the performance of that duty to the public the company was bound. The failure of the foreman to perform it was the failure of the company.

BENNETT v. MILLVILLE IMP. CO.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 3, 1902.

Opinion by GARRETSON, J., 51 *Atlantic Reporter* 706.

Action against corporation—Corporate existence—Proof—Acts of president—Contract of employment—Evidence.

1. When a defendant corporation, in an action upon contract, files a plea, verified by the president, of the general issue and payment, with a notice of set-off, under which it claims recovery from the plaintiff, this admits the corporate existence of the defendant, and that existence is not in issue in the case. In such case the plaintiff is not required to prove such corporate existence prior to proving the making of the contract sued on.

2. A corporation is bound by the acts of its president within the apparent scope of his authority which it authorizes, acquiesces in, or accepts the benefit of.

3. A paper writing in form of a contract of employment, but unexecuted, submitted by the president of a corporation to one proposed to be employed by the corporation, is competent evidence upon the question of the terms of an employment afterward orally consummated.

The payment to an employe of a corporation, as compensation for services, of a percentage of the profits of the business, is no more than wages or salary of an employe, and not a division of the "ac-

cumulated profits," to which stockholders are entitled, under section 47 of the corporation act, but an expense of the business, which must be deducted from receipts before the "accumulated profits" can be ascertained.

FREUDENBERGER *v.* L. STERNBERG & CO.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 3, 1902.

Opinion by COLLINS, J., 51 *Atlantic Reporter* 699.

Contract of employment—Termination—Right to commissions—Expenses.

The manager of a sales branch of a manufacturing and merchandising business was on January 2, 1897, employed, indefinitely as to time, at a weekly salary and a "commission of three per cent. on cash receipts, less all expenses," of the branch, "to be computed yearly, payable after three months' notice; three months' notice to be given by either party before termination of the employment." The employment was terminated in October, 1897, without previous notice, under circumstances that, for the purposes of this case, must be held to imply the mutual assent of the parties; and the salary of the manager to that time was paid. In a suit brought by the manager against the employer in February, 1898, the plaintiff recovered verdict and judgment for commission on the daily cash receipts, less the daily expenses, of the branch, up to the termination of the employment. On writ of error of the defendant, *held*:

1. That the termination of the employment by mutual assent did not forfeit the right to commission.

2. That the commission could properly be ascertained only by deducting from the cash receipts of the whole year 1897, the expenses of that year, and reckoning the agreed percentage of the proportionate part of the residue represented by the manager's time of service during the year.

3. That cost of merchandise was not to be included in expenses.

4. That the commission earned was not payable, except on three months' notice after January 1, 1898, and that therefore the suit was prematurely brought.

CHRISTENSEN *v.* LAMBERT.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 12, 1902.

Opinion by ADAMS, J., *51 Atlantic Reporter* 702.

Injury to servant—Assumption of risk—Instructions.

1. A servant assumes the usual and obvious risks of his employment, and also risks consequent upon special dangers known to him, or which he could discover by the use of ordinary care. The negligence of the master is not one of these risks.

2. When a trial judge has laid down, in correct general terms, a ruling principle, it is not error to refuse a request asking for a specific application of that principle to a hypothetical case, or to a statement including only part of the material facts.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

CAMPBELL ET AL., *v.* JOHN W. TAYLOR MFG. CO.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, March 3, 1902.

Opinion by GARRETSON, J., *51 Atlantic Reporter* 723.

Mechanic's lien—Fixed Machinery—Commencement of building.

(Syllabus by the Court).

1. The eighth section of the Mechanic's Lien law defines "fixed machinery for manufacturing purposes" to be a building, and machines furnished to become parts of such a building are materials for which a lien may be filed under that law.

2. The bringing of such machines upon the premises is the commencement of the building, by the twenty-eighth section of the same law.

